BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

THE BARNES REVIEW IN REVIEW: 2008-2010

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

THE BARNES REVIEW IN REVIEW: 2008-2010

Table of Contents

Editorial: Truth Can Set Us Free 3

Nazi Science & Space Travel 4

Joan of Arc, the French & the Brits 8

Did Hitler Test an A-Bomb? 12

Adolf Hitler and Otto Skorzeny 15

New Facts About Slavery 20

The Bush Ghost of Africa 23

28 Problems with the Holocaust 26

Willis Carto and the "Far Right" 29

The Impact of Martin Luther 32

Wilson and the Theft of Palestine 38

Origins of the Balfour Declaration 39

Strange Death of Gen. George Patton 41

The World War II Dambusters 45

Arminius Defeats the Romans 46

Civil War Death Camp Exposed 54

Black Blizzards of the Dust Bowl 59

Memoir of Dust Bowl Survivor 60

Sinking of the *Royal Oak* 62

The Prussian Johnny Reb 64

Red vs. White: Race War in America 68

Treason the Reason Germany Lost 78

Operation Bagration 81

Abraham Lincoln's Real Legacy 84

Scottish Honor Spares Washington 86

When Egypt Discovered America 88

Israel Bissell's Not-So-Famous Ride 90

Kensington Rune Stone Decoded 93

The Mysterious Newport Tower 97

Oak Island Treasure Pit 99

The Stuttgart Atrocity 101

Who's in WWII's Mass Graves? 103

Suspicious Death of JFK Mistress 110

Antony and Cleopatra: A Populist View 118

The Treasure of the Goths 128

Poland's Censored Holocaust 131

The Nebra Sky Disk 137

Medical Aide to Hess Speaks Out 140

The Real Zorro an Irishman? 142

Underground Tour of Auschwitz 146

Eyewitness to Nagasaki Holocaust 147

Shocking News on Neanderthal Man 151

THE BARNES REVIEW

Editor & Publisher: WILLIS A. CARTO
Managing Editor/Art Director: PAUL ANGEL
Assistant Editor: JOHN TIFFANY
Board of Contributing Editors:

JOAQUIN BOCHACA *Barcelona. Spain*
JUERGEN GRAF *Moscow, Russia*
PETE PAPAHERAKLES *Kensington, Maryland*
PROF. GEORGE BUCHANAN *Washington, D.C.*
MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN II *Coeur d'Alene, Idaho*
CHRISTOPHER PETHERICK *Washington, D.C.*
MATTHIAS CHANG, J.D. *Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia*
HENRIK HOLAPPA *Helsinki, Finland*
RONALD L. RAY *Topeka, Kansas*
HARRY COOPER *Hernando, Florida*
MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER *Sofia, Bulgaria*
LADY MICHELE RENOUF *London, England*
JAMES DAMON *Austin, Texas*
MATTHEW JOHNSON, PH.D. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*
PHILIP RIFE *Port Angeles, Washington*
GÜNTHER DECKERT *Weinheim, Germany*
THOMAS KUES *Stockholm, Sweden*
DEANNA SPINGOLA *Woodridge, Illinois*
SAM G. DICKSON, J.D. *Atlanta, Georgia*
RICHARD LANDWEHR *Brookings, Oregon*
VICTOR THORN *State College, Pennsylvania*
PAUL FROMM *Ontario, Canada*
DR. EDGAR LUCIDI *Corona del Mar, California*
FREDRICK TÖBEN, PH.D. *Adelaide, Australia*
STEPHEN M. GOODSON *Cape Town, South Africa*
CARLO MATTOGNO *Palestrina, Rome, Italy*
UDO WALENDY *Vlotho, Germany*
PROF. RAY GOODWIN *Victoria, Texas*
DANIEL W. MICHAELS *Washington, D.C.*
JAMES K. WARNER *Chalmette, Louisiana*

THE BARNES REVIEW (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Periodical rate postage paid at Souther, MD and additional mailing office. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll-free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial inquiries please call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to ensure delivery. **Advertising**: Sharon Ellsworth, 301-707-4054. **Website:** www.BarnesReview.com. **Business Office email:** sales@barnesreview.org. **Editorial email:** angel@his.com. **Send regular mail to:** THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

TBR SUBSCRIPTION RATES & PRICES

(ALL ISSUES MAILED IN CLOSED ENVELOPE)

• U.S.A.
Periodical Rate: 1 year: $46; **2 years:** $78
First Class: 1 year: $70; **2 years:** $124

• CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year: $65; **2 years:** $130.

• ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year: $80. Via Air Mail *only*.
(TBR accepting only 1-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

ANTHOLOGY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1 copy	$15
	2-9 copies	$13 each
	10-19 copies	$12 each
	20 or more	$10 each
TBR Bound Volumes:	$99 per year for 1996-2014 (Vols. II-XVI)	
TBR Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year & volume indicated.	

About this special TBR anthology . . .

At the time this special anthology was composed, THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR) was in the midst of its 18th year of continuous publication (1994-present)—quite a feat for a politically incorrect magazine in today's politically correct world. The contents of it were gleaned merely from just three years—2008, 2009 and 2010. Literally hundreds of great articles from scores of professional and amateur Revisionists alike did not make the cut. This is not to say that their contributions were not extremely significant. All it means is that we simply did not have room to include them all in this 160-page publication.

In this anthology you will find articles covering nearly every time period in recorded history—from the era of the Neanderthal all the way through the current generation. Although each article in its own way sets some aspect of the historical record straight—bringing history into accord with the facts, as our namesake, the great Revisionist scholar Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes would have said—we doubt a single one would be printed in any mainstream journal being published today. The fact is, they're all "too hot" for our bought-and-paid-for competition, who seem to worry more about pleasing special interest groups, whiney liberals and big-bucks advertisers than presenting history as it actually occurred.

Truth is, fact is far stranger and more interesting than any fiction, and that's why we're sure you will shake you head in amazement at all of the content. But rest assured, every word is true.

Of course, those of you who are already TBR subscribers know that. But to those of you who are not, we invite you to join the growing ranks of history lovers from across the globe who consistently enjoy the hard-hitting content found in every bimonthly issue of THE BARNES REVIEW.

So if you think you have what it takes to be a TBR subscriber; if you're a person with an open mind and an unquenched thirst for the hidden side of history—a side distorted by those who tightly control the dissemination of information and suppress any uncomfortable facts they fear—then we welcome you aboard. See our ad on the back cover for more about subscribing to TBR.

Until then, please enjoy this special anthology and remember that there are many people out there who don't want you to know the truth about history; who would prefer you remain in ignorant bliss about the past. Thumb your nose at them and their ilk by reading every word contained herein.

—PAUL ANGEL, Managing Editor

EDITORIAL FROM WILLIS A. CARTO

THE TRUTH CAN SET US FREE

NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV ONCE SAID: "Historians can upset things." We hope so. It's high time to do exactly that if we wish to avoid what clearly is a dark and foreboding future. Our only hope is to learn what history has to teach during this voyage and many others to come.

History is old news and news is new history. If it's not the one it can't be—or shouldn't be—the other. True, real news, like real history, is very controversial in this day of the politicalization of both.

THE BARNES REVIEW has proven, over the past 18 years, to be far ahead of the rest of the news media in reporting events which are of undeniable meaning and significance to Americans—if not to everyone else on the planet—but which are habitually hushed up by that same media which touts myth and lies as history.

History is far too important to be left to history professors, pundits, politicians and pressure groups. This magazine aims for intelligent readers of all stations and crafts, not for the sterile literati, although they, too, can learn much from our pages if they wish.

If history cannot be used to interpret current events and to foretell the future, it is worthless; like modern art at best an amusing exercise in self-gratification. If it is well-financed and tax-privileged, it is a swindle. History is prophecy in action. If you have any doubts, read this anthology. And if it offends you to look for the truth behind the newspaper stories; if you are happily floating above reality with today's historical establishment, please read no further and return to your ivory tower.

Our world's history is as massive as the universe that lies beyond. It encompasses everything from the dimly perceived lives and migrations of prehistoric peoples to the content of newspapers hitting the streets as you read this. History is knowledge and it is romance. History is power. Nothing is more interesting than history. It is a source of pride in accomplishment and an indictment of evildoers. But most of all history is the great teacher, ever willing and eager to impart her wisdom. Unfortunately, and at terrible cost, we have been uninterested and easily distracted pupils, and we have been seduced by the docudramatists.

Why should we stand by while history is mislabeled, misrepresented and corrupted, its substance tampered with by special interest charlatans too seldom brought to book in the court of public exposure? Why should we permit our patrimony to be debased and perverted?

The sad truth today is that those who are not special-interest pleaders can hardly be found among the ranks of historians, whose calling above all, said Cicero, is to tell the truth. On the one hand there are the pathetic establishmentarians whose idea of revising history is to write out the role of white males almost entirely and write in Jews, lesbians, blacks and American Indians. History texts today for schoolchildren bear the wounds of this attack for the purpose not of truth, but simply to please the shabby goal of political correctness.

Harry Elmer Barnes, Charles Beard, Charles Callan Tansill and the other great Americans who first saw that history was being used by special interests as a weapon against the people would gag from a diet of nothing but holocaust debunking. Historical Revisionism is much larger and grander than that. The basic facts about this subject have been well-established and are accepted by all fair minded and alert people intelligent enough to look beyond the twisted and myopic press. It's our duty to move on to new fields and new recruits.

The aim of TBR has always been to deal with not only the most controversial of historical subjects, but also the most interesting, the least known and the most instructive to the human situation today—right now. Thus, our subject matter has always been broad-ranging. Our aim is to cast a wide net to catch intelligent readers of all types and persuasions so long as they are open-minded, intellectually curious and lovers of the truth. People whose minds are made up and do not wish to know the truth will not subscribe and will not be missed.

We're not "hung up" on anything except our honest desire to get at the truth. The good book says to know the truth and it shall make you free. We honestly believe that. And we hope that you do, too. ✦

FROM THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2008 ISSUE

Nazi Science & Space Travel

Those Daring Young Nazis & Their Flying Machines

FEW HAVE HEARD OF HANS KAMMLER, yet Kammler was a general in the SS and was regarded by many in the Nazi hierarchy as the most powerful man in Germany outside the Cabinet. He had vast numbers of people working for him, mostly building underground factories. The author says there is hard evidence that Kammler was involved in making anti-gravity air and space ships—what we used to call flying saucers.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

It has been reasonably surmised that in addition to the known German scientists brought into this country during Operation Paperclip and Operation Lusty (short for Luftwaffe, Secret Technology), other highly placed individuals in the Nazi administrative hierarchy were also brought here secretly in exchange for information in their possession considered invaluable to the United States.

One such individual is believed to have been SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler, administrative head of all Nazi Germany's advanced scientific research projects, including especially the efforts of German physicists to generate a gravity-shielding propulsion system and the exploitation of the "zero-point field" to produce energy.[1]

The descriptions, analyses and speculations contained herein represent a much-condensed version of investigations of these super-secret Nazi projects by a handful of researchers: First, and the original source of most of the information, Igor Witkowski, a Polish military journalist[2]; then Nick Cook, aviation editor of *Jane's Defence Weekly*, Tom Agoston, British Cambridge graduate foreign correspondent, and finally, Joseph P. Farrell, Ph.D. in patristics from Oxford University. German researchers Rudolf Lusar and Friedrich Georg have also written about secret Nazi scientific projects.

But neither the conclusions of the Anglo-American researchers nor of the German ones have received the imprimatur of any of the Allied governments. The fact that no official confirmation of their findings has been made means little, however, given the highly secret and explosively important nature of their clandestine research.

* * *

When in the last months of the war German science and technology under direct SS control were enjoined to produce weapons systems that would reverse the course of the war, they indeed delivered some systems that were immediately operational (missiles, jet aircraft, submarines, tanks etc) and superior to anything the Allies could put on the battlefield.

But there were also futuristic plans on the Nazi drawing boards (e.g., the Bell [*die Glocke*] Project and the Zero-Point Energy [ZPE] Project), both of which were designated *Kriegsentscheidend* [decisive for the war] that could not be realized in time.[3] All advanced aircraft and missiles as well as Nazi plans for the development of the unique propulsion system of the Bell Project as well as for the extraction of zero-point energy that could not be realized in time were confiscated by the Russian and American invaders. Both projects, if ever realized, would make the space age a reality.

German physicists have traditionally concentrated on quantum science, on quantum mechanics, and on what was happening on a micro-scale—on the subatomic scale.

Since space transmits light, other forms of electromagnetic radiation and magnetic fields, it was believed by most classical physicists that space could therefore not be a total vacuum, but rather that an ether of some sort must exist to permit the passage of such wave-like phenomena. However, early in the 20th century Albert Einstein, by means of special relativity, proclaimed that a true vacuum, not ether, did in fact exist in space.

Einstein's view was refuted in 1927, when Werner Heisenberg showed that all sorts of quantum particles could in fact ap-

Germany's V2 rocket (at right) was the world's second ballistic missile. It was originally designated the A4, as it was the fourth in a line of rocket developments. But Joseph Goebbels' propaganda ministry renamed it Vergeltungswaffe 2 ("Retaliation Weapon 2"), which was naturally shortened to V2. The major character in the development of the German ballistic missile program was engineer Werner von Braun, who became the head of the German Rocket Development Center in Pennemuende. Above, von Braun (second from right) and unidentified associates tour Pennemuende.The V1 (not shown) is the ancestor of today's various cruise missiles.

pear in a "vacuum" and then disappear before violating the uncertainty principle. Thus, extraterrestrial space could be considered an energy source that the zero-point project hoped to exploit.

The energy in a zero-point field is envisioned as a subatomic froth capable of charging electrons. Not only is it considered a vast sea of as yet untapped energy, but it may, as some physicists now believe, constitute the underpinnings of gravity and inertia as well. The physics applied in these Nazi-era studies is related to scalar non-linear electroacoustic waves and owes a debt to the pioneer work of Nikola Tesla.

The Nazi-built Bell or gravity-shielding machine was designed to cohere or "tap into" the ZPE for both propulsion purposes and for weaponization. It may be seen as a prototypical scalar device. How then to exploit this boundless energy source? Since the ZPE field is composed of billions of micro-energy fluctuations, a machine that can mesh with those fluctuations could therefore theoretically tap into them and extract energy.

One of the first researchers to attempt to capture energy from a turbulent ambient source was an Austrian, Victor Schauberger, who was a specialist in water flow. Nature, Schauberger believed, employed the vortex as its most efficient conduit for the transmission of energy. Recruited by the SS, Schauberger began developing machines, based on his own methodology of levitational flight, for propelling vehicles through air and water.[4] Although Max Planck dismissed Schauberger's ideas, saying, "Nature has nothing to do with science," Hitler was impressed by his fellow Austrian's ideas and ordered SS General Kammler, his science and technology czar, to support this line of research.

Code-named *Die Glocke* ("the Bell"), because of the shape of the machine, the project was pursued in the Skoda Works in Prague and Pilsen. Kammler's administrative deputy was SS Obergruppenführer Emil Mazuw; his scientific supervisor was German weapons expert Dr. Wilhelm Voss.[5] Among others, the scientific staff included: Prof. Dr. Walther Gerlach, who specialized in spin polarization, magnetism, the fluorescence of mercury ions in a strong magnetic field and gravity; Dr. Kurt Debus, whose expertise was in high voltage discharge parameters and

measurement, and magnetic fields separation; and Dr. Hermann Oberth, a pioneer space flight theorist and rocket engineer. Navy Admiral Rhein was also affiliated with the project.[6]

The Bell was tested in the Wenceslas Mine in Ludwigsdorf, today's Ludwikowize.

Physically, the Bell stood some 2.5 meters high and was about 1.5 meters in diameter. It consisted of two counter-rotating cylinders filled or coated with pure mercury. A heavy metal core axis served as the receptacle for a thorium-beryllium-mercury compound, known as Xerum-525. The mercury and interior of the machine were cooled by liquid nitrogen and oxygen. The outer casing was made of a ceramic material. Operational characteristics were: the employment of very high voltages, magnetic fields separation, vortex compression, the generation of very powerful magnetic fields, continuous operation, and the transmutation of mercury.

The machine apparently was a kind of plasma vortex trap that achieved extraordinary anti-gravitational effects intended most probably as a field propulsion system.

Little is known as to the ultimate fate of Obergruppenführer Kammler or of the original Bell machine itself. Both are said to have simply disappeared. However, researchers Farrell, Cook, Agoston and Witkowski have their own interesting theory.

HANS KAMMLER

In early April 1945, just about a month after the Germans tested their first nuclear device on Rügen Island, Gen. Eisenhower ordered Gen. Patton to abandon the American march to Berlin, and redirect his forces southward into the AWO (Arnstadt-Weckmar-Ohrdruf) triangle, where German nuclear and rocket research was known to be centered, and then into Czechoslovakia, to Pilsen and Prague, where the Bell and ZPE projects were being conducted.[7]

In both areas Patton's forces collected everything of scientific or technical value they could before the Russians arrived. Both areas had been assigned to the already agreed-upon Soviet zone of occupation. For U.S. forces to violate the prearranged demarcation line between the Soviet and American zones of occupation prompted researchers to take a closer look.

Either the OSS had independently determined that these very important Nazi research centers were located in the area to which Patton's 3rd Army had been directed, or Obergruppenführer Kammler had managed secretly to contact American intelligence and make a secret deal (*a la* Gen. Gehlen or von Braun) to cooperate with the U.S. in exchange for their own safety and immunity from prosecution. From what followed, it seems more likely that a deal had been struck.

Just before Russian forces entered and took over control of their zone of occupation, Nazi Germany's last surviving six-engine Ju 390 was reported to have flown from Prague to the airfield in Opole, Poland, near Ludwikowize, where it picked up unspecified cargo. It then proceeded to Bodo airbase in Norway. The Ju 390 was the first aircraft in the world to have mastered in-flight refueling. It could theoretically have flown anywhere, perhaps even to Argentina.

When queried about the whereabouts or even the existence of Kammler, the Bell and the Ju 390, Allied occupation spokesmen ventured no information. Either they had never existed or they had all simply disappeared. The consensus of opinion among Agoston, Cook and Farrell leans to the view that eventually Kammler and the Bell came to the United States.

Initially, neither NASA's Breakthrough Propulsion Physics program nor BAe (British Aerospace) appeared to take any interest in ZPE and gravity-shielding vehicles—at least publicly. But in the mid-1990s, when articles by Russian materials scientist Evgeny Podkletnov began to appear, both the UK and the U.S. became more forthcoming. Podkletnov, while working with a team of researchers at Tampere University of Technology in Finland, reported a gravity-reducing effect using a machine resembling that of Schauberger. Unlike the Austrian, the Russian had the advantage of more modern materials (superconductors) and facilities. Podkletnov used solenoids to levitate a ring of superconducting ceramic spinning at 5,000 rpm.

Cooled with liquid nitrogen, a 14-lb. object was found to lose 4.5 oz. of its weight. Schauberger had been generating a levitation effect using rotational velocities of 15,000 to 20,000 rpm, sufficient to produce a usable torsion field. Podkletnov, almost 50 years later, was able to rotate superconductors at 25,000 to 50,000 rpm. Weight reductions of about 2% were routinely attained.

When questioned, Podkletnov admitted that he was quite familiar with Schauberger's early work. His father, who was also involved in water projects a generation earlier, had obtained most of Schauberger's scientific papers shortly after the war after Russian intelligence officers had ransacked Schauberger's apartment in Vienna. Harold Puthoff, one of America's leading investigators of zero-point energy today, has revealed that Russ-

Underground Facilities Survive Bombings

The extent of the Nazis' underground secret bases surprised even top intelligence officers in the U.S. military. However, U.S. brass was concerned enough to divert Gen. Patton's forces to investigate before nearby Soviet forces found the secret bases and their sophisticated contents. At top left is the entrance to the Mittelbau factory. At lower left is an Allied photograph of the Nordhausen underground plant. Several gauges of railroad tracks led into the facility. At right is another photo of the massive Nordhausen facility.

ian physicist Andrei Sakharov, a Nobel Prize winner, had published a paper in 1967 suggesting that gravity and inertia might be linked to vacuum fluctuations of the zero-point energy field. Puthoff concludes that since vacuum fluctuations can be altered by technological means, it follows that gravitational and inertial masses can also be so altered.

If an apparatus can ever be developed that could extract energy from the zero-point field effectively enough for propulsion and industrial purposes, a whole new world of space travel—free of the need for petroleum-based fuel—would emerge. That day is not yet here, but ZPE research may well be an early dawn.

* * *

After Stalin had purged the Red Army of many of its Trotsky-appointed leaders in the late 1930s, critics claimed that he had decapitated the army of its best brains and had jeopardized the outcome of the war. But the Red Army won the war. Likewise, it had become fashionable after World War II, after the victorious Allies looted Germany of its scientific and industrial treasures, to claim that Nazi Germany, a totalitarian state that had expelled its Jewish scientists, could not possibly maintain an elite scientific community.

However, recent researchers have shown that Nazi science and technology not only matched Western wartime achievements, but actually surpassed them in many fields. German science has only fallen off since the end of the war due to the physical and human losses incurred and the restrictions put on faculty members and curricula by the occupying powers. The postwar reform and democratization of the German school system also contributed to the decline.

Meanwhile, even as the pursuit of new approaches and techniques to extract energy from nature continues unabated, the hunt for SS Obergruppenführer Dr. Ing. Hans Kammler has all but been abandoned. His burial site has never been found. It could have been in Prague, Washington, Moscow, Buenos Aires or none of the above.

While the veracity of the story of the Bell has often been questioned, it has not yet been totally disproved. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 SS Obergruppenführer Hans Kammler was also responsible for the administrative control of the V-1s and V-2s, missile production and research (including the A9/10 intercontinental ballistic missile), construction of bombproof underground aircraft and missile factories, construction of concentration camps and supply roads. He answered directly to Himmler and Hitler and was considered the third most important man in the Nazi hierarchy in the last months of the war.

2 Witkowski claims to have gained his knowledge of the Bell Project by having had access to the KGB interrogation files of SS Obergruppenführer and General of the Police Jakob Sporrenberg, who served in Lublin, Poland, in 1944.

3 Zero-point energy is defined as the irreducible minimum energy possessed by a substance at absolute zero temperature.

4 The German Maglev train system is a current example of levitation propulsion.

5 While little is known of the postwar career of Emil Mazuw, Wilhelm Voss, former general director of the Herman Göring Works and the largest armaments concerns in Nazi Germany, moved to Egypt after the war to become an armaments advisor to Gamal Abdel Nasser.

6 Admirals Karl Witzell and Wilhelm Rhein were most probably concerned with the possibility of developing propulsion systems for surface ships and submarines.

7 Michaels, Daniel, "German Nuclear *Wunderwaffen* in 1945?" *The Revisionist: Journal for Critical Historical Inquiry*, September 2005, pp. 58-63.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Agoston, Tom, *Blunder. How the U.S. Gave Away Nazi Supersecrets to Russia*, New York, Dodd Mead, 1985.

Cook, Nick, *The Hunt for Zero Point: Inside the Classified World of Antigravity Technology*, New York, Broadway Books, 2003.

Farrell, Joseph P., *Reich of the Black Sun*.

Farrell, Joseph P., *SS Brotherhood of the Bell*, Kempton, Ill., Adventures Unlimited Press, 2006.

Witkowski, Igor, *Prawda o Wunderwaffe*. Warsaw, 2002. [This book, "The Truth About the *Wunderwaffe*," was translated into English and published by Books International and European History Press, Farnborough, England, 2003.]

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center.

The capture of Joan of Arc by English forces.

FROM THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2008 ISSUE

JOAN OF ARC

WHY THE FRENCH WILL NEVER FORGIVE THE BRITS

BY MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER

The French have never quite forgiven the Anglo-Saxons, deep down, for defeating Napoleon, who in their eyes was creating a United Europe, with Paris, the "City of Lights," as its capital. Nor have they forgiven the British for, according to hair samples, slowly and secretly killing Napoleon, their prisoner on St. Helena, with arsenic.

But by far the sorest sore point between the francosphere and the anglosphere was burning Joan of Arc alive at the stake in 1431 on absurd charges of heresy. The English, who at the time occupied much of France, alleged that no woman but a witch would wear men's armor. In truth, they simply wanted this young woman dead because she was a threat to their control of French territory.

The charismatic, fervent 19-year-old girl (b. 1412), told by Saint Margaret of Antioch, Saint Catherine of Alexandria and the Archangel Michael, in visions, to give courage to the French king and save France, had entirely changed the atmosphere of the Hundred Years War, both on the battlefield and in all the villages of France.

She may have been a very skilled tactician, according to testimony by officers at a second trial 20 years after her death, and she was definitely a castle stormer. She was also a literal standard bearer, charging with the battle flag into the enemy's ranks. She once pulled an English arrow from her shoulder and continued fighting, which electrified her army. Later she was grazed on the helmet by an English stone cannonball. She took a France on the ropes, with a weak king, and turned the military tide in favor of France.

There is likely a France today because of Joan of Arc. England took 800 years to let Ireland go, once conquered, and still controls

It's still erroneously believed that Joan of Arc was tried and convicted by the inquisition with the blessing of the Catholic Church, even though the main judge, Pierre Cauchon, was not a member of the inquisition, and the only representative of the inquisition to preside at the trial (Vice Inquisitor Jean LeMaistre) was induced to attend after being threatened by the English. LeMaistre seems to have felt that the trial was illegal from the beginning, a position with which his fellow Inquisitor Jean Brehal agreed when the case was appealed and came up for a retrial about 20 years after her death (from 1450-1456), leading the church to overturn the original conviction.

WWW.GEOCITIES.COM

Above, a depiction of **Charles VII** from an old engraving.

Left, Joan of Arc at the coronation of Charles VII in Rheims Cathedral, painted by the famous French artist Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, 1854. Presently housed in the Louvre, Paris. It's commonly believed that Joan of Arc "violated the norms" of her society by being given titular command of an army and wearing "male" armor, even though there were actually a number of women who led armies and/or wore armor during that era, including Countess Jeanne de Penthëvre, Marcia Ordelaffi, Jeanne de Belleville, Lady de Chatillon, Countess Jeanne de Montfort and Matilde of Tuscany. Such women were fulfilling their societal roles under the laws of feudalism, not breaking the rules.

Wales and Scotland. England is tenacious and fierce, once it becomes an enemy. (Former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, asked once if England was still an important power in our time, said: "England is an old lion that still has claws.")

Many great talents have depicted the Maid of Orleans—Shakespeare, Voltaire, Schiller, Verdi, Tchaikovsky, Mark Twain and Brecht—and two recent Hollywood movies (among many) have done her some justice. The finest, most balanced and accurate portrait of her, without propaganda, was by the great English dramatist and Nobel Prize winner, George Bernard Shaw, in his play *St. Joan*.

Shaw considered her a religious proto-Protestant because she insisted in 1430, many decades before Martin Luther, that her personal visions of God's will gave her the right to take up arms, whatever the Catholic hierarchy thought about them or her. (She was not made a Catholic saint until 1920.) This fundamental and revolutionary attitude seemed like anarchy, megalomania and cultism to French Bishop Cauchon, a sincere man who, as the detailed witchcraft trial transcripts from 1431 show, only very reluctantly acquiesced in what the English were going to do anyway, whatever the witchcraft verdict: kill her, just as they killed William "Braveheart" Wallace of Scotland.

In fact, in her trial, Cauchon gave her numerous opportunities to say that the church should decide about the visions of illiterate farm girls, urging her just to say the right words of acknowledgment. (After Cauchon died and the English had quit France, an angry mob nevertheless dug up his bones and threw them into the Seine.) In retrospect, the church feared, rightly, that a series of charismatic Joans or Jeans or Jans or Martins would eventually break up Christendom into a hundred feuding sects and religious wars—just as the English feared she would continue to galvanize the war spirit of occupied France and thwart their century-old investment in seizing it. In Shaw's play, Cauchon reasons: "An illiterate camel trader [his term for Islam's founder, Mohammed] creates his own religion and sweeps away half of Christendom. We cannot say, 'she is just one girl'."

Truly, Joan was a human phenomenon, still fascinating 565 years after her girlish frame sank into ashes. Above all, she remains a specific symbol, in the French conscious and subconscious, of French resistance to English-speaking occupiers.

She lives on today in the image of José Bové, a handsome, mustachioed French farmer, now 53, who in 1999 became, and

still remains, a household name in France. He and his Farmers Confederation peacefully, and after a very public announcement, arrived with tractors and demolished an embryonic French McDonalds in the Aveyron. Bové became suddenly the world enemy of "la malbouffe"—the evil beef. A fluent speaker of American English, whose parents were researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, Bové granted many interviews, and served 44 days for his popular crime before being pardoned by President Jacques Chirac.

Bové has also championed environmentalism and hence the fight against multinational corporations. In 2002, he was arrested and deported by Israeli police after meeting with Yassir Arafat—then a virtual prisoner in his own Ramallah headquarters—and after protesting Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza. Dozens of pro-Israeli and pro-Palestinian demonstrators scuffled at Orly Airport in Paris on his return. Now braving even more intense pressure, he gave an interview to the hip, powerful television channel Canal Plus, asserting that the wave of attacks against French synagogues then underway was being arranged or fabricated by the Israeli Mossad.

"Who profits from the crime?" Bove demanded. "The Israeli government and its secret services have an interest in creating a kind of psychosis. By pretending there is a climate of antisemitism in France, they are distracting attention from their own actions."

Interestingly, while Bové is the latest hero, the official national symbol of France is an allegorical young woman bearing a standard in battle, one breast bared in her onrush at the foe. This ideal girl—beautiful and militant—has been named "Marianne." Throughout France, we find her effigy in prominent government places. Her gleaming white plaster bust is in the lobby of many a French city and town hall. On French stamps, beauties such as Brigitte Bardot and Catherine Deneuve have lent their face to become the latest incarnation of Marianne. The lovely warrioress also appears with windswept hair on French government websites.

The trial and burning of Joan, a girl defending and rallying her nation, and not recanting as she faced the blazing bonfire, has put a stamp on the French view of themselves—and of Anglo-Saxon governments as hypocritical bullies.

The other national symbol of France, masculine, is the rooster, Chanticleer. One Frenchman told why the rooster is an apropos: "The rooster is scrappy; he loves females and even if standing in manure, he continues to sing." ✦

Margaret Huffstickler is a talented translator who has brought TBR readers the works of Spanish Revisionist Joaquin Bochaca as well.

It has become trendy in recent decades to portray Joan of Arc as some kind of mentally mixed-up woman who really wanted to be a man. Her own statements (as found in the record of the first trial and as quoted by at least three witnesses who testified at the re-trial) clearly indicate that she wore male attire as a desperate measure to protect herself against the many rape attempts that she endured in prison (and which she was always in danger of facing while in enemy territory), not as a fashion preference. She wore a dress whenever there was no such danger (during the entire previous 17 years of her life prior to embarking on her campaigns), and she told her judges that she would wear a dress while incarcerated if they transferred her to a church prison. In that case she would be guarded by nuns rather than abusive male guards. Additionally, she begged the court to allow her to be buried in a "long woman's shift" if death should occur while in prison, since she was afraid that she might end up being buried in her boyish outfit. This evidently was not a terribly pleasant thought for her.

Adolf Hitler: Why wouldn't he have used nuclear weapons if he had possessed them?

FROM THE MARCH/APRIL 2008 ISSUE

HITLER'S A-BOMB

Researcher Claims Third Reich Tested Nuclear Weapon in 1945

BEFORE REUNIFICATION, GERMAN HISTORY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS in the Third Reich were mostly described and written about in English by the victors. Of course precious little that might be considered positive about life during the Nazi period ever appeared. Germans, fearful of being jailed by the Occupation, could not speak out. Today, however, a new generation of Germans, relying on newly declassified East German and Soviet files, are investigating and reporting on their own past. Because the Germans did not use nuclear weapons on the battlefield, it was assumed in the West that they were incapable of building them, especially since they had allowed most of their Jewish physicists to leave before the war. We now know, through the efforts of German and American investigators, that they had indeed exploded nuclear devices late in the war and both the Russians and the Western Allies were aware of it. Hitler was against mass civilian bombing. The story and fate of the Nazi-era developments in nuclear research can now be told.

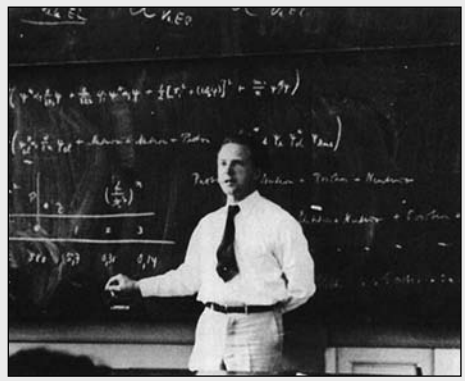
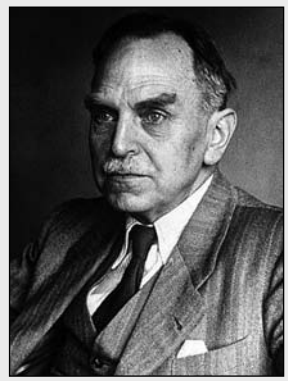
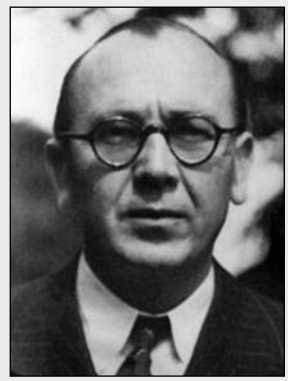
BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

The United States, at the urging of Albert Einstein and others, undertook to build an atomic bomb, whatever the cost, with the express purpose of using it against Germany. The enterprise failed in its goal of nuking Germany because the war ended too soon, even though the war lasted at least a year longer than many officials originally thought it would. Stiff German resistance, in order to gain additional time to develop its own nuclear ordnance and other *Wunderwaffen* ("wonder weapons"), combined with bottlenecks in the production of the U.S. A-bomb, caused the delay.

However, three months after Germany's defeat and the transfer of her scientific treasures to this country, the atomic bomb was ready. German and American researchers have now gathered sufficient circumstantial evidence to suggest that high-tech items captured intact from the submarine *U-234* while *en route* to Japan were incorporated in the U.S. bombs.

Since World War II the history of the Third Reich has been written—for the most part—in English by the victors. Understandably, the picture so painted of German life and of the accomplishments of the people under National Socialism has not been flattering. German scientific and technological achievements, however, were highly regarded by the Allies. As testimony to this appreciation, at the end of the war, the British, Americans, French and Russians all competed in a frenzied race to recruit, contract, or kidnap leading German scientists, to loot German industrial secrets, confiscate patents, and take whatever else their own societies could not provide.

Because Germany supposedly did not build nuclear bombs during the war, Western analysts presumed that German scientists were incapable of doing so. Today, however, books are being written in Germany and the United States that considerably alter the previous prejudiced views of German nuclear competence entertained by the establishment press. Independent scholars like Rainer Karlsch,[1] professor of economics at Humboldt University, journalists Edgar Mayer and Thomas Mehner,[2] the Americans Carter

Captured German Scientists . . .

After the German surrender, U.S. intelligence believed that the bulk of German uranium had been captured, and any concerns that the Nazis had had the bomb were alleviated. After the war, 10 of the top German atomic researchers were interned in a British intelligence safe house in Farm Hall (lower right), for six months. All of their conversations were secretly recorded. The significance of what they said to each other is still a matter of debate, but the transcripts of their discussions led eavesdroppers to conclude erroneously that the Germans had not finished or were physically unable to make a useable weapon at war's end. Prominent German scientists whose work was in some way related directly to creating a nuclear weapon included (from left to right above): Paul Harteck; Werner Heisenberg; Otto Hahn; and Kurt Diebner.

Hydrick[3] and Joseph Farrell,[4] now—on the basis of declassified sources—report previously unknown advances made in nuclear physics by German scientists late in the war and in the immediate postwar period.

Earlier arguments concerning the seeming failure of the Germans to build a bomb ranged from the prejudiced contention that the nuclear physicists under the National Socialist government were simply incompetent and incapable of building such a complex bomb to the more kindly argument that leading German physicists out of the noblest of motives had deliberately undermined and discouraged the Nazis' attempt to build the bomb. Both arguments have now been refuted. Evidence recently made available from German and Russian sources (the Soviets had confiscated the scientific papers of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics in Berlin) reveal that the Germans conducted several field tests of a nuclear device in the spring of 1945.

While Werner Heisenberg, Carl Friedrich von Weizäcker and Albert Speer, the economic czar, and others very likely did try for various reasons to dissuade their government from building the bomb, lesser-known German physicists of the time apparently attempted to develop a nuclear weapon.

Among the better-known German physicists who were interned and interrogated by the Western Allies at Farm Hill, England, after the war were: Heisenberg, von Weizsäcker, Otto Hahn, Max van Laune, Erich Bagge, Kurt Diebner, Walther Gerlach, Paul Harteck, Horst Korsching and Karl Wirtz. Another group of equally competent physicists, including Manfred von Ardenne, Gernot Zippe, Peter Thiessen, Max Steenbeck, Werner Schnetze, Heinz Barwich and Gustav Hertz were contracted by Soviet officials, taken to the Soviet Union, and ordered to reproduce their work there together with Soviet scientists all under the direction of Gen. Avram Zavenyagin.

As early as 1940, all German nuclear physicists and a considerable segment of the military were aware of the potential of developing weapons of great destructive power based on the release of energy from nuclear fission/fusion. Although von Weizsäcker and Heisenberg distanced themselves from the development of nuclear weapons for wartime use, the former, by accepting a professorship in

Strasbourg, and the latter, by concentrating on reactor development, both fully understood the destructive potential the bomb would have for the German war effort but nonetheless chose to go their independent ways.

For example, in 1941 Weizsäcker submitted a patent application (cited by Karlsch) that read:

> The production of element 94 (plutonium) in practically useful amounts is best done with the "uranium machine" [nuclear reactor]. It is especially advantageous—and this is the main benefit of the invention—that the element 94 thereby produced can easily be separated from uranium chemically. With regard to energy per unit weight this explosive would be around 10 million times greater than any other existing explosive and comparable only to pure uranium 235 (U235). [Further, he describes a] process for the production of explosive energy from the fission of element 94, whereby element 94 is brought together in such amounts in one place, e.g., a bomb, so that the overwhelming majority of neutrons produced by fission excite new fissions and do not leave the substance.[5]

In February 1942 Heisenberg, while still the most prominent figure in the German Uranium Project (*Uranverein*) gave a public lecture on the possibilities of developing nuclear weapons in which he concluded that energy generation from uranium fission was undoubtedly possible, providing the enrichment of isotope U235 is successful. Isolating U235, he contended, would lead to an explosive of unimaginable power. In another lecture in the summer of 1942 Heisenberg spoke of America's exceptionally great interest in nuclear weaponry and predicted that, if the war lasted long enough, the technical realization of atomic nuclear energies could play a decisive role.

Because of his notoriety and brilliance (he had earlier won a Nobel Prize) Heisenberg and his associates became the main focus of Allied concern, even to the point where the Allies planned to kidnap him at a conference in Switzerland. American intelligence naturally assumed that he would be a driving force in the development of German nuclear weapons. Had U.S. intelligence actually kidnapped Heisenberg in Switzerland, as planned, they would have grabbed one of the few German physicists actually discouraging the development of a German bomb. Heisenberg, instead, concentrated on the problem of getting an atomic pile critical. According to Mayer, Mehner and Karlsch, it was precisely the other group of lesser-known German physicists, working directly for the German armed forces and under SS protection, that was engaged in developing a uranium-based weapon for which a reactor was not needed.

Hitler & Skorzeny . . .
A Chat About the A-Bomb

An incurable lung disease brought Otto Skorzeny to Heidelberg in 1975 for medical treatment. There, Hans-Ulrich Rudel and Waldemar Schütz were his last comrades, visiting him before his return to Spain eight days before his death. He told them on this occasion about his visit in the *Führerhauptquartier* in the autumn of 1944, when the Fuehrer was ill and received him at his bed. The Fuehrer told him that day that Germany had not built the atom bomb, because he did not want to take the responsibility for mankind being destroyed by such a "*Teufelswerk*":

> Do you know, Mr. Skorzeny, that the energy which will be freed through the splitting of the atom's nucleus and the additional radioactivity from such a bomb might destroy our planet? . . . The effects would be dreadful. Even if one could control the radioactivity and could use atom splitting as a weapon, the results would be dreadful. When Dr. Todt visited me I read that the energy set free by such a bomb could destroy the whole of Amazonia or make as big a crater as the meteor had caused in Siberia. That means that all life within such an area would be destroyed, not only humans but all life. Animals and plants would not be able to live within a radius of 40 km for hundreds of years due to radiation. That would mean an apocalypse. No land, no group of civilized people could bear the responsibility for such a slaughter. In battle after battle human beings would destroy themselves if such a bomb were used. Only in remote places like Amazonia and the jungles of Sumatra would people have a chance of surviving such a bomb. ✦

With the tide of war turning, Wehrmacht officials, convinced that pure U235 could become an explosive a million times more powerful than conventional explosives, intensified their interest in possible military applications of the Uranium Project. The Reich Research Council and the German Army took charge of the program. SS leader Heinrich Himmler was appointed head of the German Army Weapons Program in the summer of 1944. Party member Kurt Diebner, always closest to the Army Weapons Center operations, assumed responsibility for nuclear weapons development.

The main effort of the Germans to develop a nuclear weapon took place in the Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf (AWO) triangle in Thuringia. Kurt Diebner and Walther Gerlach, the scientific leaders of the research team attempting desperately to develop a nuclear weapon in the last days of the war, were housed in the basement of a school near Arnstadt in the Jonastal valley.[6] *SS Obergruppenführer* Hans Kammler [See TBR January February 2008.—Ed.] headed the protective forces surrounding the experimental area. In the last months of the war Kammler exercised almost complete control over last-ditch German efforts to develop miracle weapons to reverse the course of the war.[7]

Extensive underground galleries to house various facilities were excavated in Jonastal; the army training grounds in Ohrdruf served as the bomb test range. Also involved in this project was the research office of the Reichspost under Wilhelm Ohnesorge as well as offices of the Skoda Works in Prague as was the Siemens electrical enterprise. German naval authorities, including admirals Karl Witzell and Wilhelm Rhein as well as physicists Otto Haxel, Fritz Houtermans and Pascual Jordan, took an active part in researching the potential of nuclear power in the development of the "uranium machine," presumably as the basis for propulsion systems for surface ships and submarines. [Karlsch, 44-48]

"German naval authorities, including Witzell and Rhein, took part in researching the potential of nuclear power in the development of the 'uranium machine.'"

More than a few German researchers now believe that the Nazis actually succeeded in developing and testing prototypes of a small nuclear device (a 100-g A-weapon) as well as a delivery system, the long-range A9/A10 missile whose characteristics and capabilities were comparable to the U.S. Titan II. The project was code-named S-III [S-*Sondervorhaben* (Special Project). The code name "Olga" referred to the so-called "America Rocket." Mayer and Mehner provided U.S. aerial photographs taken by the 7th U.S. Photo Group of the launch pad of the prototype rocket which the authors believe was successfully tested on March 16, 1945. [M&M, pp. 167-176]

The Soviet government was also informed about the German nuclear experiments. A Soviet intelligence report submitted to Stalin on March 23, 1945, by Igor Kurchatov, the head of the Soviet Nuclear Bomb Program, on the initiative of the head of military intelligence (GRU) in Germany, Lieutenant General Il'ichëv, reads:

> Just recently, the Germans detonated two massive explosions in a wooded area of Thuringia under the greatest secrecy. Trees at a distance of 500 to 600 meters were knocked down. Prisoners used in the experiment were killed; often no remains were found. Others suffered facial and body burns. A strong shock wave and high temperatures accompanied the bomb detonations. The bombs were spherical in shape and had a diameter of 130 cm. [Karlsch, 219-220][8]

Karlsch maintains that the reactor in Gattow, combined with the output of centrifuges, and electromagnetic mass separators could have produced the enriched uranium required by the device.

Mayer and Mehner believe that a French-designed betatron and Norwegian-built heavy water facilities were also at the disposal of the Germans. Based on Erich Schumann's hollow charge principle for focusing the energy to a single spot in the shell, the device so developed and tested, created a shock wave, a heat wave, and released considerable radioactivity.

Schumann, director of the research center of the Army Weapons-Research Office, claimed that as early as 1944 he had found a way through the use of conventional explosives to generate sufficiently high temperatures of several million degrees Celsius and extreme pressures to produce thermonuclear fusion (an H-bomb).

According to Schumann, two hollow charges, directed against each other under special conditions, releases enough energy to create nuclear fusion. He believes that the Diebner team actually tested this procedure at the Ohrdruf test range in Thuringia.

The Ohrdruf device was more of a small, tactical-type device, much less powerful than the U.S. bombs being developed at the time, the critical mass of which was about 50 kilograms of U235. The destructive range of the device was

about 1,400 feet in diameter. It was what is now referred to as a kind of "dirty" bomb.

Eyewitness accounts of the test and forensic (crater photo, ground sampling for radioactive isotopes etc) on-site evidence now support earlier suspicions. Ground-sampling tests first done on Rügen Island yielded disappointing results, which Karlsch attributed to soil erosion over the years. Similar tests conducted in the Ohrdruf test range showed a significant increase in cesium values the closer one approached to the center of the explosion; cobalt 60, an artificial isotope that occurs when fast neutrons strike iron or nickel, was also detected. Gerald Kirchner of the Federal Office for Radiation Protection maintains that so far there is no evidence of a nuclear bomb burst.

However, Uwe Keyser of the Federal Technical Physics Office in Braunschweig insists that the measured values of radioactive substances at the site have been so significant that the explosion of a simple nuclear device cannot be excluded. [Karlsch, p. 317]

"Tests conducted in Ohrdruf showed a significant increase in cesium values . . . an artificial element that occurs when fast neutrons strike iron or nickel was also detected."

In all, three tests were conducted. The earliest occurred in October 1944 (eight months before the United States bomb on Hiroshima) near Rügen Island. Eyewitnesses to that test were Italian war correspondent Luigi Romersa, who informed Mussolini of the event,[9] and rocket specialist Hans Zinsser, who was flying over the area. Zinsser:

> In early October 1944, I was flying from Ludwigslust, south of Lübeck, about 12 to 15 kilometers from an atomic bomb test station, when I noticed a strong, bright illumination of the whole atmosphere lasting about two seconds. . . . After about 10 seconds the sharp outlines of the explosion cloud disappeared. The diameter of the still visible pressure wave was at least 9,000 meters while remaining visible for at least 15 seconds. . . . About one hour later I started with an He 111 from the airfield at Ludwigslust in an easterly direction. Shortly after I took off I passed through an almost solid overcast at an altitude between 3,000-4,000 meters. A cloud shaped like a mushroom with turbulent, billowing sections stood over the spot where the explosion took place. Strong electrical disturbances occurred making radio communications impossible. . . . [Farrell, 18][10]

The secret report from which the Zinsser interrogation was extracted also states that four German scientists—a chemist, two physical chemists and a rocket specialist—contributed what they knew about the development of the atomic bomb.

Section 15 reads: "The atomic bomb is expected to be ready toward the end of 1944. [It could already have been produced] had it not been for the air attacks on laboratories engaged in this uranium research, especially on the one in Ryukon in Norway, where heavy water was produced." [Farrell, p. 21]

Besides the officials conducting the tests, Cläre Werner, a civilian residing in the area of the final test conducted on March 4, 1945 near Ohrdruf, happened to witness it from the heights of the Wachsenburg.

Werner's statement went as follows:

> I can still remember the day very well. It was March 4, 1945. We had scheduled a birthday party for that evening, but it was cancelled. In the afternoon the BDM (Young German Girls Association) of Gotha was on the mountain. Hans was also there to help out and told us that world history would be written today in this area. It would be something the world had never seen before. We were to go on the mountain that evening and look off in the direction of Lake Röhren. He didn't know himself what the new thing would look like. So we were on the site at 8 p.m. At half past 9 p.m. the area behind Lake Röhren lit up as though a hundred lightning bolts had struck. It was red inside and yellow on the outside. You could read the newspaper by the light. It all happened very quickly and we couldn't hear anything except what sounded like a squall, after which everything was quiet. I, like many inhabitants from Lake Röhren, Holzhausen, Mühlberg, Wechmar and Bittstädt had nosebleeds, headaches, and felt pressure on the ear, the next day. At about 2 p.m. there were about 100-150 SS men on the mountain. They asked where the bodies were, where they were taken, and who was there. We didn't know anything, and they asked us if they were here in the "Burg Object." I told them they were on the Veste Wachsenburg, which the people always call the Burg (mountain). A motorcyclist reported that the Burg could be reached via Ringhofen. Then the cars drove from the Burg to Mühlberg. I saw that from there they drove to the test area. [M&M, 105; Karlsch, 215f.]

Farrell notes that, since no mention is made of plutonium in the various reports, the Germans were developing a uranium-based weapon. Consequently, they didn't need to concentrate on achieving a functioning reactor for enrichment since other methods of enriching and separating enough U235 to weapons-grade purity, and a stockpile of

critical mass existed. He observes further that the Germans merely conducted tests of their nuclear-based potential weapons. They did not use them against the enemy. He further notes that, although the Americans did test their implosion-plutonium bomb before using it, they did not feel the need to test the uranium bomb they dropped on Hiroshima. Perhaps because it had already been tested. [Farrell, p. 17]

Karlsch cites an exuberant exclamation made by *SS Reichsführer* Heinrich Himmler in March 1945: "We have not yet deployed our last miracle weapon. To be sure, the V1s and V2 are effective weapons, but our decisive miracle weapon will demonstrate such results that no one can even imagine. One or two strikes and cities like New York or London will disappear from the surface of the Earth," [Karlsch, 13] and Hitler on March 13, 1945, addressing the officers of the Ninth Army: "We still have things that need to be finished; and when they are finished, they will turn the tide." [Hydrick, 63]

Elements of Patton's 3rd Army occupied the AWO area on April 12, 1945, and immediately reported their findings to higher headquarters. American forces quickly began to dismantle some of the facilities together with copious documents for shipment back to the United States. Soviet forces relieved the Americans in July 1945 and continued investigating the area. For the American forces to have moved into Czechoslovakia when it was known to have already been included in the future Soviet Occupation Zone, suggests to Farrell and Hydrick that U.S. intelligence had directed Patton there specifically to confiscate everything valuable in Kammler's preserve.

Among the original documents Karlsch includes in his work are: 1) the von Weizäcker patent applications; 2) Diebner's 1942 report of the Army Weapons Center which states that—theoretically—an atomic bomb can be built; 3) formulas for the fusion of light elements and the critical mass for a plutonium bomb, written by Friedrich Berkei, Diebner's deputy (incidentally, Berkei died in 1966 at age 55 of radiation sickness);[11] 4) a letter written by Diebner in late 1944 to Heisenberg reporting on reactor problems; 5) Gerlach's 1944 notes, sketches, and formulas for thermonuclear reactions; 6) Schumann's letter to Ernst Telschow concerning tests on the fusion of light elements; and 7)the Kurchatov report on German atomic bomb work.

In mid-April 1945 the German transport submarine *U-234*, captained by Johann Fehler, was ostensibly deployed by the German High Command to Japan carrying examples of the latest high-tech German developments in armaments (radar, jet engines, Henschel HS-293 glider bombs, Me-262 jet fighters, a V2 rocket designs, electric torpedoes, etc.) for use by its Japanese ally believed to be researching the feasibility of nuclear weaponry in facilities in Hungnam, North Korea. Most importantly, the *U-234*, after it surrendered to the U.S. Navy when the war ended, was found to carry some 560 kilograms of uranium oxide as well as highly advanced IR fuses in its cargo. [Farrell, pp. 60-65; Karlsch, pp. 261-262]

Also aboard the *U-234* were two Japanese officers (who are said to have committed harakiri before the Americans took possession of the boat), Dr. Heinz Schlicke, the inventor of the fuses, and Luftwaffe Gen. Ulrich Kessler, commander of the German air force in Norway.

"Most importantly, the U-234, after it surrendered to the U.S. Navy when the war ended, was found to be carrying 560 kilograms of uranium oxide as well as highly advanced fuses."

American investigators Farrell and Hydrick, as well as the Britisher Nick Cook,[12] aviation editor of *Janes Defense Weekly*, have added a new dimension to the history of the atomic bomb through their speculative reconstruction of nuclear events in the final days of World War II. They argue that high-level American and Nazi officials (SS General Kammler and Martin Bormann), with Hitler's approval, had colluded with U.S. and German navy officials for the *U-234* to be "captured" by the U.S. Navy in exchange for protection and immunity from prosecution for alleged wartime crimes. A special *Kommando* had been established earlier for the possible evacuation of prime scientific achievements and key personnel, like Hans Kammler, either to a neutral haven or to be used as a negotiating tool with the Western Allies. [Farrell, 269-271]

Hitler to Bormann: "Bury your treasure, for you will need it to begin a Fourth Reich." [Hydrick, 183]

The cause for the delay in the production of the U.S. bomb, Hydrick argues, was a shortage of enriched uranium—isotope U235—and the failure to develop a triggering device for its plutonium bomb. Conveniently, *U-234* was carrying cargo that addressed these problems.

Hydrick is convinced, based on reports in the U.S. National Archives, U.S. Navy transmissions, transmissions between the *U-234* and Doenitz's headquarters, and the testimony of Wolfgang Hirschfeld, chief radio operator on

U-234, that the uranium aboard was enriched.[13]

Through his sources, Hydrick learned that: 1) the uranium aboard *U-234* was shipped in cylindrical, gold-lined containers; 2) the containers were described as sensitive and dangerous; and 3) high radioactivity was recorded in the shafts in which the containers had been stowed—all indications that the uranium was indeed enriched.

Dr. Schlicke's IR fuses, according to Hydrick, also found application in the U.S. Manhattan Project. Based on light and the speed of light, the fuses could very well have been used to simultaneously activate the 32 fuses that exploded the plutonium bomb dropped on Nagasaki. The fuses were used to compress the plutonium core at nearly the speed of light, thus creating a powerful explosion.

Also, when *U-234* arrived at Portsmouth Naval Yard in New Hampshire, the U.S. Navy took charge of the German crew, while a Major John E. Vance of the Army Corps of Engineers, the department of the Army under which the Manhattan Project operated, interrogated Dr. Schlicke and General Kessler.

"The U.S. Navy took charge of* U-234*'s German crew, while Major John E. Vance of the department of the Army under which the Manhattan Project operated interrogated Schlicke and Kessler."

Another gentleman, introduced as Commander Alvarez, took a special interest in Dr. Schlicke's fuses and the uranium. He is believed by Hydrick to have been Luis Alvarez, who at the time was associated with the Manhattan Project and who later won the Nobel Prize. While docked at Portsmouth, the uranium was quietly removed from the hold and presumably taken to Oak Ridge for use in the Manhattan Project. Both the enriched uranium and Schlicke's fuses, the American investigators believe, were incorporated in the U.S. bombs.

In conclusion, mention must be made of the German scientists forced to work in the Soviet Union. When the head of that group, Manfred von Ardenne, was ordered to build the bomb, he explained to the Russians that it was first essential to perfect an efficient method of enriching uranium. Upon receiving permission to make the enrichment of uranium first priority, von Ardenne appointed Max Steenbeck and Gernot Zippe responsible, the former being the theoretician and the latter the experimentalist. Within five years Zippe had built a highly cost- and task-efficient centrifuge model, which, by 1953, the Russians had adopted and were already building full-scale plants to accommodate and implement them. Von Ardenne, sometimes referred to as the "Red Baron," received the Stalin Prize for his contribution to the development of the Soviet bomb.

The achievements of the German wartime physicists in the face of limited resources, the exigencies of war, the press of time, their isolation from the rest of the world, and the lack of essential materials were unquestionably remarkable, even heroic. With but a relative handful of scientists, wartime German science, especially nuclear physics and rocketry, maintained and even surpassed world standards.

By comparison, our own effort to build the bomb in time to be used against Germany actually failed. Finally, working under the best of conditions and with the assistance of Great Britain, with unlimited resources, and, if Farrell and Hydrick are correct, with German assistance in the home stretch, it took five years, involved flocks of scientists, and cost over two billion dollars to build.

Ironically, even though the *U-234* did not deliver its cargo to Japan as originally planned, it eventually arrived there—in the form of two U.S. A-bombs. ✦

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center.

ENDNOTES:

1 Rainer Karlsch, *Hitler's Bombe: Die geheime Geschichte der deutschen Kernwaffenversuche* ("Hitler's Bomb: The Secret History of German Nuclear Weapon Research"), Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Munich, Germany, 2005.

2 Edgar Mayer, Thomas Mehner, *Die Atombombe und das Dritte Reich: Das Geheimnis des Dreiecks Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf* ("The Atomic Bomb and the Third Reich: The Secret of the 'Three Corners'" Arnstadt-Wechmar-Ohrdruf), Jochen Kopp Verlag, Rottenberg, 2004.

3 Carter Hydrick, *Critical Mass: How Nazi Germany Surrendered Enriched Uranium for the United States Bomb*, second edition, Whitehurst & Co., 2004.

4 Joseph P. Farrell, *Reich of the Black Sun: Nazi Secret Weapons and the Cold War Allied Legend*, Adventures Unlimited Press, Illinois, 2004.

5 Karlsch, op. cit., 75.

6 Not to be confused with Joachimstal, which Soviet forces also occupied and immediately began mining the uranium deposits there. A Soviet aerial photograph of Jonastal indicating the location of some of the galleries is reproduced on pages 170-173 of the Mayer/Mehner work.

7 Dr. Ing. *SS-Gruppenführer* Kammler, considered by the end of the war to be the third most important man in the Nazi hierarchy, answered directly to Heinrich Himmler and Adolf Hitler.

8 Ivan Ivanovich Il'ichëv headed the GRU during the war until 1942 at which time Fëdr Kuznetsov took over command. After the war Il'ichëv served as Soviet high commissioner to Austria and later as ambassador to Denmark.

9 In March 1959 Romersa published a series of articles in the Spanish newspaper *Las Provincias* in which he recounts his knowledge of German wartime technological and scientific advances and his personal acquaintance with Werner von Braun.

10 Report documented as *Investigations, Research, Developments, and Practical Use of the German Atomic Bomb*, A.P.I.U. (Ninth Air Force) 96/1945, APO 696, U.S. Army, 19 August 1945.

11 Karlsch reports that Irving had requested to study Berkei's wartime notebooks, but before they could be delivered they disappeared.

12 Nick Cook, *The Hunt for Zero Point*, 203, 165.

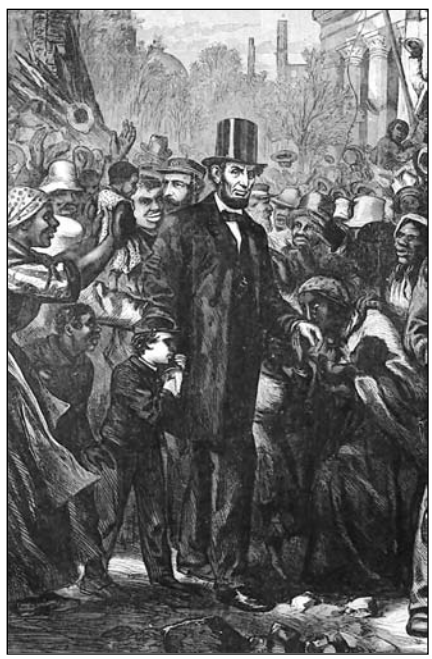
13 Hirschfeld, with Geoffrey Brooks, wrote at least two books on his experiences: *Feindfahrten*, Neuer Kaiser Verlag, Klagenfurt, 1991 and *Hirschfeld: The Story of a U-Boat NCO, 1940-1946*, Leo Cooper, London (also U.S. Naval Institute), 1996.

New Facts About Slavery In the Antebellum South

SLAVERY IS A BAD THING. But was it so bad in the Old South as to justify a war killing hundreds of thousands of white Americans on both sides of the Southern secession? Probably not. But, furthermore, the so-called Civil War was not even about slavery in the first place. It was about economic issues such as tariffs—admittedly not as "sexy" a controversy as the slavery debate. TBR author Clint Lacy serves up some surprises.

BY CLINT E. LACY

In Stanley K. Lott's book *The Truth About American Slavery* the reader is introduced to the subject through a picture of Abraham Lincoln found on the cover. It is a picture that depicts the most popular version of the 16th president of the United States, kind, honest, caring and benevolent (shown right).



As Lott describes it (p. 5, "About the Cover"):

> Richmond, Va. fell on April 3rd 1865. On April 4th, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln visited the Confederate [c]apital. In one of the most historic events of Lincoln's presidency, renowned artist Thomas Nast captured this scene in this sketch. This messianic scene shows Lincoln being praised and almost worshipped by freed slaves. The former Nast sketch was published in *Harper's Weekly* shortly after. . . . Thus we see that even before his death, the cult worship of Lincoln had begun.

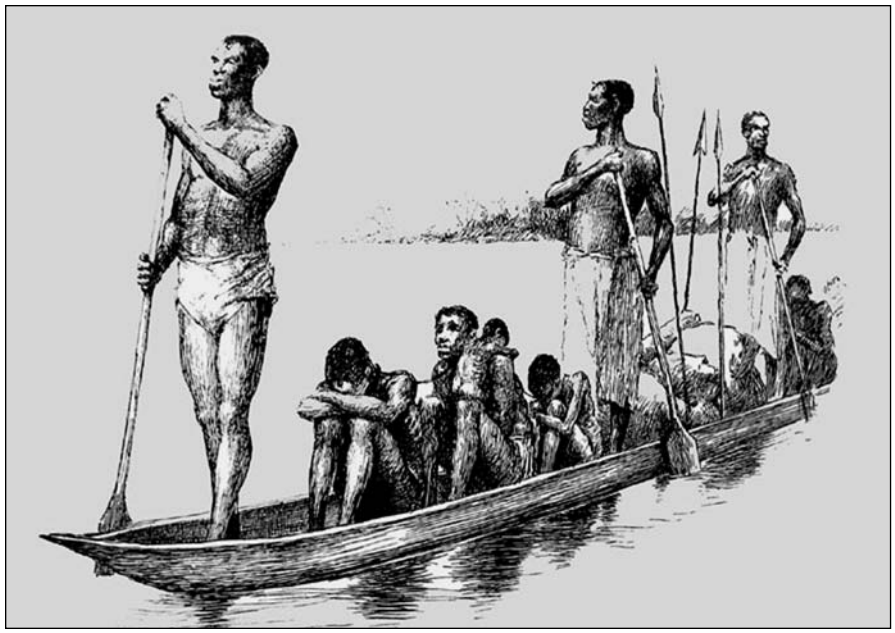
Thus begins Stanley K. Lott's debunking of this myth. As he writes (13): "The No. 2 lie [in American history] is that the Civil War was fought over slavery." (Lott lists Columbus's "discovering" of America as the No. 1 myth.)

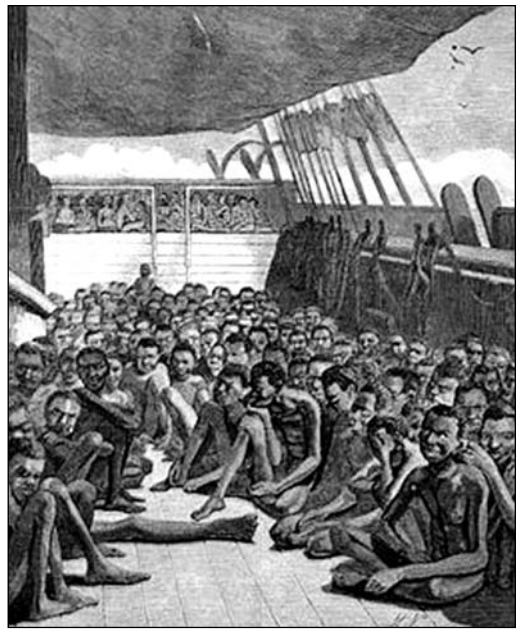
The author wastes no time in painting a new verbal picture of "the Great Emancipator"—one that is less kind and benevolent but more honest. Caring, yes, but more about politics and agenda than about "the African race." As evidence, Lott offers up Lincoln's first inaugural address, in which he stated that he had no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with slavery in the states where it exists and that he had no lawful right to do so, and had no inclination to do so.

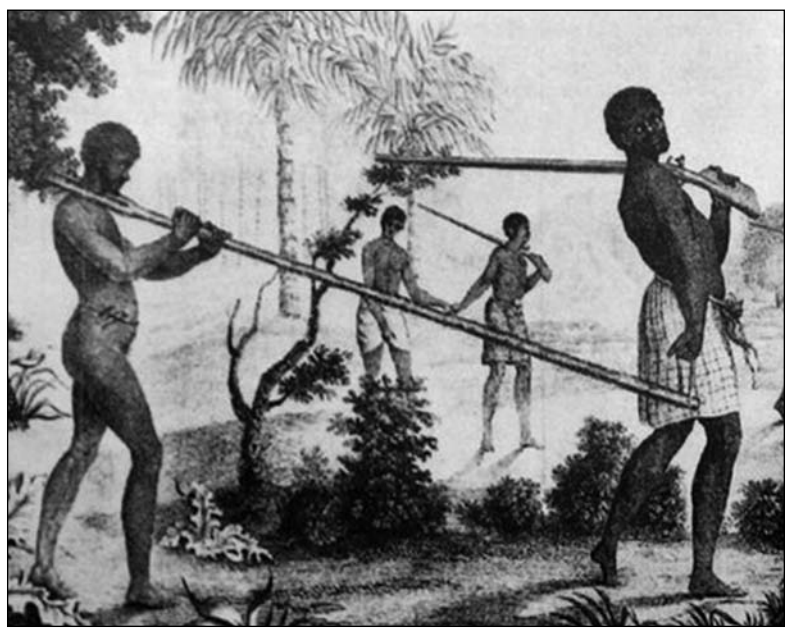
As further evidence, Lott offers the fact that when Union generals John Fremont and David Hunter issued emancipation proclamations in their military districts, Lincoln promptly revoked their proclamations, and later Lincoln relieved Fremont of his duties.

Lott, however, delves deeper into the subject of Lincoln's relationship with the slaves than merely exposing the myth of Lincoln as the "emancipator."

The latest trend in the media and politics is to blame the American South for slavery. Some states have gone so far as to apologize for the institution. Mr. Lott points out that the Portuguese commenced the slave trade in 1443. This was followed by the Spanish, the Dutch and the English. The first black slaves in America (disregarding slavery among the Indian nations and disregarding white indentured servants, who were actually a species of slave) were introduced in Jamestown, Va. in 1620. More importantly,







AFRICAN SLAVERS: Clockwise from upper left: (1) Black-on-black slavery is an ancient and continuing African tradition. Here, African slave traders transport shackled African captives in a dugout canoe to sell them downriver as slaves, Congo Free State, 1890. The original illustration was by E.W. Kemble for an article called "The Slave-Trade in the Congo Basin" and appeared in the April 1890 *Century* magazine. Slaves were lucky if their black owners did not eat them or use them in ritual sacrifice. (2) Black slaves on a transatlantic slave ship are shown getting some fresh air. Slavers naturally wanted to deliver their product alive and healthy if only for reasons of maximum profit. (3) Back in Africa, one method of yoking a slave is shown. This mechanism kept the slave safely at well over arm's length. Except for the weapons, it would be hard to tell the slavers from the slaves. Facing page: propaganda picture of slaves thanking Abraham Lincoln for their presumed emancipation.

Lott gets to the root of the problem by utilizing a quote from a Mr. Bliss, found in the *Congressional Globe*[1] archives:

> In Africa, the natives sell their own race as slaves. They sell to each other as they sold to the white man. Thus it was the ancestors of those now held in bondage [slavery] on this continent brought from Africa with them the condition of [being] property.

In *The Truth About American Slavery* Lott revisits themes that are common in his previous works (such as slavery was protected by the central government, the U.S. Constitution, the Supreme Court and under the U.S. flag).

What makes this particular work by Lott unique is the fact that he devotes entire chapters of quotes from the *Congressional Globe* archives to back up his research. Take quote No. 6 (found on page 43) for instance, which states:

> Could anything be more explicit than the assertion of the right to protection of property everywhere, wherever the [U.S. flag] floats or the federal government has jurisdiction . . . upon the land and upon the sea it is the duty of the federal government in all its departments to protect property of every species, slaves as well as other property.

Yet another chapter of *Congressional Globe* quotes is dedicated to proving that Washington, D.C., our nation's

capital, was in fact a slave capital in which slavery was not only accepted but flourished. Quote No. 10 in this chapter (85) provides an excellent example:

> The maintenance of slavery in the Federal District [Washington, D.C.], by the authority of the United States, exerts a conservative influence over the institution [slavery] in the states, by clothing it with the countenance and sanction of the nation. The District of Columbia is thus made the citadel of American slavery, its munitions of defense or as the late Mr. Calhoun once said, the very key of slavery.

Also included are 19 entire pages of *Congressional Globe* quotes that provide proof of how the U.S. government depended upon the taxation of slaves for its revenue. This can be found in quote No. 22 (found on page 102), which reads: "Resolved that a tax or duty of $10 per head be imposed upon all slaves hereafter imported into any of the united States."

An entire chapter of *Congressional Globe* quotes is devoted to proving that the so-called Civil War was a war caused by economic issues, not morality issues. The federal government had much to lose in the form of revenue collected from the taxation of slaves if the South were allowed to claim its independence. Another cause of the war was recently enacted tariffs against Southern ports by the federal government.

"The federal government had much to lose in the form of revenue collected from the taxation of slaves if the South were allowed to claim its independence."

As Lott writes on page 113, just one month prior to the hostilities that erupted at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, the Morrill Tariff was enacted, increasing the price of imported goods by 47%.

Lott dedicates 14 pages of congressional quotes that prove the "Civil War" was about economics. An excellent example of this is found on page 121:

> Let me beg the party who are soon to take charge of this government [Republican Party, led by Abraham Lincoln] to let the seceded states [Southern states] alone, and by no means to attempt to collect revenue [taxes or tariffs] in their ports. That would result in a bloody, terrible war. But on the contrary, acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States of America, and treat them as an ally and friendly nation.

But, as we all know, Lincoln did not let the South go in peace. He did not treat the Confederate States of America as a friend or an ally. In fact Lincoln's U.S. government would stop at nothing to ensure that the flow of revenue continued to flow from the South to Washington, D.C. In Chapter 8 (159), Mr. Lott writes:

> The United States Army was the first army to break the rules of civilized warfare. War crimes . . . happened to Southerners during the Civil War. Southerners had their farms and plantations burned to the ground; their land was taken illegally; and Southern women (both black and white) were raped during the Civil War.

In a time when so many race-hustling politicians and organizations are calling for apologies and reparations for slavery, so that our nation might be "healed," Stanley Lott (on page 162) reminds us of another group of people that have been forgotten by the public and ignored by the media that deserve an apology: "War crimes that were committed against regular, common, Southern people during the Civil War [need] to be brought out and dealt with. A true healing process needs to happen. Southerners of all races need to get some form of reparations and an official apology from the United States government."

The Truth About American Slavery is an excellent tool that should be purchased and utilized by all Southerners who are concerned about recent attacks on their heritage and the distortion of our symbols by the media.

Copies should be purchased and given to friends, family, local libraries and schools. As Lott writes in his "Final Thoughts" (177): "After reading about this . . . who could keep on saying that the Confederate battle flag and other Confederate symbols are symbols of slavery?" ✦

CLINT E. LACY is a Southern author, activist and Revisionist historian with the John T. Coffee Camp No. 1934 Missouri Sons of Confederate Veterans. He has written several other articles for TBR.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Goad, Jim, *The Redneck Manifesto: How Hillbillies, Hicks, and White Trash Became America's Scapegoats*.

Hildreth, Richard, *The White Slave: Another Picture of Slave Life in America.*

Hoffman, Michael A., *They Were White and They Were Slaves: The Untold History of the Enslavement of Whites in Early America.*

Koger, Larry, *Black Slaveowners: Free Black Slave Masters in South Carolina, 1790-1860*.

ENDNOTE:

1 The *Congressional Globe* or *Globe*, as it is usually called, contains the congressional debates of the 23rd through 42nd Congresses (1833-73).

FROM THE MAY/JUNE 2008 ISSUE

Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck:

The amazing WWI feats of a German guerrilla leader in Africa

COL. PAUL LETTOW-VORBECK WAS REMARKABLE among military commanders of World War I in that he served for the entire period without ever having suffered defeat. Often compared with the better known T.E. Lawrence ("Lawrence of Arabia"), Lettow-Vorbeck similarly was a master of guerrilla warfare, this time in East Africa. With a force never greater than 14,000 in total—comprised of 3,000 German and 11,000 "Askaris" (native African troops)—Lettow-Vorbeck ran rings around Allied forces (for the most part British and South African) that were 10 times larger than his own.

BY DR. FREDRICK TOBEN

World War I hero Col. Paul Emil von Lettow-Vorbeck (1870-1964) realized very quickly that the German campaign against Allied forces in East Africa needed to be conducted on his own terms, largely by seizing (and retaining) the initiative.

Prior to the war Lettow-Vorbeck had seen service during the Boxer Rebellion, and in German South West Africa (Namibia) during the Hottentot and Herero Rebellion of 1904-08, during which he was wounded and sent to South Africa to recuperate.

VON LETTOW-VORBECK

Six months before the outbreak of war in 1914, Lettow-Vorbeck—then a lieutenant colonel—was given command of Germany's forces in East Africa, which included 12 companies of Askari troops.

In August he began his war by attacking the British railway in Kenya. Three months later a large mixed British and Indian invasion force landed at Tanga Bay to conquer German East Africa. In numerical terms at least they outnumbered Lettow-Vorbeck's available force by some eight to one. Nevertheless, right from the start he demonstrated superior tactical planning.

With the Allied landing a success, Lettow-Vorbeck pulled his forces some distance back, not in full retreat as seemed apparent, but simply in order to draw the British and Indian forces farther inland, catching them in a crossfire and inflicting heavy casualties, quickly obliging a British retreat back to Tanga Bay to consolidate.

Over the next couple of years Lettow-Vorbeck launched raids into the British colonies of Kenya and Rhodesia, the aim being to destroy forts situated there, along with railway track and carriages. His Askari troops, trained in the Prussian manner, gained in confidence (and of course experience) with each successful raid.

Jan Smuts—himself an enemy of the British during the Boer War of 1899-1902, but later serving with them—was tasked in March 1916 with dealing with Lettow-Vorbeck, and in doing so launched an attack from South Africa with a force of 45,000 men. As with the British beforehand, Lettow-Vorbeck led Smuts a merry dance, although curiously this did not subsequently harm Smuts's political career in any way.

In 1917 the Allies turned up the heat on Lettow-Vorbeck, with attacks launched from such disparate locations as Kenya, Rhodesia, Congo and Mozambique—the latter two spearheaded by Belgian and Portuguese forces, respectively.

MOTHER NATURE A GERMAN ALLY AT TANGA: As soon as Gen. Arthur Aitken, the British commander, ordered the 1914 advance on Tanga, Tanganyika, things started to go wrong. Although outnumbered eight to one, Col. Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck was not without hope, remarking on "the clumsiness with which English troops were moved and led in battle." The Germans had set up a strong defensive position, linked by field telephones and fronted by barbwire. There were snipers in the trees and machine guns at intervals on the ground. By this time many of the British soldiers were in a state of collapse from heat stroke or thirst, having already drunk the contents of their water bottles even though it was only noon. Many on the British side were attacked by African bees, a vicious species. One engineer was stung 300 times while another, unconscious from a wound, returned to consciousness to find himself being dive-bombed by hundreds of bees. To the hysterical British soldiers it seemed as if the bees were yet another cunning German trick. Even the *Times* later wrote that the beehives had been used as weapons by von Lettow-Vorbeck. When asked about this the German leader merely smiled, saying *"Gott mit uns*" (God is with us).

With his forces running low on supplies—both ammunition and food—Lettow-Vorbeck was forced to live off the land, although a successful raid upon a Portuguese arms dump near the Mozambique border largely resolved his arms shortage.

Lettow-Vorbeck launched fresh raids against Rhodesian forts in 1918, tackling one after another. He was in the midst of planning further large raids when news of the November 11 Armistice reached him (from a British prisoner).

Far from beaten, and with a force of some 3,000 men available to him, Lettow-Vorbeck nonetheless decided to surrender to the British on November 25 at Mbaala, Zambia.

Returning to Germany as a national hero (and having been promoted in the field to general), Lettow-Vorbeck was likewise admired by his former enemies as a courageous, tenacious and honorable fighter. Once in Germany he immediately joined the Freikorps, and at the head of a brigade successfully crushed red Spartacist forces in Hamburg.

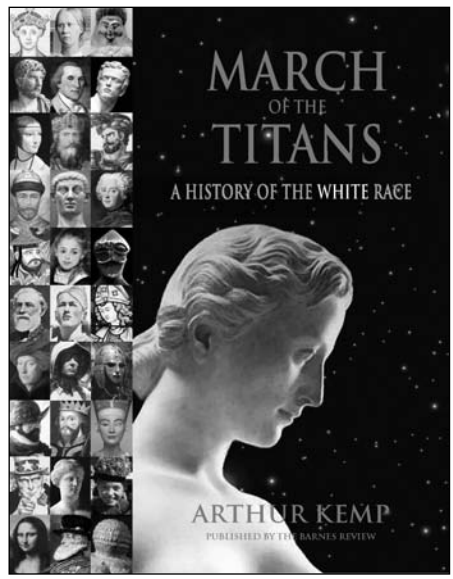
Lettow-Vorbeck was, however, obliged to resign from the army having declared his support for the right-wing Kapp Putsch in 1920.

His memoirs of his wartime experiences were subsequently published (in English translation) as *My Reminiscences of East Africa*. From May 1929 until July 1930 he served as a deputy in the Reichstag, later unsuccessfully trying to establish a conservative opposition to Hitler.

When Smuts, his former opponent, in the aftermath of World War II, heard that Lettow-Vorbeck was living in destitution, he arranged (along with former South African and British officers) for a small pension to be paid to him until his death on March 9, 1964 at the age of 94. ✦

Dr. Fredrick Töben is a member of TBR's contributing editors board and the founder of the Adelaide Institute. He can be reached at info@adelaideinstitute.org.

MARCH OF THE TITANS
A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE



Here it is: the complete and comprehensive history of the White race, spanning 500 centuries of tumultuous events from the steppes of Russia to the African continent, to Asia, the Americas and beyond. This is their inspirational story—of vast visions, empires, achievements, triumphs against staggering odds, reckless blunders, crushing defeats and stupendous struggles. Most importantly of all, revealed in this work is the one true cause of the rise and fall of the world's greatest empires—that all civilizations rise and fall according to their racial homogeneity and nothing else—a nation can survive wars, defeats, natural catastrophes, but not racial dissolution. This is a revolutionary new view of history and of the causes of the crisis facing modern Western Civilization, which will permanently change your understanding of history, race and society. Covering every continent, every White country both ancient and modern, and then stepping back to take a global view of modern racial realities, this book not only identifies the cause of the collapse of ancient civilizations, but also applies these lessons to modern Western society. The author, Arthur Kemp, spent more than 25 years traveling over four continents, doing primary research to compile this unique book. There is no other book like it in existence—a book to pass on from generation to generation, so that all will know the true history of the White race. New deluxe softcover, signature sewn, 8.25" x 11" format, 596 pages, hundreds of B&W pictures, four-page color section, indexed, appendices, bibliography, chapters on every conceivable White culture group and more. High-quality softcover, 596 pages, #464, ***$42***. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. TBR subscribers may take 10% off list price. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Outside U.S. add $24 S&H for one book.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Race, Ethnicity & Culture
- The Late Paleolithic Age
- The Neolithic Age
- Old European Civilizations
- Lost White Migrations
- Whites in the Near East
- Ancient Egypt
- Rise & Fall of Civilizations
- Classical Greece
- Alexander the Great
- The Glory of Rome
- Rome and the Kelts
- Rome and the Germans
- Rome & the Middle/Near East
- Christianity
- The First Great Race War
- Attila the Hun
- The Fall of Rome
- Byzantium
- The Crusades
- Lessons in Decline
- Spain and Portugal
- The Moors Invade Europe
- Scandinavia and the Vikings
- France and Napoleon Bonaparte
- England, Scotland, Wales
- Ireland • The Netherlands
- Belgium & Luxembourg
- Bulgars, Avars, Magyars
- Another Race War: The Khazars
- Genghis Khan
- The Baltic States
- Switzerland
- Czechoslovakia & Yugoslavia
- The Ottoman Holocaust
- Romania & Bulgaria
- Albania & Greece
- Italy's Resurrection
- The Rise of Germany
- Austria & Hungary
- Russia • The Dark Ages
- The Renaissance
- The Christian Wars
- Voyages of Discovery
- Race War in the Mideast
- The British Empire
- Conquistadors
- Birth of the United States
- Amerindian Race War
- Mexican Race War
- The History of Slaves & Slavery
- The Civil War: White vs White
- America Until 1945
- Canada, South Africa & Rhodesia
- Jews & Communism
- World Wars I & II
- Photo essay on the fall of Detroit
- Much, much more!!

FROM THE MAY/JUNE 2008 ISSUE

Outspoken Italian Revisionist Recounts 28 Problems He Has With 'the Holocaust' Legend

THE AUTHOR HAS 28 QUESTIONS HE WOULD LIKE HISTORIANS (or holocaust profiteers) to answer. They involve several of the most infamous "death camps" run by the Germans during World War II. However, no logical answer is likely to be forthcoming to any one of these questions. Could it be that these simple questions are too difficult or embarrassing for the court historians to address?

BY GIUSEPPE FURIOSO

The Jewish "holocaust," as the term has come to be used by the establishment, consists of three basic elements: (1) Approximately 6 million Jews were deliberately killed; (2) these killings were part of a state-sponsored program on the part of the Third Reich, whose ultimate goal was the total eradication of the Jewish people; (3) the bulk of these murders took place in special "death camps," where the principal mechanism of execution was the homicidal gas chamber that utilized Zyklon B (a commercial pesticide whose active ingredient was hydrogen cyanide).

That the Third Reich possessed the technological and administrative means to carry out such a vast amount of killing there is little doubt. The Soviet Union with significantly inferior assets in these areas was able to kill far greater numbers of human beings. Furthermore, the armies of the Third Reich succeeded in killing at least 10 million of its heavily armed military opponents in the course of World War II. Hence the killing of 6 million unarmed civilians should not have presented any unique problems to such an industrially advanced and bureaucratically efficient state as Nazi Germany. On the contrary, it would have been far easier.

My doubts about the "holocaust" are not centered on whether it could have happened but whether it did happen. In fact many of the doubts that I have are a direct consequence of the fact that I have no doubt that it actually could have happened—but certainly not in the ways that have been described thus far in the "official" literature.

It is part of the Western tradition in legal, scientific and intellectual matters that those asserting something have the burden of proof and that those who disagree are not required to provide evidence. This tradition however has been turned on its head regarding the "holocaust" since the "historical truth" of the "holocaust" has been posited in advance. Furthermore, even to express doubts can result in criminal penalties in at least 16 so-called democratic countries and the ruining of lives and careers in numerous others.

Listed below are some of the problems I have with the "holocaust." Should these be cleared up, it would go a long way toward my accepting it. They are in no particular order.

(1) Why did Elie Wiesel and countless other Jews survive the "holocaust" if it was the intention of the Third Reich to eliminate every Jew they got their hands on? Elie was a prisoner for several years; other Jews survived even longer. Most of these "survivors" were ordinary people who did not have any unique expertise that the Germans could have exploited for their war effort. There was no logical reason for them to be kept alive. The very existence of more than a million survivors even today, some 60 years later, contradicts one of the basic components of the "holocaust," i.e., that the Germans had a policy to eliminate every Jew they got their hands on.

(2) Why is there no mention of the "holocaust" in Churchill's six-volume *History of the Second World War* or the wartime memoirs of de Gaulle or Eisenhower or any of

the other lesser luminaries who wrote about World War II? Keep in mind all these were written years after the war ended and thus after the "holocaust" had been allegedly proven by the Nuremberg trials. With regard to the "holocaust," the silence of these cognoscenti is deafening.

(3) What were an inmate infirmary and a brothel doing in Auschwitz if in fact it was a death camp?

(4) Why would the Germans round up Jews from their far-flung empire, thereby tying up large numbers of personnel and vehicles, while fighting a war on two fronts, to deliver people to "death camps" hundreds of miles away who were then executed upon arrival? Would not a bullet on the spot have appealed to the legendary German efficiency?

(5) Why, after 60 years, have historians been unable to come up with a single German document that points to a "holocaust"? Should we believe the likes of Raul Hilburg that in the place of written orders there was an "incredible meeting of the minds" by the literally tens of thousands of people who would have had to coordinate their actions in order to carry out an undertaking of this magnitude?

(6) How come it is still insisted that 6 million Jews were killed when the official Jewish death toll at Auschwitz, the flagship of the "holocaust" gulag, has been reduced from a immediate postwar figure of 4 million, to a figure of somewhat less than 1 million? Why do many respond to this observation by saying, "What's the difference whether it's 4 million or 1 million?" The answer is that the difference is 3 million. Another difference is that saying so can get you three years in an Austrian jail—just ask David Irving.

(7) All of Germany's wartime codes were compromised including the one used to send daily reports from Auschwitz to Berlin. The transcripts of these messages make no mention of mass executions or even remotely suggest a genocidal program in progress. It has been insisted that the Germans used a kind of euphemistic code when discussing their extermination program of the Jews, e.g. final solution, special treatment, resettlement etc. Why was it necessary for them to use such coded euphemisms when talking to one another unless they thought that they would lose the war?

(8) The water table at Auschwitz lies a mere 18 inches below the surface, which makes claims of huge burning pits for the disposal of tens of thousands of victims untenable.

(9) Initially, claims were made that mass executions in homicidal gas chambers had taken place in camps located within the boundaries of the old Reich e.g. Dachau, Bergen-Belsen. "Evidence" to that effect was every bit as compelling as what was offered for other camps, located in occupied Poland, yet without explanation in the early 1960s we were told that this was not the case and that all the "death camps" were located in the east, i.e., Poland, outside (some would say conveniently) of the probing eyes of Western scholars. Do the holocaust promoters know something we already knew about the "death camps"?

This U.S. Army Signal Corps photo shows a large group of well-fed Buchenwald survivors shortly after liberation, April 14, 1945. Concentration camp workers, including Jews, performed vital functions for the German war effort, as did captured prisoners for the Allies.

(10) No one has been able to reconcile the eyewitness accounts that personnel entered the gas chambers after 20 minutes without any protective gear and the fact that Zyklon B was a "time release" fumigant that would have had a lethal capability for at least another 24 hours. And that even after 24 hours the corpses would have themselves remained sufficiently contaminated by the hydrogen cyanide gas that they would have had the capacity to kill anyone who touched them who was not wearing protective gear.

(11) Why do we no longer hear claims that the Germans manufactured soap, lamp shades and riding britches from the bodies of dead Jews? Could it be that in the light of modern forensics and DNA knowledge these claims are untenable?

(12) Why do we no longer hear claims that huge numbers of Jews were exterminated in massive steam chambers or electrocuted on special grids. "Evidence" of this was presented at Nuremberg—evidence that sent men to the gallows.

(13) Elie Wiesel has been described as "the Apostle of Remembrance" yet in his memoir, *Night*, which deals with his stay at Auschwitz, he makes no mention of the now infamous homicidal gas chambers. Isn't this a bit like one of the Gospel writers making no mention of Jesus?

(14) Virtually every survivor who was examined at

Auschwitz says that he or she was examined by the infamous Dr. Mengele.

(15) According to survivor testimony, hundreds of thousands of Jews were executed at Treblinka and then buried in mass graves in the surrounding area. Why is it that extensive sonar probing of these burial grounds reveals that this alleged final resting place for "holocaust" victims has remained undisturbed since at least the last ice age?

(16) "Proof" of the "holocaust" rests primarily on survivor testimony; there is little if any hard evidence. The best of this has been described by Jean Claude Pressac as merely "criminal traces." Even Judge Grey who presided at the Irving-Lipstadt Trial commented that he was surprised the evidence pointing to the "holocaust" was "extremely thin." To paraphrase Arthur Butz, "a crime of this magnitude would have left a mountain of evidence." Where is it?

(17) Why has "holocaust" Revisionism been criminalized in at least 16 countries? What other historic truth needs the threat of prison or the destruction of one's career to maintain itself? Should someone be sent to prison for expressing skepticism about the official Chinese claim that they suffered 35 million dead in World War II?

"Explain why has holocaust Revisionism been criminalized in at least 16 countries? What other historic truth needs the threat of prison or the destruction of one's career to maintain itself?"

(18) Why do the court historians insist that "denying the holocaust" is like denying slavery or saying the Earth is flat when it is nothing of the sort? The leading Revisionists are first rate scholars who hold advanced degrees from the world's leading universities. Is there anyone comparable among those who say the world is flat?

(19) Promoters of the "holocaust" have expressed concerns about remembering the "holocaust" once the last survivors die. Why haven't Civil War historians expressed similar concerns since the last survivor of that conflict died in 1959?

(20) Survivors of the "holocaust" have testified that smoke billowed from the crematoria as they consumed the bodies of murdered victims. Some eyewitnesses even claimed they could detect national origins by the color of the smoke. How can this be reconciled with the fact that properly operating crematoria do not produce smoke—of any color?

(21) According to the official version of the "holocaust" hundreds of thousands of Hungarian Jews were rounded up in mid-1944 and sent to Auschwitz where most were gassed immediately upon arrival and their bodies were disposed of by burning in huge open air pits using railroad ties and gasoline. Why is that there is no evidence of these huge funerary pyres in the high-resolution surveillance photos taken by Allied aircraft that were flying over the camp on a daily basis during this period? Furthermore, why have no remains been found, since open pit burning, even when gasoline is used, generates insufficient heat to totally consume a body?

(22) All of the liberated camps were littered with corpses; is there a single autopsy report or any other forensic evidence that shows that even a single one of these deaths was a consequence of poison gas?

(23) The death toll for the "holocaust" relies exclusively on population statistics provided by Jewish sources; has any independent demographic study been produced that shows that approximately 6 million Jews were "missing" at the end of the war?

(24) Why do the wartime inspection reports of camps made by the Red Cross contain no references to mass executions? It strains credulity that such monumental crimes could be hidden. The only explanations are that either these crimes were not occurring or that the Red Cross is complicit in a cover-up.

(25) Why has there been no effort to respond to the Leuchter Report?

(26) "The holocaust was technologically possible because it happened." Why is this intellectually bankrupt argument, which turns scholarship on its head, considered by the promoters of the "holocaust" as historical truth, considered a sufficient response to mounting amounts of historical Revisionist evidence to the contrary?

(27) What other historical truths rely to the extent that the "holocaust" does on so-called "eyewitness" testimony? And why have none of these witnesses ever been cross-examined?[1]

(28) According to the official version of the "holocaust," the victims remained ignorant of their fate until the very end, so skillful were their Nazi murderers in deceiving the Jews. How can this ignorance be reconciled with the fact that the Jews have historically been, as a group, the most literate and highly informed people on the planet, with legendary access to the highest echelons of government? ✦

Giuseppe Furioso is an Italian Revisionist. He is a very brave man, because in Italy, as in 14 other countries, it is illegal to investigate the truth about World War II history and specifically that event now known as "the holocaust." Mr. Furioso can be reached via email at giuseppefurioso@aol.com

FROM THE MAY/JUNE 2008 ISSUE

Willis Carto and the 'Far Right'

First-Ever Mainstream Biography About Prominent Nationalist Publisher Released

By Michael Collins Piper

WILLIS A. CARTO, circa 1977.

At least twice, on the front lines in combat in the Pacific during World War II, Willis Carto came perilously close to dying at the hands of the Japanese. In the first instance, a Japanese sniper wounded Carto. Had the bullet struck an inch farther to the left, it would have pierced Carto's heart. Instead, it missed. In another instance a Japanese soldier threw a grenade at Carto and the grenade exploded, but Carto—amazingly—was not injured in the least.

There were, of course, many Americans—including my own father—who were wounded in combat in the Pacific (and elsewhere) during World War II, but the fact that Carto was twice spared is interesting, considering the fact that in postwar years this combat veteran emerged as one of the most outspoken American critics of the needless and senseless American entry into that war.

But more importantly, Carto has also been the indisputable driving force behind a still-growing and now more dynamic than ever historical movement—Revisionism—that has forced the American people (and the world) to take a second look at the real causes (and consequences) of that global conflagration.

We can only wonder whether historical Revisionism would be what it is today if Willis Carto had been left (like many other American soldiers) a butchered corpse in the jungles of Asia.

Would some other individual have come along and laid the foundation for the Revisionist movement and nurtured it, as did Carto? We can only speculate.

What we do know is that Carto's record speaks for itself.

Carto has been responsible, over 50 years, for the publication of literally hundreds of books and has been the prime mover behind several journals and newspapers that have reached millions of people in the United States and around the globe with a consistent message of no-holds-barred Revisionism (and nationalism). He's been called a "shadowy mystery man" and repeatedly and loudly damned time and again by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL)—an intelligence and propaganda arm of Israel's intelligence service—for his efforts to combat the power of political Zionism in America.

Most readers of The Barnes Review (TBR) are quite familiar with Carto's name, inasmuch as, today, he is TBR's publisher and editor. However, Carto has always primarily been best known as the founder of Liberty Lobby, the populist institution that published *The Spotlight* newspaper from 1975 until its untimely demise at the hands of a corrupt Zionist-connected federal judge, S. Martin Teel, in 2001. Today, of course, Carto is also associated with *American Free Press*, the weekly newspaper that reflects in many ways the traditional nationalist viewpoint of The Barnes Review. Yet, even those who readily recognize Carto's name know little about him personally or about his wide-ranging career.

Rightfully, Carto is now the subject of a new full-length 340-page biography, *Willis Carto and the American Far*

Right, published by the University Press of Florida. The book is no puff piece and some might actually be surprised that TBR would even give the work any notice at all.

The author, George Michael, Ph.D., is a professor at the University of Virginia's College at Wise and his elite academic credentials as a veteran "exposer" of "right-wing extremists" have been burnished over the years through the publication of two previous works on that topic and widely published writings in a number of "high-toned" academic journals. (*Confronting Right Wing Extremism and Terrorism* and also *The Enemy of My Enemy*. Now Dr. Michael has put Carto in his sights and, to be completely honest, despite his obvious distaste for Carto's populist and nationalist point of view, Dr. Michael has assembled an interesting and well-written biography that's probably about as objective as someone so controversial as Carto could expect.

Although, many years ago, there was a previous attempt at publishing a history of Liberty Lobby as an institution, that volume was highly flawed in many respects and was actually rather quite boring. Not so with this book.

The author took the time to sit down and interview Carto himself—which will probably be considered a "crime" by the aforementioned ADL, which considers reportage on Carto's life and times its exclusive property. So Carto's comments about topics, various and sundry, appearing in the book add a special flavor to a quite wide-ranging and broadly encompassing overview of his career and the organizations and publications which he has sponsored. And for the extra curious, there are some details about Carto's early life, including his early interest in journalism, that add an interesting "human" touch to a figure who has been painted as almost a mythical figure. In fact, as anyone who actually knows Carto knows full well—difficult though he may sometimes be and difficult he can indeed be—Carto is and always has been quite accessible, ADL propaganda and myth-making to the contrary. There are also some interesting never-before-published pictures from Carto's personal archives.

"The author took the time to sit down and interview Carto — considered a 'crime' by the ADL, which believes reportage on Carto's life its exclusive property."

Whatever his accomplishments, whatever his failures, however you judge his record, from whatever your point of view, Carto has been a major figure not just on the so-called "American far right" but in the American (and international) political arena in general. Thus, it was inevitable that he would be the subject of a book. Some of the chapter titles give a flavor of the broad-ranging content of the book: The Far Right Before Carto; *Right* [the name of the first-ever newsletter published by Carto in San Francisco in the 1950s]; The Birth of Liberty Lobby; Francis Parker Yockey and *Imperium*; Youth for Wallace [the group founded by Carto that ultimately evolved into the National Alliance under the late William Pierce]; *The Spotlight* [an overview of the history of the populist weekly]; The Institute for Historical Review; The Populist Worldview; The Populist Party [founded by Willis Carto and later destroyed by enemy agents]; The Rise and Decline of the Christian Patriot/Militia Movement; Internecine Battles: The Struggle with the IHR; Death and Rebirth? The End of *The Spotlight* and the Emergence of *American Free Press*.

There is much detail in this volume, and those who have already read it have declared it well worth a look. Even some longtime friends and associates of Willis Carto have commented that they've learned much about Carto (and the American nationalist movement and historical Revisionism) that they never knew before.

Having worked closely with Carto for some 28 years and having been on his payroll (and, as one of his employees, consequently one of his fiercest critics) I am obviously biased and have problems with some of the characterizations of Carto and his work that are expressed by Dr. Michael who clearly has his own prejudices that are perhaps more subtle than the average reader might recognize.

But stepping aside and looking at Michael's tome on its merits, it is accurate to say that the book is a much-needed contribution to the record of political history. In fact, Michael's book is more than just a biography of Carto. It is a study of American (and world) affairs over the last 50 years and how Carto—and the American nationalist movement (in its various and often fractious elements)—have responded to the policies of the power elite who misrule our planet today.

The truth is that Willis Carto—individually and through the publications and institutions that he has been associated with—has been a major influence on the thinking of literally millions of people including many people who have emerged as major political figures in their own right.

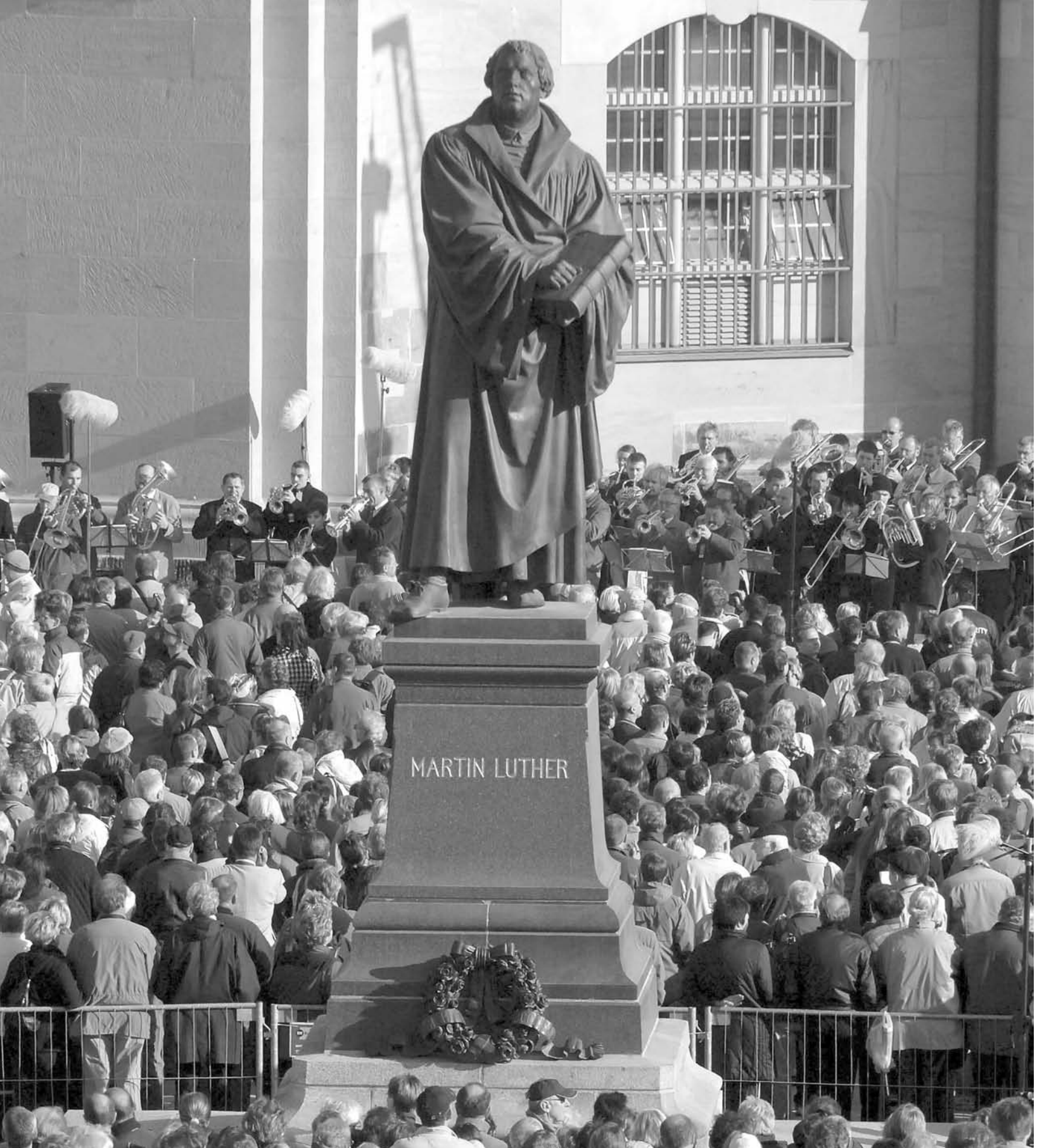
For example, David Duke, who is perhaps the best known figure on the so-called "far right," has said time and again, publicly and privately, that his personal worldview, in the earliest stirrings of his own political thinking and be-

One of the few figures of the 20th century who could rightly be called a legend in his own time, Otto Skorzeny was an amazing Austrian-born German military officer and a highly decorated survivor of the brutal conflict on the Eastern Front during WWII. One of the most written-about personalities of the period, Skorzeny supported Carto's early work in the realm of historical Revisionism and contributed writings to Carto's magazine, *The American Mercury*. Carto is particularly proud of this photograph taken of himself with Skorzeny when Carto and his wife Elisabeth met the "commando extraordinaire" during a visit to Spain (where Skorzeny was in residence) in the 1970s. Right, Carto was personal friends with Gen. Leon Degrelle, whom Carto still considers one of the greatest men of the 20th century. Here is a postcard Degrelle sent the Cartos of him (Degrelle) and Hitler shaking hands. The 1981 inscription reads: "For my friends Elisabeth and Willis Carto with all my affection." Above right is a picture Carto snapped of famed Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes in later life. Carto honored Barnes by naming this journal after him. The photograph came from Carto's personal files.

yond, had been largely shaped by reading books and other publications sponsored by Carto. And although it has long been forgotten, it was Carto who launched the organization that evolved into the National Alliance long under the leadership of the late William Pierce. Thus, Dr. George Michael's *Willis Carto and the American Far Right* ($30 from TBR) is a book that encompasses an important record and tells an interesting story that needed to be told.

And on a personal note, in closing, I would add this: TBR has published a compendium of some of Carto's more preeminent writings on topics various and sundry. The book is called *An Appeal to Reason* and it is available from TBR for $25. In the book you'll hear directly from Carto on some of the most important topics and issues facing America and the Western world today. To order, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free and charge a copy. ✦

Michael Collins Piper is a media critic for *American Free Press* newspaper, a contributing board member of TBR magazine, an extremely popular author, and he hosts a radio show that can be found on the Internet at www.michaelcollinspiper.podbean.com. For a full listing of Piper's books, write TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.



Thousands of visitors stand around the statue of Christian reformer Martin Luther during the reconsecration of the Frauenkirche at the Neumarkt square in Dresden, Germany. The church was almost completely destroyed in World War II due to barbaric Allied bombing. In 1994 it was re-erected and reconsecrated. For many, Luther embodies the German spirit of reform and advancement.

JAN WOITAS/DPAPHOTOS029740.NEWSCOM.COM

Martin Luther

and his impact upon Europe and the World

BY JOHN TIFFANY

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION got rolling during the first half of the 16th century when Martin Luther (1483-1546), a German Catholic priest, attempted to reform the Roman Church most notably by declaring that Christians should focus upon faith as a means to salvation. He feared that through selling "indulgences," the church came perilously close to selling salvation to the rich. Luther believed that the ultimate power of decision as to who would be saved was vested in God, not the church. . . .

The church responded by excommunicating Luther, which only caused him to start up a new church, the Lutheran denomination, and to translate the Bible into the common speech of the German people so they could read it directly. The success of the Lutheran revolution led the Roman church to launch its own "Counterreformation," much to the relief of those who remained Catholic.

With the Council of Trent, the church doctrine was modified and unified, many of the questionable practices of the church, such as the selling of indulgences, were abolished. The Council of Trent also demanded that all Bible texts be taken literally insofar as possible. The intention was to make things as clear as possible to Catholics at a time when the Protestants were already separating into different branches amid much confusion.

Without Luther the genius of Goethe, Schiller, Bach, Kant and Hegel could not have found expression. Without Luther's spirit, there would have been no Bismarck, and the growth of science would have been stunted. Freedom of speech would be almost nonexistent. Thus Luther is a hero today to Protestants, Catholics and secularists alike.

And we owe it all, seemingly, to a lightning bolt. But how much of

Above, a painting of Martin Luther as a young man, writing one of his many scathing attacks on organized religion. Luther disapproved of the practice of selling "indulgences"—passes to heaven, shall we say—which the Catholic Church at the time offered to those who could afford them. The character of the recipient mattered little.

what we think we know about Luther is actually a myth?

In July 2, 1505, or maybe it was June (authorities differ), law student Martin Luther was returning from his hometown of Mansfeld, Germany, where he had been visiting his parents, on his way to Erfurt, where he studied and had just successfully passed the magistrate exam. According to legend, he encountered a terrible thunderstorm, and suddenly one or more lightning bolts hit nearby.

Some say he was himself struck by lightning and thrown to the ground, but survived. Others claim that a friend who was with him was actually killed by the lightning.

Frightened out of his wits, all versions of the story agree, Luther shouted a hasty vow: "Help! Dear Saint Anna! I want to become a monk!"[1] With this vow he changed course, career-wise, in spite of efforts by his friends and his angry father Hans to influence him to go back to the original plan of becoming a lawyer.

Or is the lightning story just a myth? According to *The Catholic Encyclopedia*:

> Cochlaeus, Luther's opponent, relates that "at one time he was so frightened in a field, at a thunderbolt as is commonly reported, or was in such anguish at the loss of a companion, who was killed in the storm, that in a short time, to the amazement of many persons, he sought admission to the Order of St. Augustine." Mathesius, his first biographer, attributes it to the fatal "stabbing of a friend and a terrible storm with a thunderclap." . . . Seckendorf, who made careful research, following Bavarus (Beyer), a pupil of Luther, goes a step further, calling this unknown friend Alexius, and ascribes his death to a thunderbolt (Seckendorf, *Ausfuhrliche Historie des Lutherthums*, Leipzig, 1714, 51). D'Aubigné changes this Alexius into Alexis and has him assassinated at Erfurt (D'Aubigné, *History of the Reformation*, New York, s.d., I, 166). Oerger (*Vom jungen Luther*, Erfurt, 1899, 27-41) has proved the existence of this friend, his name of Alexius or Alexis, his death by lightning or assassination, a mere legend, destitute of all historical verification.

In any case, on July 17 Luther entered Erfurt's Augustin-Eremiten Cloister as a novice and after a probation period, became a full lay monk. Two years later, he was promoted to priest. The following year, he became professor of holy literature at Wittenberg.

What he accomplished after that is historical.

He began translating the books of the Bible, and was increasingly upset by what he found out: Scripture seemed to differ considerably from the teachings of the church. And surely Scripture could not be wrong. Therefore, he began to wonder . . .

Was his beloved Roman Church nothing more than "the devil's instrument to delude" (in the words of *Martin Luther: The Christian Between God and Death*, by Richard Marius)?[2]

On October 31, 1517, it has been generally believed, Luther nailed his famous "95 Theses" (not all of which were actually theses) to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg with hammer strokes that echoed throughout all of Christendom. This bold act of rebellion has been portrayed by artists numerous times down through the centuries, and until the 20th century it was accepted as fact. More than anything else, it became a symbol of the Protestant Reformation.

"Without Luther, the genius of Goethe, Schiller, Bach, Kant and Hegel could not have found expression. Without Luther's spirit, scientific growth would have been stunted."

So it was a shocker when, in 1961, Catholic Luther researcher Erwin Iserloh asserted that the nailing of the theses to the door of the church belonged merely to the realm of legends.

Of course, many Luther experts still hold to the belief that he did nail the theses to the church door.

But here is, in summary, Iserloh's evidence: The first written account of the alleged event appeared for the first time only after Luther's death. Luther himself never commented on nailing anything up in 1517. Surely he would have mentioned it if it had happened, one would think.

It is also very interesting that there was no open discussion of the theses in Wittenberg. No original version of the theses with nail marks in it can be found. This could, however, merely mean that no one at the time thought about preserving it. Although it would probably be worth millions today, they might not have seen it as something that would have future value.

Announcements of upcoming disputes were said to have been regularly hung on the door of the Castle Church. But publicly hanging up the theses without waiting for a reaction from the bishops could have been seen as a clear provocation of his superiors. Luther would not have done that, because at this point, he only wanted to clear up some misunderstandings, as he perceived the situation to be.

One thing is certain: Luther wrote a letter to his superiors on October 31, 1517 in which he denounced the sale of indulgences and asked for repayment and removal of the misunderstandings. With the letter he included 95 "theses," which were to be a basis for further discussion.

So, did he nail or did he mail?

Today, the majority of Luther researchers see it as fact that Luther did not nail his theses to the door of the Castle Church on that day. But the pictures of Luther nailing the theses to the door of the church still constitute the most common way in which most people visualize Luther and the Reformation. (See lower right illustration.)

THE INKWELL AND THE DEVIL

Another legend about Luther has him throwing his inkwell at the devil. From his childhood, devils, demons and other evil spirits pestered Luther.

He reported such occurrences during his later life as well. His fears of demonic attack increased especially during his time of seclusion at the Wartburg. Luther ascribed his depressions and mood swings to these evil spirits. This terrible fear of Satan was not unusual for the Middle Ages and was rooted in the religious upbringing within the home and at school.

Luther, we are supposed to believe, defended himself against the devil's hostility through prayer, cheerful song or, more dramatically, by throwing objects at his hellish enemies. It is said that Luther, awakened by Satan during one night, defended himself by hurling an inkwell at the devil. Luther's statement that he had "driven the devil away with ink" could, however, be ascribed to his translation of the Bible rather than nocturnal battles involving physical inkwells.

The ink stain on the wall in Luther's room at the Wartburg can be ruled out as evidence because of reports the stain is recent or has been "touched up."

EMPEROR KARL AT LUTHER'S GRAVE

After the defeat of the (mostly Saxon) Protestants in the Battle of Mühlberg during the Schmalkaldic War (1546-47), the imperial army (mostly Spaniards and mercenaries) stood before Wittenberg's city gates, and the elector was forced to sign the city's surrender. In doing so, he abandoned his rights as ruler of the city.

The emperor, Charles V, rode into the city on May 23, 1547 and visited the Castle Church grave of his old adversary Luther.

This occurrence has led to the emergence of numerous

We refer to October 31, 1517 as Reformation Day. On this day, in 1521, Luther stood before church and empire at the imperial meeting in Worms (above) and spoke a decisive "no" to the demand that he recant his teachings and writings. If Luther had recanted at this point, it is hard to see how the Reformation of Christianity could have come about. Luther was under enormous pressure to recant, and it was an incredibly intimidating situation he faced when he appeared before Emperor Charles V. These events took place in the bishop's palace attached to St. Peter's Cathedral in the city of Worms. **Below:** On Halloween, throughout America, knocking sounds will be heard as children will be dressed in costumes parading through neighborhoods looking for treats. A different knocking was supposedly heard 494 years ago on that very day, October 31, as a young monk named Martin Luther nailed his 95 "theses" to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg, Germany. But now scholars question whether he actually nailed them to the door. In any case it makes for a powerfully iconic picture, symbolic of the Protestant Reformation.

legends. One tale states that while the emperor was at Luther's grave, he was urged to belatedly give the heretic's remains to the funeral pyre.

The emperor is supposed to have answered: "He has met his judge. I only wage war with the living and not with the dead."

This makes a nice story, but it cannot be supported by facts. Johannes Bugenhagen, who wrote a detailed report of the emperor's visit, never mentioned anything about such an incident.

Another variant of the legend states that Luther's corpse was removed and reburied in a safe and little-known spot before the approaching imperial army got to town. Clarity was brought to this matter on February 14, 1892. On that day the grave in the Castle Church was opened, and it was determined that this grave is the great reformer's last resting place.

LUTHER AND THE TREES

Trees have always, in many religions, been mythological symbols. Druids worshiped them, and the Bible has its "Tree of Knowledge" and "Tree of Life" in Eden. In our own time, there are many legends about trees, like the apple tree under which Sir Isaac Newton sat, which supposedly inspired his theory of gravity.

"Luther wrote a letter to his superiors in which he denounced the sale of indulgences and asked for repayment and the removal of the misunderstandings."

Similarly, there are many tree legends associated with Luther, a man who enjoyed spending his free time in gardens among trees and flowers.

Everywhere you go in "Luther country," there are oaks, basswoods or beech trees tied to various legends about him. In particular, many stories are told about the "Luther oak" in Wittenberg.

The spot in Wittenberg where the current Luther oak stands is where Luther supposedly burned the papal bull of excommunication and books by his opponents on December 10, 1520.

The original "Luther oak" in Wittenberg was chopped down during the Napoleonic wars because there was a shortage of fuel. It is not known when that tree was actually planted, nor by whom.

The current "Luther oak" was planted in 1830. In 1904 an unknown person tried to cut it down, but it survived. Today the tree suffers from air pollution.

Many other legends about Luther and trees are circulated. One of the best known is the famous saying: "If I knew that tomorrow was the end of the world, I would plant an apple tree today," attributed to Luther. One must bear in mind, however, that the first written "evidence" of this saying dates from 1944.

One related legend goes like this: A Wittenberg student, who was an enthusiastic follower of Luther, was in love with a girl whose grandmother was equally devoted to the old church.

On the day of the book burning, the woman supposedly wandered to that spot with her granddaughter, out of curiosity. There they ran into students who were excitedly talking about what Luther had done. The grandmother was overcome with anger and rammed her walking stick into the ground, while swearing the student would not be allowed to marry her granddaughter until the stick had turned green.

This student secretly pulled out the dead stick and planted an oak sapling on that very spot. The following spring, the student reported this "miracle" to the grandmother. No doubt the boy and girl lived happily ever after, and the sapling became the original "Luther oak." This could even be true. We'd like to think so, but probably it is one of those stories that is "too good to be true."

LUTHER SPLITS WITH THE PAPACY

In 1520 (some sources say it was during the years 1520-21) Luther wrote three great pamphlets: *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation, The Babylonian Captivity of the Church* and *The Freedom of a Christian Man*—thereby cutting himself off from Rome.

The inquisition against Luther was taken up again in 1520, partly because of these works. On June 15, 1520 came the first papal bull warning of potential excommunication.[3]

Legend has Luther burning the aforementioned bull ("*Exsurge Domine*") along with a book of church law and many other books by his enemies on December 10, 1520 in Wittenberg where the aforementioned "Luther oak" stands today. He is said to have yelled: "Because you, godless book, have grieved or shamed the holiness of the Father, be saddened and consumed by the eternal flames of hell."

This behavior caused a conclusive and irrevocable break with Rome.

The emperor, however, felt forced to be somewhat tol-

JOHANNES COCHLAEUS
Promulgated lightning story.

CHARLES V
Powerful critic of Luther.

POPE LEO X
Target of Luther's complaints.

KATHARINA VON BORA
Married Luther in 1525.

erant of Luther because of the pro-Luther mood in the empire and because of the influence of various princes who were hoping to weaken the pope's political influence through Luther. As a result, the rebel was guaranteed safe escort on his trip to the Imperial Diet of Worms. (Of course, Jan Huss was guaranteed safe conduct, and we all know what happened to him. But Luther, for whatever reason, accepted the arrangement.)

LUTHER IN WORMS

Luther arrived in Worms as part of a triumphal procession: The emperor and church officials expected him to recant his theses while at the diet.

Luther's books were placed on a table. He was then asked if they were indeed his works and whether he wanted to recant any of the writings. Luther requested time to think over his reply, and the next day he answered with the well-known speech:

"Unless I am convicted by scripture and plain reason (I do not accept the authority of the popes and councils, for they have contradicted each other), my conscience is captive to the word of God. I cannot and I will not recant anything, for to go against conscience is neither right nor safe.

"God help me. Amen."

Legend has it that Luther said: "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." However, these words were probably only added to make the speech a little more interesting.

Although he was then condemned by the emperor as a heretic, Luther was permitted to leave for home, in accordance with the "safe passage." But near Eisenach, a band of masked horsemen seized Luther and took him to the Castle of Wartburg. Sinister as this development sounds, it was actually ordered by Luther's friend Frederick, the elector of Saxony, because he feared for Luther's safety but dared not protect him openly. Luther spent 10 months in the castle, using the time to translate the New Testament from Greek into German (incidentally thereby introducing the "High German" language of modern times).

In March 1522 Luther returned to Wittenberg to organize his new church. However, Luther's growing stubbornness resulted in the loss of large regions to rival reform movements, splintering the Protestant movement.

In 1525 he married a former nun, Katharina von Bora (1499-1552), and they developed a happy household with six children of their own as well as several orphaned nephews and nieces, plus student boarders and a number of poor students whom Luther supported. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Iserloh, Erwin, *The Theses Were Not Posted: Luther Between Reform and Reformation*, Beacon Press, 1968.

Marius, Richard, *Martin Luther: The Christian Between God and Death*, Harvard University Press, 2000.

ENDNOTES:

1 According to tradition, Saint Anne (also Ann or Anna) was the mother of Mary and grandmother of Jesus. The name is a Greek rendering of the Hebrew name Hannah. She is the patroness of women in labor and miners, which may be relevant, because Luther's father was a copper miner.

2 *Martin Luther: The Christian Between God and Death* is available (softcover, 300+pp) from TBR Book Club, $20 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers). Add $5 S&H per book inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H. Send payment to TBR Book Club, PO Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

3 A final bull of excommunication (*Decet Romanum Pontificem*) followed on January 3, 1521.

John Tiffany is the assistant editor for The Barnes Review. Mr. Tiffany has a B.S. in biology from the University of Michigan (1969) and has been writing professionally for about 30 years.

How Woodrow Wilson's Marital Problems Led to WWI and the Theft of Palestine

HISTORY IS MORE MADE BY COINCIDENCE AND CHANCE than it is by great men and momentous battles. In the case of Palestine, its future may have been sealed when Woodrow Wilson began a long romantic affair with a Mrs. Mary Peck. Discussed briefly in the May/June 2005 issue of TBR, this affair threatened Wilson when he was running for governor of New Jersey. His handlers effectively covered up the divorce request, and Wilson won the race. However, mistress Peck (now Mrs. Hulburt) reemerged and, through powerful liaisons, forced the president into making some disastrous political moves in order to once again hide the scandal.

BY CONRAD GRIEB

Why did President Woodrow Wilson attach the greatest importance to the advice of a very prominent Zionist, Mr. Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court"? A paragraph from Anatole France's *Penguin Island* will be an appropriate introduction:

> The Sofa of the Favorite . . . on it were decided the destinies of a great people; nay on it was accomplished an act whose renown was to extend . . . over all humanity. Too often events of this nature escape the superficial minds and shallow spirits who inconsiderately assume the task of writing history. The fall of empires and the transmission of dominions astonish us and remain incomprehensible to those of us who have not discovered the imperceptible point or touched the secret spring which, when put into movement, has destroyed or overthrown everything.

Grover Cleveland's support had elected Wilson President of Princeton in 1902. By 1908 Wilson's progress had alienated Cleveland, who branded Wilson intellectually dishonest. Furthermore, Wilson's immoral life had become so well known that he had received private but official notice that it would be desirable for him to resign. This was the reason Wilson made such strenuous efforts to obtain the nomination for governor of New Jersey.

At the time Wilson received the nomination for governor of New Jersey, there had been filed with the court an action by Mrs. Wilson asking for a decree of divorce from her husband on statutory grounds. Wilson's political backers asked Mrs. Wilson to withdraw the application for divorce and have it expunged from the court records. It was realized if Mrs. Wilson's action for divorce became publicly known it would in all probability make it impossible to elect Wilson governor of New Jersey.

LOUIS BRANDEIS **SAMUEL UNTERMYER**

Two powerful Zionists influencing President Woodrow Wilson.

The divorce request was kept from the public and Wilson was elected. He served as governor from 1911 to 1913.

The reason for Mrs. Wilson asking for a decree of divorce was her husband's relations with Mrs. Peck, the wife of a Princeton professor. Later, Mrs. Peck was divorced from her husband and lived in Washington with her second husband,

Mr. Hulburt, who had a grown son. Apparently, in Washington, Mrs. Peck, as it appears she was known, continued her relations with the president as it was a notorious fact, not denied by anyone having knowledge of Washington affairs at the time, that Wilson again led an openly immoral life with a woman employed in the Department of Commerce by the name of Peck. Wilson was frequently referred to by newspapermen and others as "Peck's Bad Boy" after a book with that title had obtained some popularity throughout the country. Mrs. Wilson, it is said, died of a broken heart because of this unsavory affair and the disgrace and humiliation it brought upon her.

Mrs. Peck, in her role as Mrs. Hulburt, is said to have been fond of her stepson and sought to repay $40,000 he was obliged to reimburse the bank for which he worked or be prosecuted. Mrs. Hulburt decided to ask President Wilson to aid her in return for the love letters he had written while president of Princeton University. Samuel Untermyer approached the president for Mrs. Hulburt.

The president knew Mr. Untermyer for his aid during his campaign for the presidency along with Bernard Baruch, Henry Morgenthau Sr., Abram Elkus and other Jewish financiers who, unknown to McCombs, Wilson's campaign manager, were committing Wilson to the program of the internationalists. It is said that the president was gratified that Mr. Untermyer's involvement in the affair prevented the Republicans making his private life public for their political advantage.

President Wilson informed Mr. Untermyer that he did not have $40,000 to pay Mrs. Hulburt. Mr. Untermyer asked the president to give the matter some thought and he would return in a few days.

When Mr. Untermyer returned, the president again informed him that he did not have $40,000 to pay Mrs. Hulburt. Mr. Untermyer then volunteered to pay Mrs. Hulburt if the president would appoint to the first vacancy on the Supreme Court a nominee selected by Mr. Untermyer. The president accepted Mr. Untermyer's offer. Mr. Untermyer then paid Mrs. Hulburt $40,000 in currency in exchange for the packet of love letters President Wilson had written to her.

Mr. Untermyer suggested to President Wilson the appointment to the Supreme Court of the radical Boston lawyer, Louis Dembitz Brandeis, an ardent Zionist. On January 18, 1916, President Wilson submitted his name to the Senate for confirmation. Strong opposition delayed the confirmation of Brandeis, the first Jew to sit on the Supreme Court, until June 5th. The date was about five months before James Malcolm had his autumn conversations with Sir Mark Sykes, at the

The Balfour Declaration: Warrant for Genocide

A BACKGROUND OF THE DOCUMENT

On Nov. 2, 1917, Britain issued the Balfour Declaration, a fateful statement that Zionists claimed gave Jews a "legal right to a homeland in Palestine." The statement came in the form of a personal letter from Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour to a prominent British Jew, Lionel Walter, the second Lord Rothschild. Despite the opposition of the entire Arab and Islamic world, there were a number of reasons favoring the Zionist campaign to gain official British sanction. Foremost among these was the favorable attitude toward a Jewish homeland shared by both Foreign Secretary Balfour and Britain's prime minister, David Lloyd George. Lloyd George, a Welshman, was a firm believer in the Old Testament's supposed claim to the right of the Jews to Palestine, based on misinterpretations of scripture. Balfour had been prime minister in the early 1900s at the time of the British offer of Uganda as a Jewish homeland. While not Jewish, he was certainly a Zionist. Beyond these factors, there were other motivations having to do with Britain's interests, among them a common concern for gaining U.S. support for Britain's postwar goals in dividing up the Ottoman empire. In this, they were advised that Britain could be helped in achieving U.S. backing by finding favor with Jewish Americans. Reported the embassy: "They are far better organized than the Irish and far more formidable. We should be in a position to get into their good graces." One obvious way to do this was to follow the natural inclinations of Lloyd George and Balfour and support Zionist ambitions in Palestine, if only London could be sure President Woodrow Wilson agreed with such a path. The accompanying article is an account of how Wilson was hornswoggled into supporting the madcap scheme. It wasn't hard to bamboozle the overeducated misfit, who, like so many highly educated people, was sadly lacking in plain old common sense. As one West Virginia wit put it, "Wilson didn't have the sense God gave a billy goat." Unfortunately, it was to be no joking matter: Millions of people would die as a result of Wilson's mattoidal personality, and the carnage continues to this day. Had Wilson not been so "blackmailable," Palestine might today be in the hands of its rightful owners, and the Zionists would not be so powerful.

British War Cabinet Office about getting the United States into the war on the side of the Allies.

Thus, for good and sufficient reasons, President Wilson attached the greatest importance to the advice of a very prominent Zionist—Mr. Justice Brandeis.

It was the ardent Zionist, Mr. Justice Brandeis, who—knowing the reason for his appointment to the Supreme Court—guided Wilson along the road to war on the basis of further talks held by Mr. Malcolm in various British government departments, at which Dr. Weizmann was present. "The talks resulted in a general, which I [Mr. Malcolm] called a 'gentleman's agreement,' that the Zionists should work for active Jewish sympathy and support for the Allied cause, especially in the United States, so as to bring about a radical pro-Allied tendency in that country and that the British Cabinet would help the Jews to gain Palestine in return for this." (Malcolm, *Origins of the Balfour Declaration*)

Mr. J.M.N. Jeffries, author of *Front Everywhere,* an account of his experiences as a foreign correspondent during WWI and after, in his just about unknown massive 700-page study of the Balfour Declaration, *Palestine: The Reality* published in 1939, on pages 135-6 provides the information that follows:

> A passage *in extenso* may now be taken from Mr. Landman's article (*World Jewry*, Feb. 22 and March 1, 1936). He writes:
>
> "After an understanding had been arrived at between Sir Mark Sykes and Weizmann and Sokolov, it was resolved to send a secret message to Justice Brandeis that the British Cabinet would help the Jews to gain Palestine in return for active Jewish sympathy and for support in the U.S.A. for the Allied cause, so as to bring about a radical pro-Ally tendency in the United States. This message was sent in cipher through the Foreign Office. . . . Secret messages were also sent to the Zionist leaders in Russia to hearten them and to obtain their support for the Allied cause, which was being affected by Russian ill-treatment of the Jews. Messages were also sent to Jewish leaders in neutral countries, and the result was to strengthen the pro-Ally sympathies of Jews everywhere."
>
> Dr. Weizmann was able to secure from the government the service of a half dozen younger Zionists for active work on behalf of the cause.
>
> At that time conscription was in force, and only those who were engaged in work of national importance could be released from active service at the front. I remember Dr. Weizmann writing a letter to General Macdonogh (director of Military Operations) and invoking his assistance in obtaining the exemption from active service of Leon Simon, Harry Sacher, Simon Marks, Hyamson Tolkowsky and myself [Samuel Landman]. . . . Simon Marks actually arrived at the Office in khakis and immediately set about the task of organizing the office which, as will be easily understood had to maintain constant communication with Zionists in most countries.
>
> From that time onward for several years Zionism was considered an ally of the British government, and every help and assistance was forthcoming from each government department. Passport or travel difficulties did not exist when a man was recommended by our office. For instance, a certificate signed by me was accepted by the Home Office at that time as evidence that an Ottoman Jew was to be treated as a friendly alien and not as an enemy, which was the case with [other] Turkish subjects.

"Untermyer suggested to Wilson the appointment to the Supreme Court of radical lawyer Louis Brandeis an ardent Zionist. On Jan. 18, 1916, Wilson submitted his name to the Senate."

Mr. Jeffries has these further comments about the Balfour Declaration:

> As happens now and then in the course of public events, words which were written to be a eulogy have stayed to be an impeachment.
>
> These were [the Balfour Declaration's] principal characteristics:
>
> Its publication broke our pledged word to the Arab race. Its object was to establish the Jews in a privileged position in Palestine without the consent of the population, as a prelude to the absorption of the latter, under plea of their cooperation, in a future Jewish state.
>
> It was written in great part by those who were supposed only to have received it, and was deliberately worded so that the truth might be hidden by it, its guarantees to the Arabs be useless and its promises intangible.
>
> It was ostensibly recognition of Zionist aspirations to return to Palestine under the sanction of historic rights, but in reality it was the published clause of a private bargain by which war-spoils were to be given in payment for war help.
>
> It is a pity that it [The Balfour Declaration] cannot be lost from sight, and a greater pity that it has not yet been removed from our public records. Unlawful in issue, arbitrary in purpose and deceitful in wording, the Balfour Declaration is the most discreditable document to which a British government has set its hand within memory. (pp. 200-1) ✦

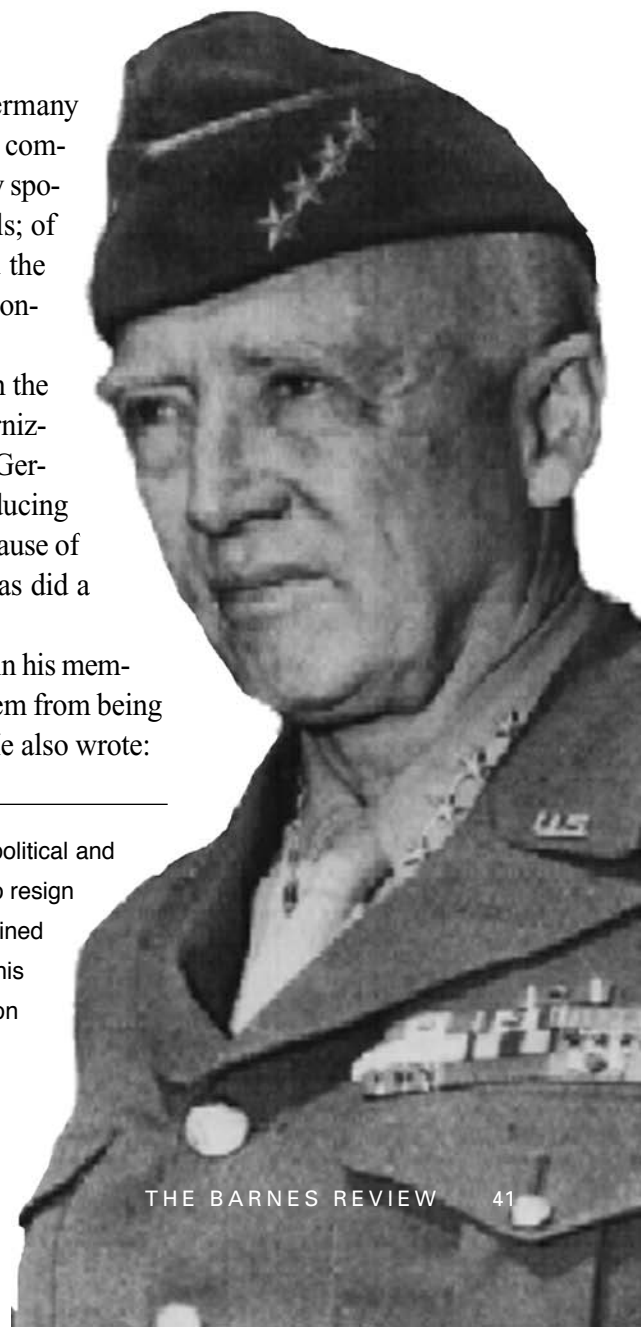
The late ***Conrad Grieb*** was a prolific writer of Revisionist works, among them *American Manifest Destiny and the Holocausts* and *The Balfour Declaration: Warrant for Genocide*. He was based in New York.

FROM THE JULY/AUGUST 2008 ISSUE

The Strange Circumstances Around Patton's Death & Morgan's Firing

CATALAN-SPANISH REVISIONIST HISTORIAN JOAQUIN BOCHACA tells us that General George Patton, and a British counterpart, General Frederick Morgan, after helping to militarily crush the Third Reich, spoke out about the cruel treatment the Allies were, as a policy, meting out to vanquished Germans, both civilians and POWs. How far would the powers that be go to ensure that the voices of such prominent military men were not heard by the unwashed masses?

BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA



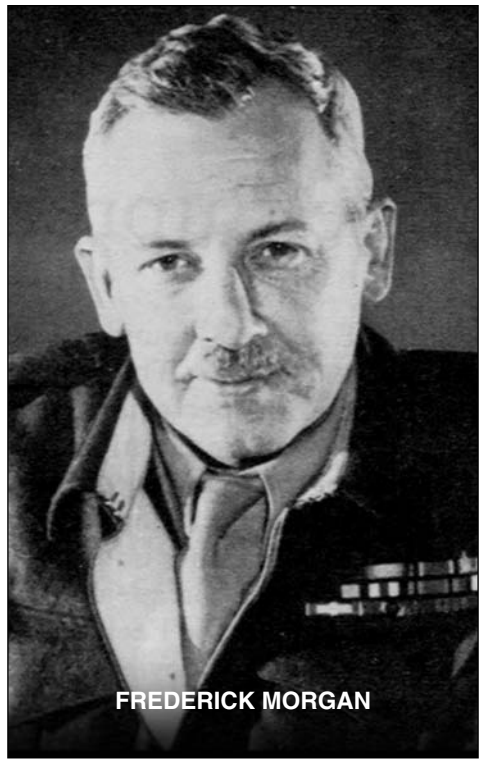
The abuses committed by the forces of the occupation in Germany reached such bestial extremes that various people in the Allied command structure opposed it—or tried to. This writer has previously spoken of the spoliation of Germany; of the denazification tribunals; of the deliberate demolitions; of the enslavement of the men and the ravishing of the women; the massive deportations of populations in inhuman conditions. . . .

But there was more. There were a thousand and one offenses inscribed in the infamous Morgenthau Plan. The Allied soldiers were prohibited from "fraternizing" with the civilian population. They were prohibited from marrying the German women—but not from having sex with them. This was equivalent to reducing German women to the status of prostitutes. This rule soon fell into disuse because of its utter impracticality, but the fact is that it continued to be official policy, as did a thousand other indignities.

The Germanophile American aviation hero Charles Lindbergh mentioned in his memoirs how the American soldiers burned the leftovers of their meals to keep them from being scavenged by the starving Germans who hung around the garbage barrels. He also wrote:

Prior to his untimely death, Patton had grown disillusioned and disgusted with the political and military leaders who refused to face the threat of the Soviet Union. He was prepared to resign his commission and crusade for a policy of firm opposition to the USSR. If he had remained in U.S. military service, however, he indicated he wanted to follow in the footsteps of his idol, General John J. Pershing, and teach modern battle strategy to the next generation of military officers at the Army War College. What an instructor he would have made.

> In our homeland the press publishes articles on how we "liberated" the oppressed peoples. Here, our soldiers use the word "liberate" to describe how they get their hands on booty. Everything they loot from a German house, everything they take off a German is "liberated" in the lingo of our troops. Leica cameras are liberated, food, works of art and clothes are liberated. A soldier who rapes a German girl is "liberating" her. There are German children who gaze at us while we eat. . . . [O]ur cursed regulations forbid us to give them anything to eat. I remember the soldier Barnes, who was arrested for giving a chocolate bar to a tattered little girl. It's hard to look these children in the face. I feel ashamed. Ashamed of myself, my people, as I eat and look at those children. How can we have become so inhuman?


FREDERICK MORGAN

So wrote Col. Lindbergh, national hero of the United States, who had been proposed as a candidate for the presidency of his country, who fought honorably in his country's Air Force; who was not a Nazi. Many decent American and British citizens could see that.

Gen. George Patton, perhaps the most popular of the American generals, immediately opposed the application, partial or total, of the Morgenthau Plan in his sector of occupation. Soon he had a run-in with another general of higher rank: David Eisenhower. It is well known what extremely violent debates they had about how to treat the civilian population of Germany. So, behind the scenes, Patton was sentenced to death. One day Patton's car was crashed into by a military truck in what many thought was a very strange accident. The general was taken by ambulance to a hospital, where he was observed to have serious, but not life-threatening injuries. However, some days later he died of a heart attack, according to the records.

At any rate, Patton's death was extremely opportune. The general had announced that he was thinking of moving to the United States, where he was going to publicly denounce what was happening in Germany. But he didn't have time. He had fought with too many important people. Eisenhower had had to pick up the telephone personally and order him to halt before he reached Berlin.

At Yalta, in February 1945, the new "masters of the world" had agreed that the Soviets would be the first to enter the German capital. Patton wanted to prevent the Vandal-like entry of the Red Army into the capital of the Reich, and thereby made an enemy of Eisenhower. A month before, he could have entered Prague first, but here too he was stopped by Ike, leaving him nailed to the ground by official order.

Patton's problems with the "powers that be" over the occupation of Germany were so great that Eisenhower stripped him of his position as head of the Third Army and stuck him with the command of a secondary unit. Patton knew that he might die soon, and intimated as much to his daughter. He was feared because of his prestige—he was the most renowned American battle general, while Eisenhower was nothing more than a political soldier who literally never served one minute in combat in his entire career. Patton's words could have alerted the public to the reality of what was happening to Europe. Therefore the plot was prepared.

But Patton had already survived other attempts on his life. On April 21, 1945 his airplane, on which he was being transported to General Headquarters of the Third Army in Feldfield, England, was attacked by what was assumed to be a German fighter-bomber but turned out to be a Spitfire piloted by an inexpert Polish pilot. Patton's plane was shot up, but was miraculously able to land. On May 3, some days before the end of the war, the general's jeep had been attacked by assassins in an ox-drawn cart, leaving Patton with light injuries.

October 13, 1945 was when the collision with the truck occurred. When Patton appeared to be getting better from the accident, the heart attack occurred. The fact is that after October 13 only the doctors saw Patton. Other visitors were forbidden.

For decades it was only speculation that Patton had been assassinated. Now it is known for a fact. And it is known for a very simple reason—because an agent of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), an American military espionage ring, a certain Douglas Bazata, a Jew of Lebanese origin, announced it in front of 450 invited guests; including high-ranking ex-members of the OSS, in the Hilton Hotel in Washington, September 25, 1979.

Bazata said:

> For diverse political reasons, many extremely high-ranking persons hated Patton. I know they wanted him killed because I am the one who was hired to do it. Ten thousand dollars. General William Donovan himself, director of the OSS, entrusted me with the mission. But I could not do it. Another man confessed to me he did it and was paid to do so. Since [Patton] didn't die in the accident, he was kept in isolation in the hospital, where he was killed with an injection.

Patton's tragic fate convinced other colleagues and their honorable compatriots of the uselessness of fighting against the establishment. And if any doubts remained, the "Morgan case" was enough to dissipate them.

Gen. Frederick Morgan, a Brit, was put in charge of the supply section for the British Zone of Occupation in Germany. He soon had difficulties with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), an organization of the UN whose mission consisted of distributing among the civilian population in Europe the food and medicine that the Allied countries, particularly the United States, sent to that continent. Morgan stated, both privately and publicly, that the vast majority of the functionaries of UNRRA were smugglers who sold on the black market the donated goods that were given to them to be freely distributed. On the topic of the abuses perpetrated by most of the personnel of UNRRA, many words have been written.

Morgan's honorable attitude gained him the immediate enmity of Morgenthau, who threatened him by telephone with immediate dismissal. Morgan responded logically that he was English, and that an American politico had no jurisdiction over him. Or so Morgan believed. The American General Lucius D. Clay personally informed Morgan of his termination, while reproaching him for having made anti-Semitic remarks.

Morgan answered that he did not allow foreign officers—even generals—to interfere with the British army. But a few hours later Gen. Harold Isaac, from the Supply Corps of the British army, arrived with orders to relieve him. And the gentlemen of UNRRA could continue their work, without being forced to listen to "anti-Semitic remarks" from an English general who was so naive as to believe that only Englishmen commanded the British army. After all—it was unlikely that his successor, the "gentleman" Isaac, would make such remarks. ✦

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English-speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a linguist versed in several European languages and a gifted vocalist.

Patton's Auto Accident

It is a matter of historical record that Gen. George S. Patton Jr. survived several assassination attempts during the war. As for the automobile accident that eventually claimed his life, the official story varies. One version says the "accident" happened in his staff car, a 1938 Cadillac. (See photo above.) Another version says Patton was transferred to a jeep and that there was a second accident. His wife flew to see him in the hospital, but they were unable to communicate. Mrs. Patton—seemingly an intelligent and level-headed woman—was so disturbed by what she had experienced at the hospital that she is said to have hired private investigators to look into the case. It is alternatively alleged only doctors were allowed to see Patton right before his death. The Pattons' son, a retired Army general named George S. Patton, does not believe his father was the victim of assassins. He has been quoted as saying of his father: "He was anti-Russian, and his relief from the Third Army command stirred up a lot of people, mainly [Eisenhower]. . . . [But] I know . . . that it was not an assassination attempt." Bochaca is not so sure.

ENDNOTES:

1 *Charles Lindbergh: War Memories*, 531.
2 *Op.Cit.*, 513.
3 *Op. Cit.*, 548.
4 According to some reports, Eisenhower descended from Saul and Rebecca Eisenhower of Germany, who emigrated to the USA in 1885.
5 *The Spotlight*, Vol. V, no. PHY, 15-X-1979, 16-18.

Inspire future generations in a few short minutes

Please remember TBR in your estate planning decisions

REMEMBERING TBR IN YOUR WILL

During your life you have made many decisions that have helped people, causes, crusades and organizations that reflect your most important values. You've been good about using your resources wisely to help further the goals of your favorite organizations. One of those organizations is THE BARNES REVIEW.

Here's your chance to make sure that your generous commitment is transformed into an everlasting inspiration for others. And the good thing is, you can choose what people will remember about you by how you structure your legacy.

To ensure TBR survives long into the future—further into the future than any of us will—we suggest you consider remembering THE BARNES REVIEW in your will or trust.

It's not as complicated as many people believe. In fact, it can be done in a few minutes. TBR's Legacy Department specialists are ready to assist if you need help. Call 202-547-5586 and tell the operator you'd like to talk to someone about remembering TBR in your will or trust. TBR has plans for tax-deductible charitable giving as well. For a simple, free brochure, write TBR Legacy Department, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

MONTHLY CREDIT CARD DONATIONS

And, if you'd like an easy way to support the efforts of TBR before your passing, we have a great idea. Every month TBR is set up to automatically deduct whatever amount you choose from the credit card of your choice—and your subscription will never expire! Donate $5, $10, $20 or more every month—no hassle. All you need to do is call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to get the ball rolling. Our operators can take care of the rest.

Contact TBR today!

❑ I have included THE BARNES REVIEW as a beneficiary of my Will or other estate plans as follows:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

❑ I would like someone to contact me about planning a gift from my estate for TBR:

Name _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Daytime Phone # _____

Email Address _____

Clip and mail this form to TBR, Development Director, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR at 1-877-773-9077 toll free and speak to a representative about your Will or Trust.

FROM THE NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2008 ISSUE

THE WWII 'DAMBUSTERS'

If you believe the establishment historians, the British Royal Air Force in World War II carried out an innovative and highly successful bombing raid against Germany's dams. But the bombs used were little more than a gimmick, and the action is best categorized as a war crime. The raid was a disaster for the raiders themselves.

BY MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN

One of the most successful examples of wartime spin was the story surrounding the dambusters raid of May 16-17, 1943. RAF Wing Commander Guy Gibson and his pilots of 617 Squadron were carefully selected to carry out a daring bombing raid on five major dams in western Germany, "essential to that country's defense capability."

Using a special "water skipping barrel bomb," two of the installations, the Moehne and the Eder dams, were breached to their very foundations.

As the news broke, Britain's joy was orgasmic. "Floods Roar Down the Ruhr Valley," screamed *The Daily Express* headlines. *The Daily Mirror*, not to be outdone, glossed the story up. "Hundreds of square miles of devastation have [been] spread through the Ruhr, Germany's most densely populated industrial area, by the RAF's staggering attack on the Moehne and Eder dams." It was gleefully reported that 10,000 Germans had died.

Gibson became an overnight hero and was awarded the Victoria Cross. It was a welcome addition to his Distinguished Service Order and Distinguished Flying Cross, and he was further rewarded with a tour of the United States.

A book on the raid, entitled *The Dam Busters*, written by Paul Brickhill, became Britain's biggest-selling war book and is popular to this day. As with the equally ludicrous movie *The Great Escape,* millions have seen the film of the same title. Still, many believe the film to be factual.

In 1972, after examining newly released World War II documents, the author and journalist Bruce Page wrote, "The truth about the raid was that it was a conjuring trick, virtually devoid of any military significance, the 'skipping bomb' just a gimmick. The real story of the raid was of sloppy planning, narrow-minded enthusiasm and misdirected courage."

GUY GIBSON

He added: "Apart from the aircrews, the only people to emerge from the story with real credit are a handful of people in the Ministry of Economic Warfare who tried to calculate in advance whether the raid would damage the German war economy. They calculated (accurately) that it would not, but they were ignored."

The only dam whose damage would have potentially affected the German war effort was the Sorpe Dam. Yet only a token force had dealt with it, and the damage was minimal.

Certainly the breaching of the Moehne and Eder dams caused flooding, but this affected agricultural land, the one asset Germany had in abundance.

After World War I, 800,000 civilians had died of starvation during the 1919 Royal Navy blockade of a ravaged peacetime Germany. The new German leader had seen to it that his nation would in the future be self-sufficient. In fact Germany was one of the few nations in Europe capable of feeding itself.

Contrary to propaganda, the raid did not affect hydroelectricity production, because the Moehne Dam had negligible electrical capacity and the Eder Dam none.

The actual loss of life was 1,300. These were working-class civilians, and the greatest loss of life was of non-Germans—displaced Ukrainian civilians, mostly women and children, who were housed in camps downstream of the Moehne Dam.

Furthermore, 50% of the RAF airmen never returned. Fifty-three died (a number of them Canadians). Guy Gibson later died in action. The official who commented on the raid used the term "disappointing." ✦

A Briton, ***MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN*** is an outspoken critic of British and American policies during World War II, and, in fact, the whole war, which he claims was completely against the interests of nearly everyone in Europe and America.

FROM THE NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2008 ISSUE

THE BATTLE THAT LIBERATED THE WEST

THE YEAR 2009 MARKED AN IMPORTANT ANNIVERSARY of a truly historic battle that took place at the dawn of the Christian era—a battle won by a Nordic son of brilliance, foresight, caution and courage. Best known worldwide as Arminius, but known in Germanic Europe today as Hermann the Cheruscan, this man accomplished the seemingly impossible: stopping cold the expanding Roman empire.

BY INGRID RIMLAND ZÜNDEL, ED.D.

Through the A.D. 9 Battle of the Teutoburg Forest, rated by scholarly historians all over the world as having been the most important military confrontation ever, a Germanic prince of the Cheruscan tribe (Arminius or Hermann the Cheruscan; born 18 B.C., died A.D. 21) not only liberated Germany from an oppressive alien yoke, but also by his feat secured self-rule for most of Western Europe for two millennia.

Its later cultural and social emanations would radiate to North America, Australia and other regions of the world—wherever descendants of this battle dwell. [The timing for an epic film about the life and struggles of Arminius is perfect. See page 27.—Ed.]

Arminius was 27 years old when he revolted against Rome 2,000 years ago. Never was a victory more decisive, never the freeing of an oppressed people more spontaneous, more complete—and more enduring. With all the odds against him, Arminius succeeded brilliantly in liberating the soil of his homeland, thereby securing the survival of a noble race of men and women of special capabilities.

In the entire "Europe" of the time—outside Iceland and Scotland, part of Germany and Scandinavia—there no longer existed a single nation independent of Imperial Rome. The German peasant-warriors—brave, talented, but diluting their own strength with endless, petty quarrels—were easy prey for Roman legionaries whose trademark was the celebrated Roman unity of spirit. This made a rebellion against the world power, Rome, appear to be pure fantasy.

Arminius could rely upon no foreign help—or even sympathy.

This epic offers amazing parallels to our day. Just as the World War II Allies knew how to emasculate the brave but simple-hearted Germans after their 1945 victory, so, too, the Romans were able to brainwash especially young Germanic men by means of "re-education" with genuinely Roman falsity. "Barbarians" were adaptable. They bent their knees to Roman will and Roman plans for conquest.

Arminius was very well aware of this enormous power, both spiritually and materialistically, its font of capabilities and all-but-unlimited material resources to win most any war. A revolt necessary for the liberation of his land could succeed only through superior strategy, until the decisive, merciless blow could be dealt.

Few knew that the stature of Rome, seemingly so tremendous, no longer appeared built to endure. From the outside magnificent and powerful, domestically the Roman empire—just like America today—was marked by decline and corruption. The once noble and altruistic attitude of the *civis romanus* had given way to the coarsest and most selfish morés. The middle class had almost totally vanished. An oligarchy making a show of wealth had seized control of the republic. A bastard throng of willing vassals, including many Germanics, unschooled politically, constantly grew in number and influence.

Of impeccable Germanic pedigree, Arminius and his brother Flavus spent a happy youth as sons of a Cheruscan prince, Segimar. But even in their otherwise unclouded play, the young Arminius had a keen sense for what was happening, for he had eyes to see and ears to hear. He knew instinctively that his beloved homeland was infected by exploiters from an alien, parasitic nation that did not belong in the landscape of his forefathers.

The arrogance of the Romans, who tormented the trusting Nordic tribes with ever-new taxes and duties, aroused his anger and the burning desire to clear his homeland one day of the cheeky invaders.

Very early, Arminius possessed to a very high degree the gift of self-control. He forced himself to conceal his hatred of the intruders. As a youngster, he was taken hostage by the Romans and was educated in Rome itself—the capital of the world at the time—which gave him a chance to study the organization, the manner of fighting, and the resources of his people's deadly enemies.

Above, Arminius is portrayed attacking a Roman soldier in a section of a famous painting depicting the Battle of Teutoburg Forest. Although this scene is exciting, it is historically inaccurate. Neither Arminius nor any of his officers wore helmets into battle with large wings on them, although it is possible the Germans of the period used elaborate headdresses in a ceremonial or funerary fashion. Such appendages on a piece of battle armor would have been hazardous to the health of the wearer. Likewise, Viking battle helmets did not sport huge cow horns.

The Romans had no idea. The lanky young man of noble blood impressed them by his intelligence and his gift for quick comprehension. Arminius was soon able to distinguish himself by helping to suppress a revolt in the Balkans against Rome. The Romans raised him to the "knightly" class. Probably about A.D. 7, he returned home with a secret plan of his own.

His brother Flavus, "the Blond," was happy to remain in Roman service in order to attain prestige and honors.

Arminius scolded him at times for his lack of patriotism, but Flavus told him that rebellion was treason. He was a Roman officer, sworn to a loyalty oath, which he intended to keep. He told Arminius that his plan of revolting against a Rome bristling with weapons was sheer insanity.

SUPERB STRATEGIST

Only a born leader of superior intellect, equipped with an iron-hard will, and driven by passionate love for his people could set himself the goal of challenging Rome. But to reach this aim, the young Cheruscan prince had to ally himself with his neighbors and weld them into a potent fighting force. This was no easy task— there had been endless rivalries among the various Germanic tribes, while submission to Rome was practiced by all and hardly ever questioned. The Romans, for their part, made clever use of petty disputes among the German chieftains and thus obtained the recognition of Roman sovereignty. The Germans, then as now, had a fatal tendency to admire foreigners and to want to please them—and even ape their ways. Just as our politicians today like to adorn themselves with foreign honors, likewise not a few of our ancestors considered it fashionable to acquire Roman titles and medals—even Roman or Romanized names. This had made it easy for the Romans to defeat the Germanic tribes singly or to neutralize them by deception and fraud.

Varus believed he could deal with the Germanics exactly as he had done with the subservient Syrians who had long been accustomed to slavery. . . . He was severe to the point of cruelty.

CHARISMATIC LEADER

Riding from courtyard to courtyard, the young prince sought out old friends, recruiting them to a secret federation devoted to freeing the land. Despite his princely blood, at first he was met with mistrust due to his time spent in the Roman service. By sheer power of his personality and manly charisma, he succeeded in forging a secret resistance. Visiting tribe after tribe, he wooed and won their confidence, persuading not only his fellow tribesman of the honesty of his intentions, but also the neighboring Germanic chieftains. He convinced precisely those men who were the best and most loyal. He circumvented those he couldn't trust.

He knew that, given the odds against a superior, well organized enemy occupation, nimbleness, dissimulation, cunning and craftiness, traits rare in the upright and good-natured Germans, were indispensably necessary means for success. Furthermore, there had to be the factor of complete surprise. An open battle, according to the noble German custom of bravery, would have been suicidal.

ARMINIUS & VARUS

A former Roman governor of Syria, Publius Quinctilius Varus, your typical indolent, corrupt politician, was entrusted with control over the conquered German lands.

"He entered wealthy Syria as a poor man," the archives tell us. "As a wealthy man he left it impoverished."

Like all Roman governors, Varus was highly educated, facile multilingually, a splendid theoretician, but inclined toward idle camp living—a garrison soldier. He believed he could deal with the freedom-loving Germanics exactly as he had done with the subservient Syrians who had long been accustomed to slavery. He was as mistrustful as he was severe to the point of cruelty against those governed by him. Varus thought the Germanic tribes to be as cowardly, venal and inferior as his former Syrian vassals, plow horses to be exploited and abused. He considered them to be stupid as well.

Soon, Varus made himself odious not only by his relentless tax collections but by the substitution of the alien Rom - an law permitting abductions into slavery, molestation and rape of German women—and the most mortifying of all acts of shame: public whipping to punish disobedience.

Against that backdrop, it is no surprise that a great political figure like Arminius knew how to stoke the hatred of his countrymen against the exploiters to a white-hot heat:

"I will set fire to a war that, crackling in Germany, will spread as in a dry forest, and shall blaze up to heaven!"

So reads Heinrich von Kleist's freedom drama, *Die Hermannschlacht* ("The Fight of Armin - ius"), written in 1808.

Arminius succeeded in lulling Varus into a false sense of security. Difficult as the deception was to someone like Arminius, living by a different code of honor, he smoothly declared his loyalty as a Roman knight to the Roman caesar, Augustus. He thanked Augustus for the mercy granted his land of being protected by Rome. He told the Roman legate, Ventidius:

"Therefore I throw myself, with throne and realm, into your arms! As a vassal, I lay all of Cheruscan power down at the feet of Augustus."

He even greeted Varus, the fat and lazy governor, with these ingratiating words:

"Forgive me, Quinctilius Varus, that your highness must seek me here! It was my wish to respectfully introduce you into my camp's gates, to greet in you Octavius Augustus, the great caesar of Rome, and my highly esteemed friend."

To his compatriots he said while out of earshot:

"One does not lift one's visor in front of one's opponent. My goal is victory over hated Rome."

How well Arminius's deception succeeded, even with the experienced and worldly-wise Varus and his legate, is described by an archivist in the following exchange:

Varus: "So tell me, then, what might I expect from that Hermann over there?"

Ventidius, contemptuously: "That can be told in few words: He's a German. He is a simple, harmless German. There's more fraud and deceit in a little wether that grazes by the Tiber, I must tell you, than in the whole nation to which he belongs."

LURING THE ENEMY INTO THE TRAP

Arminius's homeland was covered by a dense network of Roman garrisons. These Roman troops on foreign soil were lavishly equipped, armed with up-to-date weapons, strictly disciplined, used to fighting, accustomed to winning. The resources of their enormous empire seemed to undergird their power. However, they misjudged the lay of the land.

By that time, many Germanics, subjugated for generations, no longer felt the chains of the occupiers. They had resigned themselves to their lot. They even enjoyed the crumbs that fell from the tables of their masters. Very few still continued to keep the flame of freedom alive. Without the aid of these few dissident tribesmen, still aching for their lost liberty and history of valor, even an Arminius would have failed.

In order to weld them together and fill their hearts with a thirst for revenge and freedom, he commanded the smith Teuthold, whose daughter has been violated and killed by Roman soldiers:

"We Germans number 15 tribes; divide her body into 15 pieces with the edge of your sword and send them to the 15 tribes in Germany. Howling through the forests, the hurricane will shout 'Revolt!' The sea, striking the ribs of the land, will roar 'Freedom!'"

And he added: "The entire brood, encysted in the body of Germania like a swarm of insects, must die by the sword of revenge."

ROMANCE

Yet there was a soft and loving side to Arminius. He was captivated by Thusnelda, the stunningly beautiful daughter of Segestes, a dedicated creature of Rome. Since he couldn't count on Segestes' approval for the union, Arminius kidnapped Thusnelda and married her against her father's will. The two were very much in love. However, his wife was

THE RISE & FALL OF VARUS

Publius Quinctilius Varus (46 B.C.-A.D. 9) was a Roman politician and general under Emperor Augustus. Between 9 and 8 B.C., Varus was governor of the province of Africa and later of Syria. The Jewish historian Josephus mentions the swift action of Varus against a messianic revolt in Judaea after the death of Herod the Great in 4 B.C. As punishment, Varus crucified 2,000 Jewish rebels and became a prime object of popular anti-Roman sentiment in Judaea. In protest to the massacre, the Jews began a full-scale boycott of Roman pottery. In the first years of the 1st century, Tiberius, his brother Drusus and Germanicus conducted a campaign in Germania, the area north of the Upper Danube and east of the Rhine, in an attempt to further expand the empire. They subdued several Germanic tribes, including the Cheruscans. In A.D. 7, the region was declared pacified and Varus was appointed to govern Germania. Tiberius left the region to deal with a revolt in Pannonia and Dalmatia in what is now the Balkans. In A.D. 9, Varus stationed his armies near the Weser River with his three legions—the 17th, 18th and 19th—when news arrived of a growing revolt in the Rhine area. Despite a warning from Segestes, Varus trusted Arminius, the man who appealed for his help, because he was a Romanized Germanic prince and the commander of an auxiliary cavalry unit. Varus unwisely placed his legions in a position where their fighting strengths would be minimized and that of the Germanic tribesmen would be maximized—Teutoburg Forest. Arminius and the Cheruscan tribe, along with other allies, skillfully laid an ambush and, in September, the Romans marched right into the trap. Varus is said to have thrown himself on his sword after he realized his army had been crushed. Above, Varus depicted on a Roman coin.

alarmed by Arminius's thoughts of implacable vengeance, even against those who, in her eyes, were "good" Romans. He told her grimly: "I am not minded to love this demon brood! So long as they play the bully in Germania, my office is hatred and my virtue is vengeance!"

On the eve of the decisive battle in the Teutoburg Forest, Varus invited Arminius, who was very much valued by him due to his education and manners learned in Rome, to a banquet together with other submissive German nobles. In the presence of everyone there, Segestes betrayed Arminius and accused him before Varus of high treason.

So well had Arminius played the role of subservient docility that Varus did not believe the accusation of Segestes. Varus saw in this charge an act of revenge by Segestes for Arminius's kidnapping of his daughter. Varus believed he could feel absolutely secure in the territory of his new rule. He was well fortified. He had at his disposal three elite legions with at least 18,000 infantry troops, 900 cavalry troops and 10,000 allied soldiers. His whole mobile fighting force, not taking into account the garrison forces of the forts scattered across the land, was estimated to be 25,000 to 30,000 men.

From all sides the projectiles of the Germanic warriors hidden in the woods whizzed into his ever-thinning lines. To Varus's horror, his German auxiliaries deserted him now to join their tribal comrades.

ARMINIUS'S REVENGE

Arminius instructed his nobles, respected by the Romans, to frequent the quarters of Varus in a trusting, friendly manner to leave behind the impression that they completely accepted their lot as vassals of Rome. He instructed them to ferret out Varus's plans as much as possible. He thus learned the quality of the Roman troops, the high degree of the training of officers and men, and the tenacity and unshakable calm of the legionaries when in battle. His only chance against Rome's powerful army consisted of the principle of surprise and the correct choice of the terrain for the decisive battle he desired—a terrain that was alien to the legionaries drilled in fighting battles in the open.

The trackless, densely wooded area in the Teutoburg Forest, permeated by gorges and swamps, offered itself as ideal. Arminius merely needed to wait for a favorable opportunity. He unleashed a rumor that a local revolt against Rome had broken out, in order to lure Varus out of his safe camp at Aliso. Varus took the bait. He believed he could acquire glory cheaply by putting down the supposed uprising while demonstrating the omnipotence of his rule. He even took Arminius along in his retinue as adviser.

It was autumn, and heavy rains had soaked the woods. Narrow roads, cold winds, and grounds softened by further rainfall hindered the advance. Furthermore, Varus committed the error of carrying along an unusually large baggage train for such an undertaking. His troops were dangerously stretched along the narrow ravines. Confusion began to spread among the soldiers working hard in the rain, straining to move forward.

In this situation of disorder and exhaustion, stunning news reached Varus that his rear-guard was under attack from the revolting Cheruscans. Unable to turn back, he resolved to force his way farther forward. But disaster now befell him here too. From all sides the projectiles of the Germanic warriors hidden in the woods whizzed into his ever-thinning lines. To Varus's horror, in unbounded profusion, his German auxiliaries deserted him now to join their tribal comrades. The march came to a halt.

In the general chaos, Arminius left Varus and took over leadership of the attackers. He enflamed his countrymen with the words: "Never will we be able to forgive the fact that they have seen the rod, the executioner's axe, the toga and the power of life and death of the Romans betwixt the Elbe and the Rhine! Now they will follow me to glory and freedom!"

Because of the far-stretched, thin Roman lines, the Cheruscans were able to employ their own tactics. They broke into the Roman ranks in a wedge formation and cleaved it into several parts. The Roman officers lost all control. It was as though the Nordic gods discharged their anger upon the vile invaders. With the heaviness of the rainfall ever increasing, it was soon every Roman for himself.

Spurred on by Arminius's spirited exhortations and his aggressive example, his men fell upon the hated foreigners in a fierce torrent lasting three days. Varus finally ordered a retreat—but too late. The wounded Roman governor, totally encircled, recognized the hopelessness of his situation and threw himself on his sword.

ROME'S COUNTERSTRIKE

News of the defeat spread fear and horror in Rome. When Augustus received word of the lost battle, he tore his garments and cried out: "Varus, Varus, give me back my legions!"

Arminius's triumph appeared total. Yet his tribesmen neglected to exploit their great victory. Arminius and his fellow-warriors wanted to push on, to take up the continuation of the struggle across the Rhine deep into Gaul, in order to

strike an annihilating blow against the Romans there as well and drive them out of what is now France. But for this, Arminius needed an important ally in the rear, Marbod, the king of the Marcomanni, who had been resettled in Bohemia and Moravia by the Roman caesar. Arminius needed Marbod to make up a force equal to the task of meeting Rome. For Rome still had some staying power. The Roman she-wolf never forgot an injury done her.

Augustus tried by every means to draw up a suitable fighting force for the punishment of the rebellious Germans. By feigning acceptance of the status quo, the campaign of revenge was to be prepared and planned in secrecy but executed with overwhelming force.

The double-dealing Marbod was not a reliable ally to the Cheruscan tribe and its victorious leader. Marbod believed in *Realpolitik* and sided with the Romans "for reasons of security," although Arminius had sent him the head of Varus as a sign of the Germanic triumph over Rome.

This selfish stance of Marbod, whether stemming from jealousy or fear of Rome's power, merely confirmed the belief held by the Romans that because of their proven disunity alone, one could successfully deal with the Germanic opponents by diplomatic cunning.

TIBERIUS & GERMANICUS

After the death of Augustus in A.D. 14, Tiberius became his successor; and his nephew, the ambitious Germanicus, a groveling creature of Rome, became ruler over the Gauls — the tribes still in subservience. Thereby no fewer than eight legions became available to Germanicus for the resumption of the campaign against the Germanics.

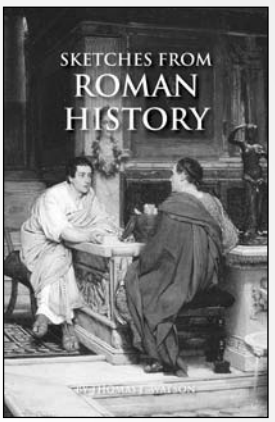
Germanicus's conduct in warfare was dirty and marked by atrocity. Wherever Germanicus surfaced, the land was laid to waste. For instance, he surprised and slaughtered the Marsan tribe with their families after a religious festival. All life within a radius of 100 miles was destroyed: women, children, buildings, shrines, fields and crops.

Next, a Roman task force invaded the territory of the Cheruscans. With the assistance of the traitor Segestes, his daughter Thusnelda—pregnant with Arminius's child—was taken prisoner and dragged off to Rome, where she, together with her small son Thumelicus, was paraded in Germanicus's triumphal procession two years later. This proud, handsome woman bore her fate with dignity. Not a sound of complaint passed her lips. Her father looked down upon his daughter from the grandstand of dignitaries.

Understandably, Arminius's hatred for the Roman invaders after this painful personal loss only strengthened the further course of his campaign for liberation. When Germanicus visited the scene of Varus's battle in order to construct a memorial there to honor the fallen Romans, Arminius was waiting for him. With a sure sense of timing, he signaled the proper moment of attack. He was able to lure even these proven military commanders into an ambush in a well-known boggy terrain. A situation similar to that of the battle of Varus ensued. Again Arminius proved himself a master of the tactics of warfare.

Sketches from Roman History:

A unique take on the personalities who shaped the course of the Roman empire



We've all read dreary, lengthy and complicated tomes on Roman history from what Harry Elmer Barnes called the "court historians." But in this fascinating volume you'll read Roman history through the eyes of one of America's great populist heroes, Thomas E. Watson, the celebrated senator from Georgia. Watson—a champion of poor farmers and the working class—had a real knack for writing for the common man, cutting through the propaganda and presenting history from a truly human perspective. In this volume you'll read eight short essays on some very well-known and also some obscure Roman leaders including Marius, the Gracchus brothers, Pompey and of course Julius Caesar and Octavius. Caesar is one of the most misunderstood men in history, and Tom Watson sets the record straight on this great leader. You'll learn, too about King Jugurtha of Numidia, who made a study of Roman corruption and famously described Rome as *"urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit"* ("a city for sale and doomed to quick destruction, if it should find a buyer"). You'll also get Watson's unique take on the saga of Antony and Cleopatra. (As a bonus, there is an "alternative history" sidebar on the fate of the doomed lovers.) You will find *Sketches in Roman History* to be an enjoyable and educational read indeed. Softcover, 132 pages, $20 plus $5 S&H from THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See more from TBR at www.barnesreview.com. For bulk ordering information call 202-547-5586.

TWO WORLDS IN CONFRONTATION

A.D. 16 was the year of decision. Tiberius became conservative in his Germanic policy. Nevertheless, he insisted on one last effort to subdue the German tribes beyond the Rhine. Two days before the start of battle, a historically significant confrontation of the two brothers, Arminius and Flavus, took place.

The brothers hadn't seen each other since their common time in service of Rome. Now Arminius tried to get his brother to return to the community of the Cheruscans.

He reminded Flavus of his ethnic roots, of their father, of the mother they had in common, of the gods of Germania, of the sacred duty owed to the fatherland.

In reply, Flavus, who had lost an eye in battle under Tiberius, pointed out to Arminius the magnanimity and liberality of the Romans toward those who willingly submitted to them. He proudly made reference to his collar-of-order and his wreath of honors. Arminius ridiculed these as worthless rewards for slavery. The drama of the confrontation has been preserved in the annals of their time.

This verbal duel with his Roman-loving brother must have distressed and disoriented the otherwise so self-controlled Arminius and affected his judgment. He allowed himself to be misled into risking open battle with the superior opponent. It came down to a powerful collision with 80,000 Roman legionaries, ". . . a concentrated fighting force, in deep echelons and as a phalanx rolling down everything that got in its way."

The battle ended with heavy losses for the Germanics.

Arminius himself was wounded. But bursting through the enemy ranks on his white horse, one more time he was able to escape.

Meanwhile, Germanicus ordered his soldiers to take no prisoners. The slaughter raged for days—the defenders of their homes against eight battle-hardened legions. The losses on the German side mounted. Despite all of their bravery in man-to-man combat, the short swords of the Romans—with helmet, shield, breastplate and greave—proved to be superior to the Germans armed for the most part merely with long swords and spears.

When all was lost, the annals tell us, the Nordic gods ostensibly took charge. On the return journey of their fleet, the North Sea turned into the "Murder Sea" for the Romans. A hurricane-like storm took them by surprise, and a large percentage of the ships were lost.

The Roman emperor, Tiberius, possessed the wisdom to see when a war was no longer winnable. The inconceivable happened: the Romans did not return.

CONCLUSION

The name of Arminius shines brilliantly in the writings of Tacitus, a Roman himself and the most respected intellectual of his times. He tells us that Arminius lived only 12 more years after his great victory. At the age of 39 he was murdered by an assassin from his own tribe because he allegedly aspired to the title of king.

In our troubled time so short of genuine heroes, Arminius the Cheruscan stands before us as a towering personality of leadership, such as has scarcely been given to us a second time in our history. Perhaps no one has since, as he did, set forth in an all-but-hopeless situation against a seemingly all-powerful giant empire to win the struggle of freeing his oppressed land and people.

Arminius's victory held for almost 2,000 years. Only the overthrow of the Third Reich by the armies of the Bolsheviks and Western plutocrats made possible what we now call the New World Order.

That this became possible at all was due to Arminius's passionate love for his fatherland and his loyalty to the morés of his fathers, as well as to his military talent. The personal qualities that allowed him to succeed in his great mission were, first and foremost, his political skills: his cold, exact assessment of the qualities of his opponent; his sharp power of judgment, unclouded by fanaticism or ideological chimeras; his patience to wait for the right moment; and his ability, so painfully missed in the Western world today, to observe moderation when needed, but striking when striking is just.

Arminius's victory held for almost 2,000 years. Only the total overthrow of the Third Reich by the army of the masses of the Bolsheviks and Western plutocrats at the end of World War II made possible what we now call the New World Order.

That is a lesson to be learned for our times from the saga of Arminius the Cheruscan. It is exactly this eerily close association of loyalty and betrayal, incomprehensible to any foreigner, appearing side by side and canceling each other out when unity is crucial, that we must understand, confront—and somehow overcome. ✦

Ingrid Zündel is the wife of noted Revisionist Ernst Zündel. She is an award-winning ethnic novelist in her own right and the genius behind the Zundelsite, one of the first extensive Revisionist websites.

Real History is the stuff of mystery and intrigue, romance and tragedy, cowardice and courage, good and evil . . .

Real history is not propaganda intended to shape the views of unsuspecting readers toward the current projects of the masters of the media. Unfortunately, Americans share a vast ignorance of the past and, as such, are easily manipulated by the special interest elite.

Real history is more than the distorted, liberal, politically correct half-truths you get in virtually every other periodical published today. Real history is the stuff of mystery and intrigue, romance and tragedy, cowardice and courage, conspiracy and idealism, good and evil.

In THE BARNES REVIEW, you will read vignettes of Man, from the prehistoric to the very recent; from forgotten races and civilizations to first person accounts of World War II and the late Cold War. There is no more interesting magazine published today, nor a more significant and important subject than REAL history.

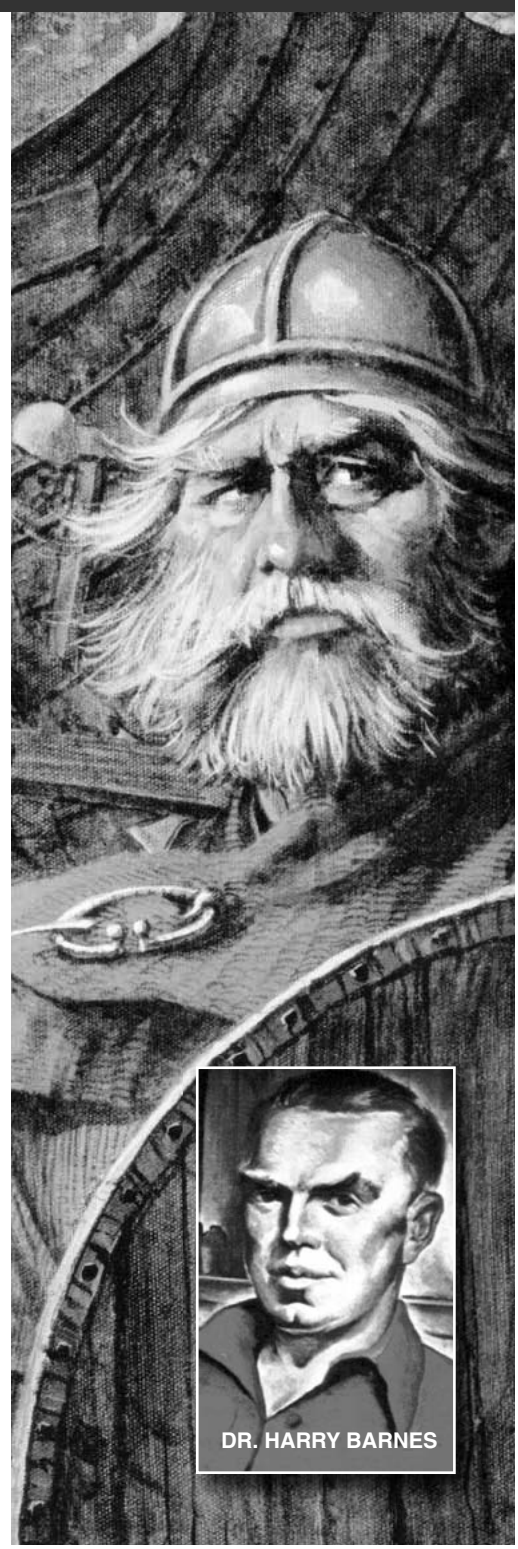
Our purpose—to bring history into accord with the facts—was first enunciated by our namesake, Harry Elmer Barnes. It was he who began the crusade to accomplish this noble goal. No cause is more important to the survival of civilization.

Your subscription to THE BARNES REVIEW supports this vital work that is needed today to prevent the otherwise inevitable day when the purposeful distortion of history produces its certain result—the nightmare tyranny dreamt of by George Orwell.

Subscribe today. One year (six big issues) is $46; two years (12 big issues) is $78. Canada/Mexico are $65 per year. All other nations are $80 per year sent via air mail.

We also have simple, monthly installment billing: Want to break your yearly subscription into 12 easy, automated credit card payments? U.S. subscribers pay just $4 per month. Canada/Mexico subscribers pay just $5.50 per month; all other nations pay just $7 per month—billed automatically to the credit card of your choice. Just call 1-877-773-9077 toll free and tell the operator you want the installment billing option and we'll take it from there!

To subscribe, send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003; use the form at the back of this anthology. For even faster service, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free and charge to Visa, MC or Discover. Don't forget to visit our website at www.barnesreview.com to subscribe or view our online book and video catalog.



FROM THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2009 ISSUE

CIVIL WAR DEATH CAMP

THE HORRORS OF CAMP DOUGLAS FEDERAL DETENTION FACILITY FOR CONFEDERATE POWS

DURING THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, the South had its Andersonville, an internationally known reminder of prison camp hardships and deaths, immortalized in song, literature, film and by many Union monuments. The North had Camp Douglas, a little-known prison in Chicago that set records for prison mortality, hidden in lost and incomplete records and suppressed publicity. To the victor belongs the silence.

BY PRITCHETT FORD

Andersonville is a National Prisoner of War Historical Site, with white headstones for each of the 12,912 Union prisoners who died there with a 475-acre park and monuments erected by every Yankee state and the federal government. All of the main highways of south Georgia have directional signs to aid the tens of thousands who visit there yearly.

On the other hand, look north to Chicago, and you will find at least 6,000 Confederate soldiers buried in a mass grave on one acre of land. There is only one monument to these POWs who died, erected in 1895, 30 years after the war, by Southerners and their friends in Chicago and the North.

According to Dorothy Wells Earlandson, writing in Chicago's *Heritage Guest*, few Chicagoans knew of its existence. You see, Chicago has never publicized its one-time camp. There are no highway directional signs. We will never see a film about Camp Douglas or any of the other notorious Northern prisons. The winners write the history books, and for 146 years they have been silent about their prison camps.

The Oak Wood Cemetery monument, erected "To The Memory of the Six Thousand Southern Soldiers Here Buried . . . Who Died in Camp Douglas Prison . . . 1862-65," helps sustain interest in the little-known camp, located near the shores of Lake Michigan. Before the camp closed, it had earned the dubious distinction of undisputed first place in mortality among Northern prisons.

Prisoners from Fort Donelson arrived at Camp Douglas in February 1862, and within one year the monthly mortality rate was at 10 percent, a rate unsurpassed by any other prison

Above, an illustration from an 1862 edition of *Harper's Weekly* depicts the hazy interior of a barracks used to house Rebel prisoners. The shoddy barracks did little to keep out the frigid cold of Chicago winters. At left, a photograph shows Confederate prisoners looking in relative good health. That was soon to change, however. Built on a drained swamp, the Camp Douglas staff was unable to safely dispose of the daily excrement of the horses, guards and prisoners. This, coupled with rampant overcrowding, resulted in many cases of lethal dysentery.

in the North or South. Ultimately, one in five prisoners died (20%), establishing the camp's reputation for extermination. (The highest death rate at Andersonville was 9 percent, set for August 1864.)

Three traits distinguished Camp Douglas from other Northern prison camps: the high mortality rates, extreme acts of cruelty, and a low official count of prisoners who died compared to documentation from other sources. Obscure historical articles and research texts have publicized these facts, but somehow Camp Douglas has escaped the notoriety of Andersonville.

The most complete treatment of the horrors of Camp Douglas is contained in George Levy's *To Die in Chicago* (1994) from which some of the information for this article has been drawn. Levy was educated at the University of Chicago and he has served as assistant attorney general for the state of Illinois.

The high mortality rate can be attributed to several factors: overcrowding, unhealthy living conditions, ineffective medical treatment, inadequate food supply and brutality. The war lasted longer than expected, resulting in more prisoners than anticipated. By late 1862 there were 8,962 prisoners in the camp, with fewer than 900 guards. Over 200 prisoners were crowded into barracks averaging 70 feet by 25 feet. As the number increased, tents were erected to house them, with little protection against below-zero winds. Huge latrines were left open, so rain washed raw sewage into the drinking water supply. Wooden floors in the barracks were removed to discourage tunneling, so vermin infected the dirt floors. Rats and mice were commonplace. Some unnamed inmates recollecting life at the camp 37 years later said that they raised the kitchen floor to catch big gray rats, which were made into pies.

When cholera and a smallpox epidemic erupted, free medicine sent by the South was withheld as "contraband of war." Food rations were restricted, partly to cut costs and partly as retaliation for Southern victories. When control of the camp was finally passed to the Chicago Police Department, medical

supplies were cut off and food severely restricted.

On June 30, 1862, Commandant Col. Tucker was warned by D.V. McVickar, the post surgeon, that the surface of the ground is becoming saturated with the filth and slop from the privies, kitchens, and quarters and must produce serious results to health as soon as the hot weather sets in. Col. Tucker was overwhelmed; there were 326 patients in the hospital and many more in the barracks.

Coincidentally, Henry W. Bellows of the Sanitary Commission sent a negative report on the camp to Col. Hoffman the same day: "Sir, the amount of standing water, unpoliced grounds, of foul sinks, of unventilated and crowded barracks, of general disorder, of soil reeking miasmatic accretions, of rotten bones and emptying of camp kettles, is enough to drive a sanitarian to despair. I hope that no thought will be entertained of mending matters. The absolute abandonment of the spot seems to be the only judicious course, I do not believe that any amount of drainage would purge that soil loaded with accumulated filth or those barracks filled with two stories of vermin and animal exhalations. Nothing but fire can cleanse them."

The Chicago Tribune wrote on September 22, 1862: "It is no wonder they died so rapidly. It is only a wonder that the whole 8,000 of the filthy hogs did not go home in pine boxes."

Civilian doctors, who inspected Camp Douglas on April 5, 1863, called it an "extermination" camp. They drew a picture of "wretched inmates without change of clothing, covered, with vermin, in wards reeking with filth and foul air, and blankets in rags . . . it will be seen that 260 out of 3,800 prisoners had died in 21 days, a rate of mortality which, if continued, would secure their total extermination in about 320 days. "

Prisoners were deprived of clothing to discourage escapes. Many wore sacks with head and arm holes cut out; few had underwear. Blankets to offset the bitter Northern winter were confiscated from the few that had them. The weakest froze to death.

The Chicago winter of 1864 was devastating. The loss of 1,091 lives in only four months was the heaviest for any like period in the camp's history, and equaled the deaths at the highest rate of Andersonville from February to May, 1864. Yet, it is the name of Andersonville that burns in infamy. Mortality rates increased as Col. Sweet complained on Oct.11, 1864, that mortality at the camp was up to 35% since June. In November 1864, the death toll was 217; another 323 died in December, 308 in January 1864, and 243 in February.

"It is no wonder they died so rapidly. It is only a wonder that the whole 8,000 of the filthy hogs did not go home in pine boxes instead of on their feet."

THE DEADLY DEAD LINE

A diary by a man named Sparrow specifically mentions the "dead line" at Camp Douglas. Prisoners were shot for crossing the line there just as at such other federal prisons as Camp Morton, Indiana; Camp Chase and Johnson's Island in Ohio; Point Lookout, Maryland; Newport News, Virginia; and Fort Delaware for violating stated bounds, usually to answer the call of nature. Several Confederate prisoners were shot or bayoneted to death while in the very act of relieving themselves. The arctic-like weather led to additional suffering. Another punishment was to make the men pull down their pants and sit, with nothing under them, on the snow and frozen ground. I have known men to be kept sitting until you could see their prints of some days after in the snow and ice.

When the [guards] got weary of this torture they commenced whipping, making the men lay on a barrel, and using their belts, which had a leather clasp with a sharp edge, cutting through the skin. A prisoner swore that when the men who were being punished this way attempted to sit on their coattails they were cruelly kicked in the back by the guards and forced to sit longer on their bare bones. Prisoners were forced to stand in the snow for hours without moving, and guards checked footprints to see if they had moved. Those who did received lashes.

Some prisoners who arrived in the bitter cold weather lost toes, fingers and ears. One improvised two wooden pegs as substitutes for feet and hobbled around. The mildest cruelty took the form of random firing into the barracks to disturb the prisoners' sleep, shooting prisoners who moved too slowly, or hanging them by their feet to encourage them to take an oath to the United States. The more common severe tortures included "reaching for the grub," bending over without bending the knees for several hours, causing blood to gush from the prisoner's nose and protruding eyeballs almost bursting from their sockets with pain, or being lashed 100 times with the metal buckle end of a belt.

Some victims were squeezed into a 10-foot square room with 20 others, with only a 10-inch window for ventilation.

A fearsome animal came to Prison Square on June 28, 1864. The Yankees had fixed a frame near the gate (to Prison Square) with a scantling piece of timber across it, edge up, and about four feet from the ground, which they made POWs ride whenever the men did anything that did not please them. It was called "the mule." Men sat on it till they fainted and fell off. It was like riding a sharp topped fence. The mule could be

made more painful by adding weights. Sometimes the Yanks would laugh and say, "I will give you a pair of spurs"—which was a bucket of sand tied to each foot. Other prisoners confirmed that men had to ride the mule in the worst winter weather. By 1865 it had grown to 15 feet tall and required a ladder to mount. There was a mule for the garrison in White Oak Square, except there it was called "the horse."

COUNTING (MISCOUNTING) THE DEAD

From February 1862, till all the soldiers had left there, nearly all of the medical colleges in the northwest were supplied with bodies stolen from the dead buried at the city cemetery and the appearance of the graves gives evidence of the truth of this statement. On June 9, 1862, a difference between *The Chicago Tribune* and official records was reported, with 1,480 men unaccounted for, according to the *Tribune*. One reason was that some deaths were unreported. On July, 1862, commandant Tucker, in taking command of Camp Douglas, reported, "There is scarcely a record left at camp, and it will be difficult to ascertain what prisoners have been at the camp or what has become of them."

By March 31, 1863, mortality was again out of control, and disease reportedly claimed 706 prisoners. If true, the toll in two months was only 277 short of the 1862 record. Suspiciously, there are no Camp Douglas returns in the official records for March 1863. The *Tribune* appears to have counted the dead carefully and indicated that the toll could have been upwards of 700. Unfortunately, official record keeping was atrocious. It seems that in the period from February 1862, to April 1863, about 728 Confederates were missing.

This is not the worst of it. If 700 died in early 1863, as the *Tribune* and some historians of the period believed, the superintendent should have found 1,636 graves. Various explanations were put forward for this discrepancy. The bodies were being washed into the lake, according to the *Tribune*, toward the water one mile south. The cemetery was also a favorite hunting ground for grave robbers. Another explanation is that the dead were dumped into unmarked graves and soon lost in the swampy soil.

By 1864 about 2,235 prisoners had lost their lives since the prison opened according to the official records. This may be 967 short of the true figure at the time, based on the *Tribune's* figures. There were 23,637 cases of sickness in 1864, according to the study made at the time. This is more than three times the number shown in official records for the entire 700 days at Camp Douglas; August 1863 to August 1865. Since they were not reporting to Washington the number sick in the barracks, a lack of reporting of deaths would certainly follow.

The U.S. government purchased a section of Oak Woods, near Chicago, in 1867 to accommodate the known casualties of Camp Douglas. Coffins were placed in concentric circular trenches. Although the government had only 4,200 names, cemetery records indicate that closer to 6,000 coffins were buried here—the largest Confederate burial ground in the North. The 46-foot monument (above) was dedicated in 1895 to those Confederate prisoners who died at the camp. Over 100,000 people attended the ceremonies, including numerous men from both armies, President Grover Cleveland as well as the members of his Cabinet.

Close to 12,000 prisoners had suffered through the bitter winter of 1862, and 1863 when temperatures fell below zero. From 1,400 to 1,700 lay dead but only 615 could be counted in the desolate graves far from camp. Between 700 and 1,000 had disappeared. On Dec. 1, 1866, only 1,402 graves (of the earlier 2,968) could be identified. Very little care seems to have been taken in the interment of bodies. Gen. A. Hoyt warned that close to 2,000 bodies were now unaccounted for.

Somehow Camp Douglas was exterminating the dead as well as the living.

Above, the death warrant is read to Maj. Henry Wirz. Maj. Wirz was the commandant at the Andersonville prison camp in Georgia during the War Between the States. This photograph was taken several moments before his execution. Wirz was the only soldier executed for war crimes in the Civil War. His crime was "inhumane treatment of Union prisoners" in the camp. He was convicted even though in July 1864 Wirz paroled five prisoners to act as emissaries. These men carried a petition to Washington that had been signed by almost every Union soldier in Andersonville, demanding the U.S. government abide by the prisoner exchange agreement. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and some of the men returned to Andersonville to report to their fellow POWs. In the petition Wirz warned he could no longer guarantee adequate care for the burgeoning numbers of Union prisoners in his charge.

THE CONFEDERATE BURIAL MOUND

Oak Woods Cemetery could have become the largest Confederate burial site outside of the South, but subsequent events made it impossible to learn the number buried there. The cemetery simply buried whatever the Sullivans (unqualified grave removers) brought in, and numbered the grave markers at Oak Woods according to City Cemetery records. These records cannot be verified because no Confederate burials were recorded with the City Clerk. Also the Army failed to supervise, inspect or validate the removals. History had been blindfolded, and there is no way of knowing how many Confederates, or which ones, are at Oak Woods.

On September 1, 1880, Gen. Bingham reported, many of the graves were sunken and many of the corner stakes were missing. There is evidence that one of the sections was used as a roadway. The ground around these lots has been raised and improved which gives them the sunken appearance. The mound area was later filled in to the level of the rest of the cemetery. Other than the modest obelisk on this mound, completed in 1893 by sympathizers from the South, from Chicago, and other parts of the North, there was nothing to distinguish this burial site.

Thirty years later, bronze tablets were added with a partial list of the dead. About 100,000 sympathetic persons, including President Grover Cleveland, attended the dedication of the edifice on Memorial Day, 1895. Since that time, nothing has been done to memorialize these unfortunate Confederate prisoners of war, other than a small gathering of supporters each year on Memorial Day.

Camp Douglas has to be the North's best-kept secret of the Civil War—their Andersonville—but a camp that must be identified with extreme cruelty and convenient recordkeeping of the dead. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Pucci, Kelly, *Camp Douglas: Chicago's Civil War Prison: Images of America: Illinois*, Arcadia Publishing, 2007.

Levy, George, *To Die in Chicago: Confederate Prisoners at Camp Douglas 1862-65*, Evanston Pub. Co., 1994.

Pritchett Ford is a new Revisionist writer who lives in Georgia and is a great exponent of the Southern cause. The original article can be found at http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/2757/html/camp.htm.

THE BLACK BLIZZARDS

The Dust Bowl & the worst eco-disaster in modern U.S. history

THE 1930S DUST BOWL was worse than portrayed in the famous novel *Grapes of Wrath*—much worse. The erosion that took place in a day undid Nature's patient soil-building work of millennia, and people and animals died in the tens of thousands.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Droughts occur on every continent. Check the news; there is always a drought happening somewhere in Africa, for instance. In North America, in any year you might choose, there will be one or more regions suffering abnormally dry conditions. The worst drought of the 20th century is the one we all recall as the 1930s "Dust Bowl," of *Grapes of Wrath* fame. It lasted up to seven years (from 1934 to 1940) in some parts of the Great Plains. But most Americans and even historians have forgotten, if they ever knew, how horrible it really was.

The Dust Bowl ravaged an area twice the size of Pennsylvania, covering parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. It resulted in the mass migration of millions of people from the desiccated Great Plains to the West Coast and elsewhere in search of decent living conditions. Often the conditions they found were not much better than the disaster they left behind. But the entire region, and eventually the entire country, was affected.

The soil dried out and turned to dust, and blew away to the east and south in huge, dark clouds reaching all the way to New York and Washington, D.C. One dust storm dumped a layer of dust in Boston. Erosion was sporadic and varied, but surface lowering of a foot and a half, or 18 inches, in one storm was not uncommon. Scientists say it may take 500 years (200-1,000) to form one inch of topsoil. Thus, one

As drought and the financial depression deepened on the Great Plains during the 1930s, more and more farmers like the family above gave up or were forced off their land. Most houses were too poorly constructed to keep out the choking dust. When a dust storm came (some lasted for days on end), all you could do was to hold a wet cloth over your face and pray. Thousands died of lung illnesses. A few wealthy individuals were able to foreclose on—or buy out—many farmers. Fewer farmers could farm more land with newfangled tractors that were becoming available to those who had money. But where could ordinary, poor folks go? Some headed for the cities. Many others decided to head west. In fact, millions left the Plains for the West Coast. So many escaped from Oklahoma that they were dubbed "Okies."

The Dust Bowl Memoir of One Tough Survivor

It [was] on a Sunday afternoon about six o'clock. And we was gittin' prepared to go to church and went to church in a team and wagon. And I'd gone out to kinda tend the chickens and stuff, and back in the north it was just a little bank, oh, like about eight or 10 feet high. We had one of those headers out on each end, you know.

And I did a few things there around the chickens and everything and went back in the house, and I said, "Dad, we ain't goin' to be able to go to church tonight." And he said, "Why?" And that's how fast it's travelin'. And we was livin' in an old house that was 14 feet wide, 36 foot long, just one room, board and batten with a washed roof on it. It kept gittin' worse and worse and wind blowin' harder and harder and it kept gittin' darker and darker. And the old house was just a-vibratin' like it was gonna blow away.

And I started tryin' to see my hand. And I kept bringin' my hand up closer and closer and closer and closer and closer and I finally touched the end of my nose and I still couldn't see my hand. That's how black it was. And we burned kerosene lamps, and Dad lit an old kerosene lamp, set it on the kitchen table and it was just across the room from me, about—about 14 feet. And I could just barely see that lamp flame across the room. That's how dark it was, and it was six o'clock in the afternoon. It was the 14th of April, 1935. The Sun was still up, but it was totally black and that was blackest, worst dust storm, sand storm we had durin' the whole time.

A lot of people died. A lot of children, especially, died of dust pneumonia. They'd take little kids and cover 'em with sheets and sprinkle water on the sheets to filter the dust out. But we had to haul water. We had a team and we had water barrels. We hauled stock water and household water both. And we didn't have the water to use for that, so we just had to suffer through it. And lots of mornin's we'd get up and strain our drinkin' water like people strain milk, through a cloth, to strain the debris out of it. But then, of course, a lotta grit went through and settled to the bottom of the bucket, but you had to have drinkin' water. And when you got you a little dipper of water, you drank it. You didn't take a sip and throw it away, because it was a very precious thing to us, because we had to haul it. —Melt White ✦

storm would suffice to erase what nature had taken 9,000 years to build up.

By 1935, winds nearly 100 miles per hour (way too fast for birds to escape) were whipping the fine soils of the region into gigantic black clouds as high as 1,000 feet, turning day into night. Visibility was reduced to about a yard. Breathing was impossible, or nearly so, and there was no place to go to escape the horror. Dust infiltrated everything.

The Dust Bowl, like the terrible Lowman fire of Boise, Idaho in 1987 (only more so), even generated its own weather systems. It created diseases that were previously unknown in the Western World, such as pneumoconiosis—"dust in the lungs," or "dust pneumonia."

It was largely a man-made disaster caused by an abnormally severe natural drought (a periodic phenomenon in this region) combined with deep plowing of the virgin soil of the Great Plains, which killed the short, tough grasses that naturally kept the soil in place and moisture retained, even in times of drought and high wind.

Semi-arid in climate and unable to sustain any forest as a result, the region was thought by early white explorers and pioneers to be unsuitable for agriculture; it was even known as the Great American Desert. Lack of surface water made the region unattractive to settlers. Following the War Between the States, however, settlement in the area increased, encouraged by the Homestead Act and westward expansion. An unusual wet period led people to imagine what to modern folks seems a foolish notion—that "rain follows the plow"—and that the climate of the region had changed for the better, permanently. No doubt it did not seem foolish at the time, understanding of weather and weather systems not being what it is today.

In the 18th century, the moldboard, a curved board that turns over the slice of earth cut by the share, was introduced in England. Important improvements in design and materials were made in the early part of the 19th century:

- Streamlined boards;
- Replaceable shares; and
- Steel plows with self-scouring boards.

With widespread use of the moldboard plow came severe problems of soil and environmental degradation, culminating into the Dust Bowl of the 1930s.

Technological improvements led to increased mechanization, which allowed for cultivation on an ever-greater scale. World War I increased agricultural prices, which also encouraged farmers to drastically increase cultivation. Finally, farmers used agricultural practices that encouraged erosion: cotton farmers left fields bare over winter months, when winds in the plains are highest, and burned their

A massive dust storm approaches a small town. Storms like this one might last for days, and nowhere was there respite from the choking dust. Thousands of children died and hundreds of thousands of head of livestock perished, their lungs filled with mud. According to some reports, storms like this were sometimes accompanied by 100 mph winds. Farmers had to run a rope line from the barn to the house to pull themselves from one structure to the other through the blinding, biting dust and wind. Reports of killer static electricity—conducted through the particulate-laden air—were verified by eyewitnesses.

wheat stubble, which deprived the soil of organic matter and increased exposure to erosion.

Just as the people of Easter Island[1] chopped down or destroyed the last tree on the island—unknowingly causing nearly irreversible environmental destruction—so did the pioneers cheerfully tear up the native grasses and plant their corn.

The dust clouds were so thick at times streetlights came on at noon. Millions of sheep and cattle died from inhaling too much dust, and motor vehicles came choking to a halt. Most wild animals in the region also died.

Animals and people were found dead everywhere with up to two inches of dirt coating their lungs.

For those that did not die directly from the dust, there was starvation, thirst and terrible cold in the wintertime to finish them off.

Making conditions even more intolerable were swarms of "locusts"—grasshoppers—so thick in places they sometimes blocked out the Sun. The ravenous bugs ate clothes off lines and even chewed the corks out of water jugs. People had to slow down on highway curves because the grasshoppers were so thick there was danger of one's car skidding on them.

Half a billion dollars worth of crops were burned up in the drought of 1936 and approximately 1,600 people died of dust, heat and starvation. Between 1934 and 1938, thousands sought relief and refuge from the dust, drought and heat. The dust, heat and hard living of the Dust Bowl forced many families to move west. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Bonnefield, Paul, *The Dust Bowl: Men, Dirt, and Depression*, University of New Mexico Press, 1979.

Brink, Wallace, *Big Hugh: The Father of Soil Conservation*, MacMillan, 1951.

Howarth, William, "The Okies: Beyond the Dust Bowl," *National Geographic* 166, 1984.

Hurt, R. Douglas, *The Dust Bowl: An Agricultural and Social History*, Nelson-Hall, Inc., 1981.

Leuchtenburg, William E., *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal*, Harper Torchbooks, 1963.

Riney-Kehrberg, Pamela, *Rooted in Dust: Surviving Drought and Depression in Southwestern Kansas*, University Press of Kansas, 1994.

Sachs, Aaron, "Dust to Dust," *Worldwatch* 7, 1994.

Svobida, Lawrence, *Farming the Dust Bowl: A First-Hand Account from Kansas*, University Press of Kansas, 1986.

Worster, Donald, *Dust Bowl: The Southern Plains in the 1930's*, Oxford University Press, 1979.

ENDNOTE:

1 Easter Island was heavily forested with diverse tree species before the Polynesians got there; among the amazing trees of the island was the largest palm ever known to have existed on Earth, a relative of the Chilean wine palm. The Chilean tree that survives today can be four feet in diameter and 65 feet tall, while its island relative attained a diameter of eight feet and must have been at least 85 feet tall.

John Tiffany is assistant editor of TBR and has been interested for many decades in diverse ethnic groups and their history, around the world. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan. He is also a copy editor for American Free Press.

The Sinking of the Royal Oak

Cunning German attack covered up by embarrassed British

THIS IS A PART OF THE UNTOLD STORY OF EVENTS that led up to the sinking of the *Bismarck*. It is a story that will convey pathos and fate in their starkest terms. As the author researched and pulled this story together himself, assisted by a learned friend or two, he can vouch for its authenticity.

BY MICHAEL MCLAUGHLIN

As with the attack on Pearl Harbor, opportunist audacity was part of the story behind the sinking of the Royal Navy's 29,000-ton battleship *Royal Oak* as she lay at anchor in the waters of the supposedly impregnable Scapa Flow.

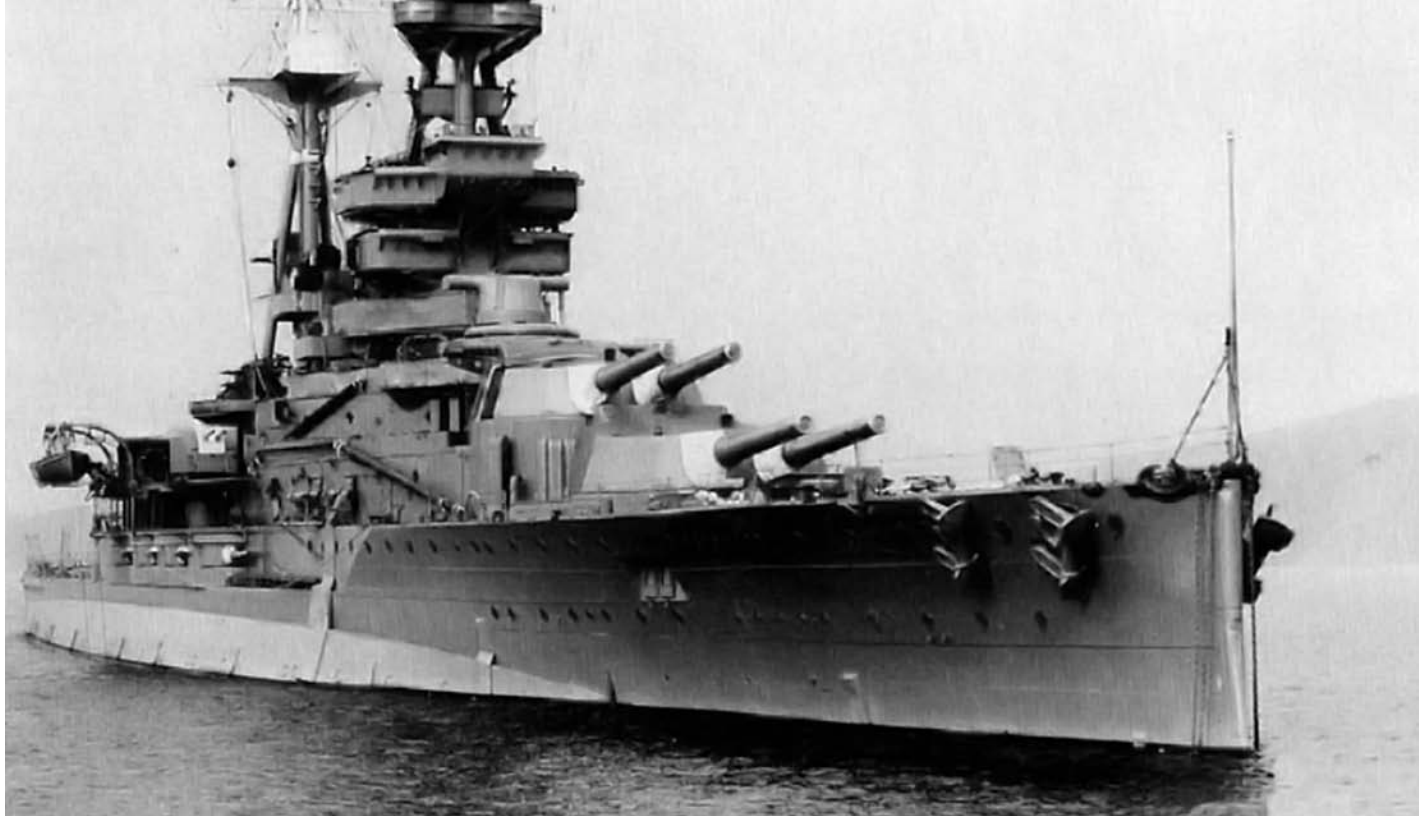
This almost land-locked harbor is one of Britain's most historic stretches of water. It is located within the Orkney Islands, off the northeast coast of Scotland. Its sheltered waters have been used by ships since prehistory and it has played an important role in travel, trade and conflict throughout the centuries—especially during both world wars.

The facts are quite straightforward; but as with most humiliating defeats, the humiliation has been garlanded with lies, rumors and myths, largely to avoid giving credit to the Germans for such courageous enterprise.

On Oct. 14, 1939, under a moonless (though clear) night sky, Lt. Guenter Prien, in command of German submarine *U-47*, guilefully steered his craft through the eastern channels of this heavily defended naval harbor.

There was an irony to the unfolding events, as it was here that much of Germany's captured World War I navy was scuttled by its commanders rather than allow it to be surrendered

A left, close-up of the conning tower of the *U-47*, the sub that sank the *Royal Oak*. This U-boat carried out 10 combat patrols and spent a total of 238 days at sea. She sank 30 enemy merchant ships (164,953 tons) and damaged eight more. The snorting bull is one of the unofficial "insignia" that adorned the ship at various times. *U-47* went missing on March 7, 1941. To date, there is no official record of what happened to her or her crewmen.



Above, the formidable *HMS Royal Oak*, the 11th ship of that name. Built to take part in World War I, she was laid down in January 1914 in Devonport and eventually commissioned in May 1916. The dreadnought, considered a lucky ship by superstitious sailors, was to carry a complement of 1,200 officers and ratings. The backbone of the British fleet, her displacement was 29,150 tons. The name was derived from the tree in Boscobel, Shropshire where King Charles II hid after the Battle of Worcester in 1651. Below, Corvette Captain Guenther Prien, master of the *U-47*, grins as he welcomes another U-boat to his submarine base. (Behind him, barely visible, is Otto Kretschmer, one of the most successful young German submariners of WWII.)

to the British empire.

With what he had in mind, it is inconceivable that Prien could expect to escape swift and lethal revenge. A suicidal mission—the odds against escape were heavily stacked against him—but the prize must have seemed well worth it. Moving on the surface to avoid the anti-submarine nets, the German commander steered his submarine through the channels of one of the world's most heavily protected naval citadels.

On either side, ominously silhouetted against the night sky and island escarpments, were manned block ships. One can well imagine the heart-stopping tension as the U-boat crew spotted the pride of Britain's Royal Navy, the *Royal Oak*, swinging at anchor, though they mistook it for the *Repulse*. Releasing a salvo of three torpedoes (of which only one hit home) they inflicted little damage on the formidable leviathan.

Incredibly, British officers immediately presumed the resulting explosion originated inside the ship and raised no alarm. Meanwhile the U-boat's commander reloaded his torpedo tubes and let loose another salvo, two of which this time struck the battleship. Within 13 minutes the pride of the Royal Navy capsized, with a massive loss of life—833 British seamen died that day.

Amidst the confusion that followed the *U-47* slipped silently through the harbor's defenses, many of which were tidal or natural uncharted hazards. Few on board could have counted on successfully escaping—but escape they did.

On reaching Germany Prien was received as a national hero and awarded the Iron Cross, presented by the Fuehrer, for his outstanding seamanship and courage. On the British side, what followed was a cacophony of sneers, cheap insults and red herrings, fifth columnists and spies being blamed, as has so often been the case. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
http://www.mikekemble.com/ww2/royaloak.html

A Briton, ***Michael McLaughlin*** is an outspoken critic of British and American policies during World War II, and, in fact, the whole war, which he notes was completely against the interests of nearly everyone in Europe and America.

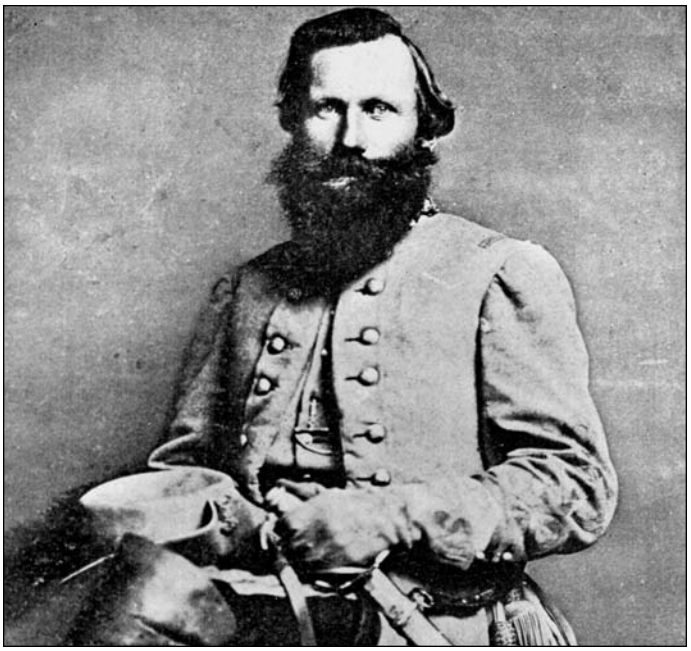
Heros von Borcke: The Prussian Johnny Reb

PRUSSIAN-BORN HEROS VON BORCKE, who bravely fought in the War Between the States as an officer in the Confederate Army, was not only one of history's great soldiers, he was also a prolific writer, penning nine books in both English and German before he died. His autobiography, discussed in detail below, details the life of this inspirational figure, along with colorful descriptions of the geography he witnessed during his travels, his compatriots and the battles in which he fought.

BY WILLIS A. CARTO

Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke was a special sort of man, as you will have to agree. Born in 1835 in Pomerania, Prussia to an aristocratic family, he reached the height of 6' 4" by his teens, weighing in as a giant. He was a lieutenant in the 2nd Brandenburg Regiment of Dragoons when news arrived of the beginning of the American "Civil War." Getting released from the Prussian army was not easy, but he was determined to get into the American fray, which he did.

Von Borcke arrived in Charleston on a Confederate blockade runner in May, 1862 and straightaway made for Richmond, where he enlisted in the Confederate Army. He had brought with him a massive Solingen straight sword, which would become famous during his ensuing career. It is now on display at the Museum of the Confederacy.



Dashing Confederate cavalry commander James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart (1833-1864) was known as "the eyes and ears of the Army of Northern Virginia." Confederate Prussian Capt. Heros von Borcke details many little-known facts about Stuart in his masterful memoir on the Confederate War for Independence.

Von Borcke was given the rank of captain in the Confederate Army and was assigned to J. E. B. Stuart.

Stuart was one of the dazzling array of top officers in the Confederacy, along with Robert E. Lee, internationally recognized for his generalship and all-around leadership, as was Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, James Longstreet, Jefferson Davis and many others.

As for the North, Abraham Lincoln—who must be held personally responsible for the terrible war, which killed some 138,154 men and boys from the North and 74,524 from the South (which has earned him hero status, including a great memorial in Washington)—the leadership was in general chaotic. By late summer 1862, the Union high command was chaos tempered by confusion. Generals in the field were denounced by the secretary of war and other high officials, yet were not removed by commander-in-chief Lincoln. Often, they flouted the chain of command entirely and dealt with Lincoln or influential congressmen or senators. As author Ludwell H. Johnson says in his *North Against South*, "military affairs were shrouded in a miasma of intrigue, deception and political maneuvering worthy of an imperial Byzantine court . . ."

It is generally understood that Lincoln won the war and was acclaimed great man status the same way that the feds have won every war since the Revolutionary War (the only "good war" this country has fought with the sole exception of

A Selection from the Personal Memoirs of Heros von Borcke

The following selection was taken at random from the book *Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian Officer with J.E.B. Stuart in Virginia* by Heros von Borcke, available from TBR Book Club.

The first day of October brought a sudden change in our life of happy quietude and social enjoyment. At an early hour we received a report from our pickets near Shepherdstown that the enemy were showing themselves in large numbers on the opposite bank of the Potomac, to which about noon succeeded the intelligence that several brigades of Federal cavalry under General Pleasanton had crossed the river, driven in our pickets, and were rapidly advancing upon Martinsburg. This put us at once in the saddle, and we proceeded at full gallop to the headquarters of Col. William H.F. Lee (son of Gen. Robert E. Lee), who was temporarily in command of the brigade of his cousin Fritz Lee, this officer having a few days before received a kick on the leg from a malicious mule, already hastened toward Martinsburg, whither we followed him, and where Gen. Stuart found, to his intense disgust, that the place had been abandoned—a fact first made apparent by the whizzing bullets of the Yankee sharpshooters on approaching the outskirts of the town. Col. Lee had retired a short distance upon the turnpike leading to Winchester [Va.]; Gen. Hampton with his brigade rested on the road leading to Hainesville, both commands still keeping up a connection with each other.

General Stuart sent at once for the brigade commanders, and, expressing his great dissatisfaction, said, "Gentlemen, this thing will not do; I will give you 20 minutes, within which time the town must be again in our possession." Lee's brigade was ordered to open the attack in front, supported by a corresponding movement of Hampton's command on the enemy's right flank. Our brave horsemen, who were happy to have their bold commander with them again, received us as we galloped up to their lines with tremendous cheers, which struck terror into the hearts of the Federals. ✦

Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian Officer with J.E.B. Stuart in Virginia (softcover, 399 fast-paced pages, #516, $23 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Send request to TBR, P.O. Box, 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free. Inside U.S. add $5 S&H. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for best S&H rate to your nation.

the Mexican War)—-by a preponderance of men and materiel, certainly not by fighting skill or morale. Lincoln pressed some 400,000 Irish and German lads right off the boats as they arrived in at New York Harbor and herded them into the Union Army while the Confederacy-—although with superior leadership and morale—was bedeviled by lack of supplies and inferior transportation.

A GIANT CONTRIBUTION

"Jeb" Stuart was impressed by von Borcke, whose large stature was matched by his fearlessness in battle, and they shortly became fast friends. He was soon promoted to the rank of major and rode with Stuart as his chief of staff and adjutant general during the northern Virginia campaign, adding to his growing reputation for bravery in the face of the enemy. Unfortunately, Stuart was killed during the Battle of Yellow Tavern, fought on May 11, 1864.

"Von Borcke's book displays his mastery of his adopted tongue in its descriptions of geography and personalities tencountered—both the well-known and unknown."

Von Borcke's book displays his mastery of his adopted tongue in its descriptions not only of battles but geography, personalities that he encountered—both the well-known and unknown—and scenery. Readers who live in northeastern Virginia will particularly enjoy his description of the Fredricksurg-Culpeper-Rappahannock area and can relate his account of the battles and skirmishes he participated in to the historical markers and signs that the state of Virginia has placed along its highways.

Interestingly, von Borcke was not only one of history's great soldiers and captains, with the requisite brutality and physical fearlessness, but he was also a very sensitive man with the soul of a poet. Before he died, he wrote a total of nine books in both English and German. There is a great deal of humor in his autobiography; he had a well-rounded personality.

Finally, von Borcke, after having several horses shot out from underneath him, was seriously wounded. He was officially thanked for his services by the Confederate government and was sent to England on a diplomatic mission.

With the collapse of the Confederacy, von Borcke returned to Prussia and resumed his military exploits. He fought in the 1866 Austro-Prussian War, receiving the coveted Order of the Red Eagle. Von Borcke had never fully recovered from the serious wound he received in Virginia. He retired from the Prussian Army in 1867 and settled in Neumarkt, inheriting a stone castle at Geisenbrugge, Pomerania (now Gryzin, Poland) where he proudly flew the Confederate flag. The bullet he received in Virginia had lodged in his lung, and he died in 1895 from lead poisoning. The headstone over his grave was destroyed by the Red Army in 1945.

In 2008, the U. S. government provided a new marker and a cross of honor and had it installed at this Confederate hero's gravesite. (See story below.) ✦

Willis A. Carto is the publisher of The Barnes Review.

Colonel von Borcke Honored in Ancestral German Home

In the summer of 2008, Prussian-born Johann August Heinrich Heros von Borcke (1836-1895), who rose to the rank of colonel in the Confederate Army, received a long-overdue tombstone in Giesenbrügge, Pomerania (now Gizyn, Poland) to honor his service during the Civil War.

The gravestone had been supplied by the U.S. military after a recent change in U.S. law recognized Confederate veterans as American soldiers. (The tombstones for former Confederates, like von Borcke's, are different in design from traditional gravestones for other U.S. soldiers in that they have a pointed, rather than a rounded, top.)

Von Borcke, a Prussian aristocrat, fought valiantly for the Confederacy and is considered a hero by many in the South for the courage he displayed while fighting in the War Between the States. Von Borcke had arrived in the United States via Charleston, S.C., on a blockade runner in May 1862. The 26-year-old narrowly avoided being captured when Union sailors searched the blockade runner on which he was traveling.

He eventually served under Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and fought for the South until he was severely wounded, a bullet forever remaining inside his body. Most historians believe that had Stuart's cavalry, which included von Borcke, gone to Gettysburg, the battle may have gone in Robert E. Lee's favor and saved the Confederacy. ✦

Neanderthal Man *Could* Talk, Say Scientists

LONG SCORNED as "dumb brutes," it has become known that Neanderthal men were by no means the mental slouches the world of cartoons depicts them to be. (From the Sept./Oct. 2010 issue. . . .

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Outside of fairy tales, animals basically cannot talk. Obviously they can think in their own way, and communicate with others of their kind in some fashion, but grammatical speech is not among their remarkable abilities. Admittedly, whales and dolphins have a form of communication that is as yet little understood by scientists, and may be more sophisticated than some people think. Parrots can repeat words and phrases and sometimes seem to have some under- standing of what they are saying. And apes, which communicate in nature with a system of hoots and other calls, have been trained to do some rudimentary sign language and other human-like ways of communicating, but only within narrow limits.

For more on the hidden roots of Neanderthal man and the proof that his progeny lives on today, see page 114 to get a copy of TBR's special "Revenge of the Neanderthal" theme issue.

There is a gene called FOXP2 that is found in many mammals, including bats, apes and humans. While it seems to have several functions, such as in echolocation among bats, in humans it is primarily thought to be a language gene. The forms of FOXP2 found in "lower" animals are quite different from the form found in man.

Language, of course, is a uniquely human trait and is likely to have been a prerequisite for the development of human culture. The ability to develop articulate speech relies on capabilities, such as fine control of the larynx and mouth, that are not found in chimpanzees and other apes.

Insects and mice cannot speak, even with human FOXP2 inserted into their genomes. It takes a lot more than just this one gene, such as a larger brain, perhaps,[1] but in the ape/human line of evolution, FOXP2 seems to be the key factor that makes all the difference.

Interestingly, the FOXP2 gene in Neanderthals[2] has been recovered from their fossils and turns out to be exactly the same as the corresponding gene in *Homo sapiens sapiens*.

This is a gene that remained unaltered during hundreds of millions of years of evolution, but that suddenly underwent changes corresponding to two different amino acids in just a few million years, leading to modern man.

According to David Haussler, Ph.D., University of California, Santa Cruz,[3] there seem to be about 18 to 49 other mutations in the genome that occurred quite suddenly, in evolutionary terms, as man diverged from his apelike ancestors (including a change, called HAR1, in a previously unexplored region of Chromosome 20). The exact effects of each of these mutations constitute a matter for future study.

However, it now appears that HAR1 has an effect in the embryonic development of the six-layer pattern of the brain's cortex, or outer surface. It is not known if this particular gene is also found in the Neanderthal man. HAR1 is expressed in the same cells as reelin[4] (the Cajal-Retzius neurons), and during the same period of development.

We know that a few humans today have defects in their FOXP2 genes, and these humans also have difficulties with spoken communication. Archeologists have discovered that Neanderthals may have played games and spoken with each other (thanks to their FOXP2 gene). ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* had a slightly larger brain than *Homo sapiens sapiens* but, due to their larger body size, they were actually slightly less encephalized. Note: a chimpanzee's brain is about one-fourth the size of a human's.

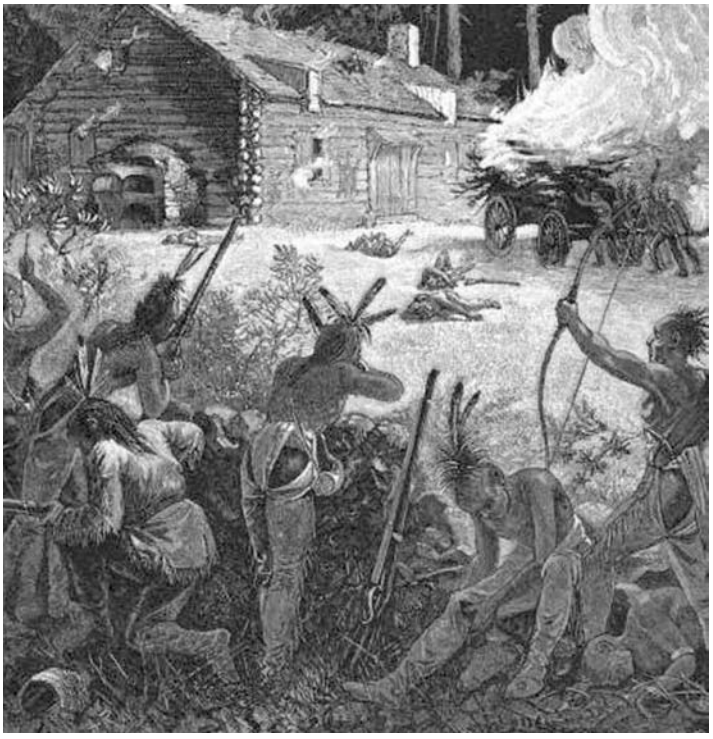
2 TBR publisher Willis Carto introduced the revolutionary theory in our May/June 2010 issue that Neanderthal man is the basic racial stock for most present-day Jews. See our ad for this issue in the back on page B-1.

3 NIH Intramural Sequencing Center 10th Anniv. Symposium, Oct. 16, 2007.

4 A protein that helps regulate processes of neuronal migration and positioning in the developing brain.

Red Man vs White Man:

THERE HAVE BEEN EIGHT MAJOR RACIAL WARS involving the white race. The first six were: with Attila and his Huns, A.D. 372-454; the crusades; the Moorish invasion of Spain; the trouble with the Bulgars, Avars, Magyars and Khazars; then Genghis Khan and his Mongols; then the Ottoman genocide. The era of the Indian wars was an age when the very survival of white settlers was at stake. They were being slaughtered, enslaved and mutilated in the most barbaric manner. The author of this piece is Arthur Kemp, the distinguished creator of *The March of the Titans*, available from TBR. The following is from chapter 50 of that monumental book. (By the way, Kemp says the eighth great race war was the Mexican War.)



Above, members of the Nipmuck tribe attack Brookfield, Mass., in 1676. The Pokanet, Nipmuck, Norwottock, Agawan, Pocumtuck, Squakheag and eventually the Narragansett tribes massacred hundreds of settlers during King Philip's War—the bloodiest war, *per capita*, in America's history. An estimated one-third of all white folk in the region were killed.

BY ARTHUR KEMP

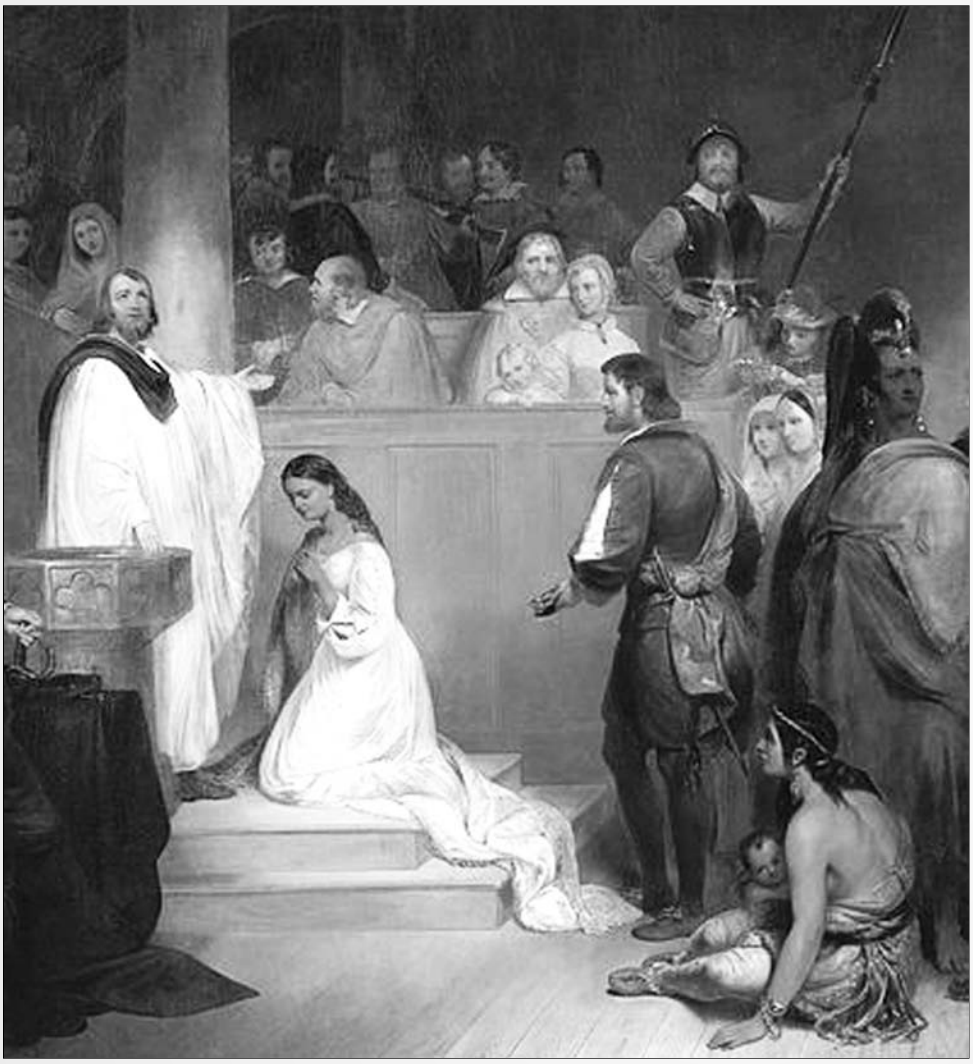
THE SEVENTH GREAT RACE WAR in which whites found themselves embroiled was with the American Indians. Despite scalpings and other atrocities, it was a struggle that ultimately ended in victory, seeing the originally Atlantic-based United States of America extend its borders to the Pacific Ocean.

The invasion of North America by the whites, in a manner so markedly similar to those of the Indo-European invasions of Europe and other parts of the world thousands of years before, caused natural dissent from the inhabitants in the new territories.

Unlike the ancient Indo-Europeans, however, the Amerinds of America were not of distantly related genetic stock, as were the Old Europeans: they were mostly of Mongoloid racial stock, only called "Indians" because the first white explorers were looking for India; and only called "red" because of their habit of wearing red clay as face paint.

The first meetings of whites in North America and Amerinds was mixed: generally the Amerinds were in awe of the technological wonders the whites brought with them—starting with the ships themselves, which, with their billowing sails appeared like great spirits on the horizon:

The 7th Great Race War



"For the sake of political correctness, these disturbing traits are for the greatest part suppressed in modern histories of the Amerinds; but at the time they were well-known and feared by the white settlers, going a long way to explaining the extended period of conflict between the whites and the Amerinds, and the particularly ruthless methods of dealing with each other if captured."

John Gadsby Chapman depicts Pocahontas (daughter of the Powhatan chief, Wahunsonacock), wearing white, being baptized Rebecca by Anglican minister Alexander Whiteaker in Jamestown, Virginia. This event is believed to have taken place in 1613 or 1614. She kneels, surrounded by family members and colonists. Her brother Nantequaus turns away from the ceremony. The baptism took place before her marriage to Englishman John Rolfe, who stands behind her. Their union is said to be the first recorded marriage between a European and an American Indian. The marriage brought about a temporary peace between English settlers at Jamestown and the surrounding Powhatan tribes. Later Pocahontas was taken to England as a publicity stunt by the financiers of the Jamestown expedition, who were always, it seemed, in need of more investors. Pocahontas became ill and died while in England.

more than one instance is recorded of Amerinds fleeing in panic at the very sight of a white explorer ship. If they were in awe of the ships themselves, it needs no imagination to perceive what they must have thought of the other wonders from the white world: clothes, steel, guns, mirrors, jewelry, copper, brass kettles and thousands of other things completely unknown to the stone age natives of North America.

Later the whites were to introduce yet another wonder to North America that was seized upon and used to great effect by the Amerinds: horses. The first horses were introduced to the continent by the Spanish: somehow a number escaped and by natural breeding formed large packs of wild horses, which roamed the plains of America.

Finally, the new arrivals were not only light to sallow complexioned, but many of them also had beards, and they all grew facial hair. This in itself was a subject of wonder by the Amerinds, who in their pure racial form did not grow whiskers at all, like their cousins across the Bering Strait in Asia.

In turn, the Amerinds presented the white world with many new vegetables, as well as tobacco, coca, cacao and venereal disease—the rapid transmission of the latter disease back to Europe from South America serves as a graphic illustration of the levels of physical integration which took place on that continent, starting shortly after the Spanish and Portuguese first landed there.

"The appearance of white scalps—with blond, red or brown hair—was particularly prized, compared to the pitch black haired scalps the Indians were used to."

However, the two traits for which the Amerinds became known—and for which they also became particularly disliked—were:

• The practice common amongst all the tribes of North America of cutting off the scalps of their vanquished foes to take as trophies for display in the tribal village. The appearance of white scalps—with blond, red or brown hair—was particularly prized, being outstanding compared to the pitch black haired scalps the Amerinds were more normally used to taking from one another; and

• In common with their racial cousins in Central and South America, cannibalism was common. The full extent of these practices was noted by many early writers, with the most complete and detailed account of Amerind cannibalism and the habit of torturing white prisoners of both sexes appearing in print in 1892 in *The Works of Francis Parkman*, published by Little Brown, Boston (Vol. III).

The term cannibalism is derived from *Canibales*, the Spanish name for the man-eating Caribbean Amerinds who lived in the West Indies when Christopher Columbus arrived. The habit had clearly come across the Bering Straits when the Mongolian ancestors of the Amerinds had crossed into the Americas: in medieval times the Italian traveler Marco Polo reported that tribes from Tibet to Sumatra practiced cannibalism.

For the sake of political correctness, these disturbing traits are for the greatest part suppressed in modern histories of the Amerinds: but at the time they were well-known and feared by the white settlers; going a long way to explaining the extended period of conflict between the whites and the Amerinds, and the particularly ruthless methods of dealing with each other if captured.

Eventually the more extreme white frontiersmen started retaliating against the practice of scalping by exacting the same punishment on the Amerinds—but there are no recorded incidents of whites ever quite getting around to duplicating the cannibalistic habit of eating dead Amerinds, even though there are many recorded incidents of the Indians eating whites.

AMERINDS ATTACK WHITE SETTLERS

The initial friendly contact soon gave way when the Amerinds realized whites were arriving as settlers. From the time of the very first white settlements, even going back to the Viking landings in Newfoundland, the pioneers were subjected to attacks by resentful Amerind tribes, who realized that the whites represented a serious threat to their way of life, and tried their best to drive the settlers back into the sea.

In fact the very first English settlement in North America, a 117-strong group of white pioneers, situated on an island off the coast of North Carolina, was probably wiped out by an Amerind attack. Called the "lost colony," they were destroyed sometime between 1587 and 1590. Their remains were never found, which would have been the case had they starved to death or met some other natural end. Some people claim a few of the whites escaped to Croatoan Island and their ancestors intermixed with friendlier Indians.

In Virginia, the first successful English colony, which was established in 1607, was subjected to repeated attacks by the Powhatan tribe, which culminated in 1622, when 350 whites were killed by the Amerinds in a single attack. As there were only just over 1,000 whites in the colony at the time, this reduced the entire white population by one-third.

Claiming to be a champion for those who lived on the frontier and were exposed to the threat of Indians, Virginian Nathaniel Bacon led a rebellion in 1676, in which the House of Burgesses and Governor William Berkeley were threatened at gunpoint and the Colonial capital of Jamestown was burned. Berkeley had refused to react to claims that Indians were committing murders and thefts on the frontier. The Colonial governor was making a good profit from trading with the Indians, and was not willing to disrupt that business by triggering open war. Nathaniel Bacon started the civil war by demanding a military commission that would authorize him to attack the Susquehannock tribe. When Bacon threatened to act without authorization, Berkeley declared him a rebel. The response was a public wave of support for Bacon.

In April 1644, another attack by the Powhatan killed 500 more whites: this very nearly destroyed the colony. Incensed, the surviving whites set out to exact retribution. A short vicious campaign followed, which saw the Amerind tribes wilt and retreat inland.

BACON'S REBELLION

Bacon's Rebellion was an uprising in Virginia led by a white farmer, Nathaniel Bacon, against the governor of Virginia, Sir William Berkeley, in 1676. Bacon and a number of fellow white farmers came under renewed Amerind attack. When Berkeley refused to station troops in the outlying areas to protect the whites, Bacon organized a militia and led this substantial army against the Amerinds, inflicting some severe defeats upon them.

Berkeley proclaimed Bacon a traitor because he had broken the law by illegally raising an army. Bacon then marched on the capital, Jamestown, with his militia in tow and seized control of the colonial government. Berkeley gathered together a force of loyal colonists and started a mini-civil war in the colony. It ended the same year it started, 1676, with Bacon's death.

The creation of the colony of New England was also met with violent resistance. In 1675 the Amerind leader, Metacom, led a guerrilla war against the whites until he was betrayed by one of his people and executed: in the interim he had exacted a heavy toll in white settlers' lives.

The first Dutch settlement in North America, in the area now divided between New York and Manhattan Island, was, according to the popular story, purchased from Amerinds for $24 worth of goods in 1626. Despite whatever transaction may have taken place—and the lack of understanding of the concept of private ownership of land by the Amerinds probably made whatever agreement which was made, meaningless to the natives—Amerind attacks on the whites in the area fast became the norm and never fully subsided until the continuing buildup of white settlers saw the surviving Amerinds drift into the interior.

1763—RESTRICTED WHITE SETTLEMENT

As the numbers of whites increased exponentially on the Eastern Seaboard of America, so the Amerinds settled in ever greater numbers in the middle of the continent, sometimes moving there as part of a natural migration, other times fleeing bands of avenging white militia. A particularly nasty white/Amerind conflict (sparked off by the Ottawa tribe, whose chief's name was Pontiac) caused the British authorities in the colonies to issue a Proclamation of 1763, which restricted white settlement to the area east of the Appalachian Mountains. This was done in an attempt to prevent new race wars from breaking out.

By the time the 13 Colonies—which made up less than one-third of the territory that the United States of America was eventually to encompass—had declared independence from Britain, the vast majority of Amerinds were on the western side of the Appalachian Mountains, away from the white settlers and their colonies.

When the American War for Independence broke out in 1775, the vast majority of the Iroquois Amerinds actively sided with the British. In the south the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek Amerinds seized the opportunity to launch a series of attacks on the white colonists, becoming formally allied to the British shortly thereafter.

"In the south the Cherokee, Choctaw and Creek Amerinds seized the opportunity to launch a series of attacks on the white colonists, becoming formally allied to the British."

The American revolutionaries then had to put down these Amerind uprisings and fight the British at the same time, something that for a while seriously divided the Americans' fighting forces, although they were ultimately successful in this aim.

When independence was finally won from the British, the participation of the Amerinds in the anti-revolutionary campaign served to confirm the opinion of the new white nation that the Amerinds were irreparably hostile.

Thus it was that the American Constitution, accepted by the 13 former Colonies shortly after independence had been won, included the regulation of relations with the Amerinds under the clause of the Constitution which dealt with the regulation of relations with foreign states: Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution reads: "The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

George Washington and the other Founding Fathers of the United States therefore had not the slightest intention of ever including the Amerinds into their republic, classing them as outside aliens along with other "foreign nations."

After the end of the American Revolution, white numbers in America continued to grow. Soon the desire for new farming land saw white settlers start to fan out westward, moving into the Ohio Valley, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

In all of these regions lived large numbers of Amerind tribes, many of whom had been there before the whites had first started settling in North America. Once again the scenario which had played itself out along the East coast occurred: small white settlements were attacked by the Amerinds; as the number of whites increased, successfully warding off and then beating the Amerinds became possible.

This time, however—and this would set the pattern right up until the last great Amerind-white race war in the late 19th century—the Amerinds had absorbed some of the white innovations, in particular the gun and the horse, both of which the Amerinds had obtained from traders or from raids on settlers.

Armed and mobile, the Amerinds of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee proved harder to beat. A white army dispatched to deal with the situation was badly defeated by the Amerinds near what is now Fort Wayne in Indiana.

Finally, at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 in northwestern Ohio, a white American punitive force, sent to avenge a particularly nasty series of Amerind attacks, decisively defeated the natives. A treaty between the races, the Treaty of Greenville, established a definite boundary between what was designated "Indian Territory" and the white settlement area.

THE TRADE AND INTERCOURSE ACTS

Despite the prevailing view among all white Americans of the Amerinds as being a particularly savage people, there was a desire to ensure that their lack of sophistication was not exploited by unscrupulous white traders or frontiersmen, of whom there were a small minority. So it was that the Trade and Intercourse Acts, a series of laws passed by the U.S. Congress at the end of the 18th century, attempted to regulate trading practices with the Amerinds. Among the measures were provisions allowing for the punishment of traders found to be defrauding the Amerinds.

The white frontiersmen in the Ohio River valley relived the terror and anxiety of the first white settlers on the East-

ern Seaboard: subjected to intermittent and unexpected attacks, they were forced to be constantly on their guard and soon became used to the rugged demands of life spent part at war and part at creating, from scratch, entire towns and farms.

This state of affairs helped to create what later became known as the "manifest destiny" syndrome: the frontiersmen began to regard it as almost their sacred duty to wrest land away from the Amerinds and open it to white settlement. They saw the Amerinds as a savage race under whom the rich continent had lain idle for thousands of years. It was up to the frontiersmen to settle it and to break the sod.

This belief in an ordained destiny to bring civilization to the interior of the continent was fed by the cruelty of the ongoing conflicts with the Amerinds. Daily the frontiersmen had to deal with unspeakable Indian brutalities which reinforced their belief in their own cultural superiority.

This attitude was, however, opposed by a small but growing group of whites on the now established and relatively easy living eastern seaboard who were not exposed to the dangers, violence and rigors of life at the frontier: this was the start of a split in the White population in America that would ultimately become associated with the issue of slavery and racial conflict, leading up to the American Civil War of 1861-1865.

During the American-British War of 1812, the Shawnee Amerinds sided with Britain, partly as a result of having suffered a defeat at the hands of an American force at the 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana. The Shawnee had long been receiving aid from British North America, or Canada, and this alliance was one of the causes of the outbreak of the war between America and Britain. The great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, a man opposed to unnecessary acts of cruelty, was, however, killed when the American revolutionaries defeated a combined British and Shawnee force at the Battle of the Thames in October 1813.

WHITES EATEN BY AMERINDS AT FORT MIMS

In Alabama, the Creek seized Fort Mims in 1812, cruelly massacring all the white inhabitants—men, women and children—and then engaging in a cannibalistic orgy on the remains of all the whites they could find in the settlement.

Shocked, an avenging white army under Andrew Jackson was sent south. After two years of conflict the Creek were finally, decisively defeated at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in March 1814. Andrew Jackson then went on to be elected president of the United States in 1828. His first

Amazonian Indians Are Accused of Killing, Eating Brazilian Man

According to Reuters, police in Brazil's Amazon rain forest investigated three native Indians in 2008 suspected of murdering and eating a man in a rare case of cannibalism, local authorities said. However, many have dismissed the claims, suspecting a "set-up" of the Indians of the Culina tribe, who live near the Peruvian border. "The body was quartered and then carved up with more than 100 cuts—we think they ate his insides," Sgt. Osmildo Fereira da Silva of the state police in Envira told Reuters. The three Indians apparently boasted of eating Carvalho's heart and liver to relatives in a reservation called Aldeia do Cacau, Fereira said. Police interrogated a suspect, Fereira said. The Culina do not traditionally practice cannibalism and police suspect the Indians who allegedly perpetrated the crime were on drugs. "[Substance abuse] is widespread among Indians throughout the region," said Inspector Pablo Souza, with the Federal Police in Manaus, the state capital of Amazonas. "This is not usual in the region; it seems like an isolated case of homicide," he said. There are nearly 1 million native Indians in Brazil, whose lands make up 12 percent of the country's vast territory. Above, a member of the Culina tribe, whose lands are coveted by industrialists.

hand experiences with the Amerinds made him turn a deaf ear to the liberals of the East and it was largely as a result of his maneuverings that the next great event in white-Amerind history was to take place in 1830.

INDIANS MOVED WEST OF MISSISSIPPI

By 1830, the numbers of whites in the region between the Mississippi River and the Appalachian Mountains—essentially the present-day Midwestern states of America—had reached the point where it was no longer possible to efficiently regulate the very often violent interaction between the whites and the Amerinds. In May of that year, the U.S. Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, which empowered the president of the United States to move Amerinds west of the Mississippi, to the officially declared "Indian Territory"—and in particular the state now known as Oklahoma.

To the white liberals on the eastern seaboard, the Removal Act was an outrage perpetrated by the same sort of people who owned black slaves, and they opposed it. The Removal Act would become another factor in the political divide among the whites in America.

The original intention as stated in the Removal Act was that the removals were to be voluntary. While the vast majority were indeed peaceful (the Amerinds were as keen to get away from the whites as the whites were to get rid of the Amerinds), some were not. These forced removals later became an icon of oppression for the Amerinds.

"In a desperate attempt to break the Sioux force, Custer led a frontal charge of 260 of his men into the waiting Amerinds. The charge failed and Custer was surrounded."

The Sauk and Fox tribes rebelled in 1832, sparking off the Black Hawk War in Illinois and Wisconsin. This conflict ended in August of that year when the last major group of Sauk warriors was killed by white troopers while they were trying to cross the Mississippi River into Iowa. The circumstances of this battle—in which the Amerinds were caught halfway through the river—resulted in so many fatalities on the Amerind side that it became known as the Bad Axe Massacre.

The Seminole tribe in Florida also resisted violently. The Seminole War followed from 1835 to 1842 which eventually saw this native tribe defeated and rounded up into a reservation against their will. By the mid-1850s, virtually all of the eastern half of America had been cleared of Amerinds through voluntary departure or forced removal.

By the middle of the 19th century, the rate of white expansion and settlement into the Midwest and even beyond to the Pacific coast had made the concept of "Indian territory" unsustainable. In an effort to reach a compromise between the demands of the white settlers and the objections of the Amerinds, the concept of "Indian territories" was then changed into "Indian reservations."

These reservations were smaller in territorial size than the "Indian territories" but as an exchange for accepting the smaller lands, the American government gave the iron-clad guarantee that the reservations were exactly that: no whites would ever be able to settle or own land in them and they would be the inalienable property of the various tribes, whose numbers by this stage had dropped from an estimated 850,000 in 1550, to just under 400,000 by the mid-19th century.

As there were only 400,000 Amerinds in the entire North American continent around 1850, the belief that reservations would protect the Amerinds was not far fetched at all, and in real terms the land so set aside for the Amerinds was significant, given the numbers that were under consideration.

The discovery of gold in the western territories in 1849, created a wave of new white settlers in that region. This in turn sparked off attacks by the Amerind tribes who had by now seen what had happened in the east. In Idaho and Oregon, conflicts between white settlers and the Bannock and Shoshone tribes broke out. The same happened in Nevada and Utah, where the Ute fought the settlers. In the southwest, the Apache and Navajo put up organized resistance.

In northern California, the settlers were set upon by a vicious Amerind tribe, the Modocs. After a series of attacks, the Modocs finally crossed the line with a particularly bad massacre of whites in 1872. Enraged, the settlers formed a militia, and the Modoc Wars of 1872-1873 followed, which saw the Amerinds in California defeated.

PLAINS WARS

The creation of reservations was part accepted and part rejected by the Amerind tribes. Some immediately accepted the offer of guaranteed protection against further white incursions and either settled in the reservations, or found their already existing lands included into the reservations. However, some of the larger tribes objected and the white-Amerind race war, which had continued in fits and starts ever since the first whites arrived in North Amer-

PICTURE HISTORY/NEWSCOM.COM

Shown above, the Christmas Day, 1837 Battle of Lake Okeechobee was a major battle of the Second Seminole War (1835-42), fought between the 6th Infantry Regiment (1,100 troops, under the command of Cols. Zachary Taylor and Richard Gentry) and some 400 "Seminoles" led by Billy Bowlegs, Alligator and Abiaca. Both the Seminoles and Taylor's troops claimed "victory." However, Taylor was promoted to brigadier general as a result, and his nickname "Old Rough and Ready" was mainly due to this battle. Actually it was a carefully set-up ambush by the Seminoles, into which Taylor stupidly charged.

ica—then entered its conclusive phase in a series of conflicts known as the Plains Wars.

The Arapaho, Cheyenne and Sioux all fought the settlers as hard as they could. There were countless small localized engagements which saw hundreds, if not eventually thousands, of Amerinds killed, with ferocious fighting taking place over a massive area right through the 1860s and 1870s. The most famous of these engagements, and also the penultimate clash, was the Battle of Little Bighorn.

Little Bighorn was fought between a regiment of the U.S. 7th Cavalry led by Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and a force of Sioux and Cheyenne Amerinds on June 25, 1876, in what is now the state of Montana. Gold had been discovered in the nearby Black Hills in 1874. This had led to the inevitable massive and overnight influx of prospectors into Amerind lands. Immediately the Sioux and Cheyenne chiefs Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Gall organized raiding parties on the white intruders.

By 1876, the 7th Cavalry had been posted to protect the white prospectors. In June of that year, a single regiment—655 men—of the 7th Cavalry advanced on a party in excess of 4,000 Sioux at the junction of the Bighorn and the Little Bighorn rivers.

The soldiers were, it transpired later, unaware of the actual size of the heavily armed Amerind force. Custer realized his error too late. In a desperate attempt to break the Sioux force, he personally led a frontal charge of 260 of his men into the waiting Amerinds. The charge failed and Custer and his tiny force were surrounded. Fighting standing literally back to back with each other, Custer and his soldiers were slowly cut down one by one, and all were killed.

Although this battle was a white defeat, it would be the last. Within a year, follow-up operations by the white armies had crushed the last of the Sioux and Cheyenne resistance; most of the Amerind survivors were then moved to a reservation in Oklahoma. Isolated clashes then took place in the late 1870s, but by 1880 the conflict had petered out, only flaring up again briefly in 1890.

The Plains Wars came to a final bloody end at the Battle (or massacre) of Wounded Knee in December 1890. Situated inside the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, the area was populated by the Sioux Amerinds. In 1889, a Paiute medicine man, Wovoka ("Wood Cutter," also known as Jack Wilson), began prophesying amongst various tribesmen that if they performed a special dance—the Ghost Dance—long enough, this would result in the return of all of their former lands, the resurrection from the dead of all their ancestors and the death of all the whites.

[Wovoka preached non-violence, but two of the Miniconjou, Kicking Bear and Short Bull, differed. They argued for the elimination of whites by violence.–Ed.]

The prophesies spread like wildfire amongst the Sioux, who then not only started performing the ritual dance in large numbers, but also began stockpiling guns and ammunition ready for a rebellion when called upon to rise up

by the dead ancestors.

The white government soon became aware of the goings on, and in December 1890, a detachment of the 7th Cavalry arrived in the Pine Ridge Reservation and arrested the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull (the same one who had been instrumental in the clashes which led to the Battle of Little Bighorn), in a move designed to break the rebellion before it started. As he was being led away, a lone Amerind fired a shot at the troopers. A full-scale gunfight then erupted and 13 people were killed, including Sitting Bull.

The Sioux then fled to the settlement of a neighboring chief, Big Foot of the Miniconjou band, who was camped near Wounded Knee Creek, with the 7th Cavalry in hot pursuit. On Dec. 29, 1890, the federal troops entered the Sioux camp at Wounded Knee. A scuffle broke out and then a new gunfight erupted. It has never been established who fired the first shot, with both the Sioux and the whites claiming it was the other side.

The end result was that when the shooting stopped, around 200 Sioux and 31 whites had been killed. About half of the Sioux dead were women and children caught in the crossfire.

This engagement which was half a military operation and half a massacre, was the last of the major white-Amerind conflicts in North America, although Wounded Knee would feature once again in 1973 in another, smaller standoff between the American government and the Sioux.

JACK "WOVOKA" WILSON
Prophet of the 1890 ghost dance.

RACIAL CONSEQUENCES

Apart from the seizure of their land, which was brought about not primarily through military defeat but the simple swamping of that territory by whites (another example of how a change in population causes a change in culture), the Amerind-white wars produced two significant results:

• Firstly, the Amerinds were virtually eliminated as a political, racial and socio-demographic factor; this situation allowed for the final flooding of North America by whites, with all its resultant consequences for world history with the creation of the United States of America;

• Secondly, the subjugation of the Amerinds by masses of whites led to a certain amount of racial mixing between the two groups taking place. But, it being America with its officially endorsed disapproval of racial mixing (which lasted in legal form right into the middle of the 20th century, with anti-miscegenation laws still being on the statute books as late as 1967 in many states) those mixed-race persons born of white-Amerind unions—or indeed of black-Amerind unions, were absorbed into the Amerind population. This is one reason why many Amerinds may look fairer or darker than Mongoloid peoples or may have markedly non-Mongoloid facial features: full-blooded Amerinds are fairly rare.

By the end of the 19th century, the successive wars, rampant alcoholism and natural shrinkage had seen the Amerind population of America drop to an all-time low of 237,000, virtually to the point of complete extinction. [This number was split up into some 2,000 tribes speaking about 296 languages of 29 different language families (and 27 languages that are isolates or unclassified)—Ed.] The realization dawned that if something were not done, they would disappear completely.

In 1871 then, the U.S. Congress decided to abandon the system of treaties with the Amerind tribes and start making laws directly for their preservation—the notion of the Amerinds as being foreign nations was substituted for a policy of wardship, although they were still not granted citizenship of the United States of America.

A new law, the General Allotment Act of 1887, saw a determined effort by the American government to bring the Amerinds into the mainstream of white society. The concept of communally owned tribal lands was abolished, being replaced with individual plots and individual land ownership as was the norm in the rest of the country.

This policy, well intentioned as it was—with the belief that private ownership of land would help lift the Amerinds' standard of living as this process had with the whites—was a total failure. Vast numbers of Amerinds simply sold their land as soon as they were given it: sometimes at pathetically low prices, often to unscrupulous land speculators. The result of the General Allotment Act was that the Amerinds succeeded only in losing much of their tribal land without showing any benefit in return.

CITIZENSHIP GRANTED TO AMERINDS

A series of chaotic and contradictory policies toward the Amerinds was then pursued by successive American governments, all of them ultimately failing in their aim of forcing the Amerinds into mainstream society. During the course of these policies, the Amerinds were finally granted American citizenship in 1924—some 145 years after the United States of America had been created.

Finally it was acknowledged that the Indian allotment policy was a disaster, and the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 saw the policy abandoned, along with the forced-integration policy. Amerind tribal lands lost during the allotment era were repurchased by the American government and the tribes were encouraged to set up their own governments in the restored semi-independent regions. A credit program on very generous terms was set up, backed by the government, to lend money to Amerinds to re-establish their societies.

This policy continued until after the end of World War II, when another change in policy occurred: Arguments were raised against the preferential treatment in terms of jobs and federal government credit, saying that Amerinds should be treated like any other people in America. Thus by 1953, the federal government undertook to slowly dismantle its bodies and institutions devoted to dealing with the Amerinds as a separate racial group.

Despite this, the U.S. government has to the present day maintained an army of civil servants—in excess of 16,000—in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (mostly Amerinds who are still hired on a preferential treatment basis).

The Amerind population has, through a process of natural increase and absorption of a significant number of whites, gradually increased: by the end of the 20th century, it stood at over 2 million, the highest number ever in that group's entire existence.[1] In spite of the gradual increase in the standard of living and education amongst the Amerinds, they still remain at the very bottom of the social scale in modern America.

This causes isolated outbreaks of violence, including a famous 1973 incident at the site of the Wounded Knee incident. However (for the greatest part) the Amerinds, who once were the most significant threat to the settlement of North America by the whites, are destined never to be a major factor in American society again.

ARTHUR KEMP is the Rhodesian-born author of M*arch of the Titans: A History of the White Race* (available from TBR for $42).

ILLUSTRATION BY FREDERICK REMINGTON

Atrocities were committed on both sides of the Indian wars. As the leader of the Miniconjou band of the Lakota Sioux tribe massacred at Wounded Knee Creek on December 29, 1890, Spotted Elk haunts the history of the American West. Dying of pneumonia, Chief Spotted Elk, called "Bigfoot" by the U.S. soldiers, was flying the white flag of truce within his encampment. The small encampment slept quietly surrounded by the vengeance-minded soldiers, who were armed with Hotchkiss guns (above, with gun crew, one man sitting) and Gatling machine guns. The soldiers wanted revenge for the defeat of their unit, the 7th Cavalry, at Little Bighorn, June 1876. A single shot rang out, fired by one of the soldiers, according to a reporter on the scene, and that was the pretext (claiming that an Indian did the firing) for a rain of ammunition from the troops. Bigfoot was among the first killed. The soldiers even pursued fleeing women and children. A survivor recalled: "After most of them had been killed, a shout was made that all those who were not killed or wounded should come forth, and they would be safe. Little boys . . . came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them."

A series of chaotic and contradictory policies toward the Amerinds was then pursued by successive American governments, all of them ultimately failing in their aim of forcing the Amerinds into mainstream society. During the course of these policies, the Amerinds were finally granted U.S. citizenship in 1924—some 145 years after the United States of America had been created. ✦

ENDNOTES:

[1] Some authorities, however, dispute this and claim there may once have been, in pre-Columbian times, an estimated 12 million North American Indians.—Ed.

FROM THE MAY/JUNE 2009 ISSUE

The Failed Putsch of July 20, 1944:

Treason Is the Reason Why Germany Lost World War Two

INACCURATELY CALLED "THE PLOT TO KILL ADOLF HITLER," the ultimate purpose of the events leading up to the July 20, 1944 incident was in fact much broader and deeper than just the killing of Hitler. The Fuehrer was merely the main obstacle to the conspirators' true objective: the overthrow of the German government. The conspirators planned to replace the National Socialist regime with a government they assumed would be more acceptable to the Western Allies, and to enter into negotiations with the Western Allies for peace on the Western Front. Their undertaking was in fact a failed "putsch." But it was only semi-failed, sadly for Germany. The traitors at least succeeded in making such things as the D-Day Normandy invasion possible. Apparently the criminals were equally effective on the Eastern Front. It is reasonable to say that they can take the "credit" for the fact that Germany lost the war.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

It was not by accident that the attempt to kill Hitler in the summer of 1944 was accompanied by the failure of the Wehrmacht to repel Operation Overlord (the D-Day invasion in Normandy, June 6 to August 25) and by the collapse of the Eastern Front under the pressure of the Red Army's Operation Bagration, June 19 to August 20. It was planned that way.

Conspirators, would-be "putschists," were involved in undermining the morale and effectiveness of the German armed forces on both fronts. Following these two major German defeats, the distance of the Allies in the West from Berlin was just 650 miles and from the Soviet positions in the East to Berlin, 750 miles.

Shakespeare had Marc Antony say of the assassins of Julius Caesar, "So are they all, all honorable men." So too today do the Western media honor the conspirators who attempted to overthrow the German government as "good Germans" who failed in their attempt at tyrannicide. Unfortunately, these particular honorable men were guilty of extreme political naiveté in their assumption that the Allies in summer 1944 would even think of a negotiated peace when they had Germany over a barrel and would soon dictate terms of unconditional surrender.

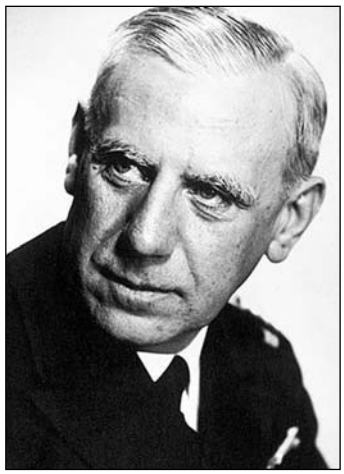
The enemies and destroyers of Germany in the war revel in calling the July 20, 1944 plot a patriotic act on the part of the conspirators, but most common folk call it treason. Even the point man of the conspiracy, Col. Claus von Stauffenberg, had warned that he and his fellow conspirators, regardless of the outcome of the plot, would go down in history as traitors. Quoth Stauffenberg:

> It is time now that something is done. He who dares to do it must know that he will go down in German history as a traitor. If he does not take action then he will have betrayed his conscience. I could not look the wives and children of the fallen in the eyes if I did not do everything possible to prevent this senseless slaughter of human life. . . . Let's be blunt: I am committing high treason with all my might and main. . . .

Serious internal military and political opposition to Hitler and the Nazi Party, including the betrayal of German military secrets to the West and to the Soviet Union, began as early as 1938. Some of the Third Reich's most privileged

HIGH-RANKING CONSPIRATORS IN ON THE PLOT TO KILL HITLER . . .

STAUFFENBERG



CANARIS

MOLTKE

TRESCKOW

BECK

QUIRMHEIM

FROMM

OLBRICHT

citizens constituted the main opposition to the National Socialist Party. Highly placed military malcontents tended to gravitate toward the Abwehr (Wehrmacht Counterintelligence), headed by Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, an enigmatic character who worked secretly for the British. A second group, made up of high echelon civil servants, gathered around Helmuth James Graf von Moltke, an international lawyer, on the Moltke family estate, Kreisau. As the war progressed and worsened, the two groups merged, forming what was called the Schwarze Kapelle ("the Black Chapel"), the conspiracy that planned and executed the plot to overthrow the government.

Key members of the conspiracy were Carl Goerdeler, Col. Claus von Stauffenberg, Gen. Henning von Tresckow, Adm. Canaris, and von Moltke himself.

Moltke and Tresckow may be considered the spiritual fathers of the conspiracy while Stauffenberg, a relative latecomer to the plot, quickly became the point man. Goerdeler had been chosen by the conspirators to head a new government, modeled on the British constitutional monarchy, after Hitler and the Nazis had been removed. The conspirators consisted mostly of German aristocrats and upper-class conservative families. Names with "von," "zu," and "von und zu" as well as the titles "Graf" (count) and "Freiherr" (baron) abounded. One conspiring countess, Marion Dönhoff, aka the "Red Countess," managed to escape Hitler's wrathful revenge and eventually became editor and publisher of *Die Zeit* newspaper after the war.

Other survivors of the attempted assassination also fared well in the postwar period. There had always been prejudice against Hitler among the gentry because of his common origins. In their minds, he would always be "the Bohemian corporal." For his part Hitler had always mistrusted the military elite he had inherited from the previous governments and re-

gretted that he did not have the time to purge his military high command as Stalin had in the USSR.

In World War I then-Lt. von Tresckow had fought bravely and with such distinction that his superior of the time predicted that, "You, Tresckow, will either become chief of the General Staff or die on the scaffold as a rebel." By 1944 Tresckow, now Gen. von Tresckow, rose to be chief-of-staff of Army Group Center in Russia at the time of Operation Bagration. In this position and with the war turning against Germany he was able to recruit like-thinking opponents of the war and the National Socialist government. Among those he managed to recruit was Gen. Friedrich Olbricht, head of the Army Office Headquarters in central Berlin, who would become a key player in the conspiracy. Olbricht controlled an independent communications system linking all army reserve units that would prove indispensable for the planned coup.

Tresckow did not meet Stauffenberg until August 1943, after the latter had been seriously wounded in North Africa and reassigned as chief-of-staff to Gen. Friedrich Fromm at the Reserve Army Headquarters in central Berlin. In his new assignment Stauffenberg had access to all of Hitler's military conferences in East Prussia and Berchtesgaden, providing him the opportunity to plant the bomb as he eventually did in the "Wolf's Lair" (Wolfsschanze) near Regensburg, East Prussia.

The conspirators used English-made one-kilogram explosive charges with silent chemical fuses obtained from the Abwehr for the deed.

The three gentlemen then conspired to use the Reserve Army, which had been established by Hitler to suppress any insurrection on the home front by foreign workers or POWs, in conjunction with the plot to kill Hitler, disarm the SS, arrest the Nazi leadership and take control of German cities. The plan was called Operation Valkyrie, the details, failure and consequences of which are well known. (The recent Hollywood film *Valkyrie* was directed by Bryan Singer, a Jewish filmmaker whose mother on a visit to Bonn in the early1980s had stayed in the home of Freya von Moltke, the widow of Helmuth James Graf von Moltke, founding father of the Kreisau circle of conspirators.)

Although most of the conspirators acted on noble (if misguided) motives, some of course, to quote Shakespeare again, thought of personal as well as national survival: "[It was] not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more." [Brutus, in *Julius Caesar*, Act 3, Scene 2] Even the lionized Stauffenberg, while in Poland in 1939, in a letter home, wrote the unkind words, "The people here are unbelievable rabble, a great many Jews, and a lot of mixed race. A people that is only comfortable under the lash. The thousands of POWs will serve our agriculture well." Obviously, his attitude changed as the war deteriorated.

By late 1943, following the German defeats in Stalingrad and Kursk, the German military leaders knew that without a miracle the war was lost. Hitler, certainly aware of this sentiment, ordered the military to continue to fight to gain time so that precisely those miracle weapons that would reverse the tide of war could soon be delivered to the troops.

In an impressive, but speculative, piece of investigative reporting, German researcher Friedrich Georg has traced the history of collaboration between the Schwarze Kapelle and Anglo-American intelligence agencies in "arranging" a successful Allied invasion of Normandy for the purpose of making a separate peace on the Western Front and keeping the Soviet Union out of Europe. By 1942, Adm. Canaris, head of the Abwehr, had even met with his British counterpart, Sir Stewart Graham Menzies, in Spain and Mallorca for *tête-à-tête* talks. Somewhat later (1943) Canaris also met with OSS boss Bill Donovan in Spain and Istanbul to discuss the ways in which certain traitorous German commanders were prepared to help ensure the success of the impending invasion. Allen Dulles, OSS agent in Bern, Switzerland, was also involved in discussions with the conspirators. There is no doubt but that Western intelligence agencies encouraged and supported the putschists, knowing full well that after Germany was defeated, the West would (and did) install a government of its own making.

In November 1943 Moltke, with the approval of Canaris, traveled to Turkey, where he had several messages delivered to OSS boss Bill Donovan. The first was the so-called Herman Plan in which he informed Donovan of the readiness of a powerful German group to help prepare and support Allied military operations against Nazi Germany. A second document, the Leverküehn Letter, also addressed to Donovan, followed, in which the conspirators wrote:

> The opposition cannot guarantee that in the event of an Allied invasion the entire Western Front will take no action. However, the opposition has such influence on the command structure of the ground forces and partially of the Luftwaffe that the German response to the invading Anglo-American troops could at least be delayed.

The Herman Plan, formulated by the conspirators and presented to the Western powers, accepted the Allied demand for unconditional surrender and occupation of Germany providing that the Eastern Front was maintained. The conspirators allowed as how the line on the Eastern Front could be moved forward to the Tilsit-Lemberg line. This plan in effect called upon the Germans to cooperate in their own defeat, acknowledge war guilt, and invite occupation. The Allied answer to the conspirators has still not been publicly revealed. Author Georg refers to the conspirators as "Eisenhower's helpers."

German intelligence eventually determined when and where the invasion would take place and were well informed about the French resistance plans, including the signaling verse from Paul Verlaine's *Autumn Song*, but when D-Day actually arrived, the German High Command reacted sluggishly. Commands were slow in coming, troop units were moved too late, advanced weapon systems were not used, and the Luftwaffe and the navy were almost completely absent. Many German commanders, including Field Marshal Rommel, just happened to be on leave or otherwise drawn away from their posts. Most importantly, Rommel's well-thought-out plan to launch an immediate Panzer attack to throw the first wave back into the sea before it could establish a beachhead was not even tried.

It certainly appeared as though the deal proposed to the Allies by the conspirators had been implemented.

According to Georg, the Allies had 130,000 men ready for the invasion of which only 20,000 would be in the first wave. The Germans had 125,000 men in the 7th German Army and an additional 10,500 paratroopers and 56,000 men in the Panzer divisions for quick response. Author Georg argues that sabotage on the part of critical command and communications officers in France and in the headquarters of the Reserve Army communications centers (General Friedrich Olbricht), as well as in the Wehrmacht's Supreme Command (General Erich Fellgiebel, Chief Intelligence Liaison to the Wehrmacht's Supreme Command), caused the deliberate slowdown. It has since been revealed that Fellgiebel had for years maintained clandestine telephone contacts with the Allies through neutral countries to inform them of Wehrmacht and Resistance plans.

The main Schwarze Kapelle conspirators in France named by Georg were: Gen. Heinrich von Stülpnagel, commander of forces in occupied France; Gen. Boineburg-Lengsfeld, commandant of Paris; Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen, commander of German Forces in Northern

Operation Bagration

On June 22, 1944, two weeks after the Allied landing in Normandy, the Soviet Union launched Operation Bagration against German Army Gruppe Center ("Army Group Center"). By August 19 (about the time the Allies finally broke through the German lines surrounding Normandy), the Red Army had inflicted the worst defeat suffered by the Wehrmacht in the entire war. Committing 1.7 million men, 24,000 artillery pieces, 4,080 tanks and 6,334 aircraft to the battle, the Soviets totally smashed and routed the defending German forces, consisting, at the onset of the attack, of 800,000 men, 9,500 field guns, 553 tanks and 839 aircraft.

After two hard months of fighting and the massive commitment of reserve forces, the Wehrmacht had lost approximately 300,000 dead and 120,000 taken prisoner, and some 2,000 tanks destroyed or captured. (Another 250,000 German soldiers were wounded.) Many prisoners were horribly mutilated and murdered.

Soviet losses were 60,000 killed, 110,000 wounded and about 8,000 missing, with 2,957 tanks, 2,447 artillery pieces, and 822 aircraft also being lost. It was both the most terrible defeat of the German army, and the one battle in which the Soviets lost fewer men than the Germans.

The battle has been described as the triumph of the Soviet theory of "the operational art": the complete coordination of all front movements and signals traffic to fool the enemy about the fundamental nature of the attack. Despite the giant level of forces involved, Soviet commanders had their opposite numbers in complete confusion about the main axis of the attack until it was too late for the Germans to recover the situation.

Although Germany's forces were again able to restore defensive lines on both the Western and Eastern fronts and prolong the war for almost another year, those few remaining months were to become the worst in German history.

France and Belgium; and Gen. Hans Speidel, chief-of-staff of Army Group B. In the absence of Rommel, chief-of-staff Speidel assumed command of the defense. Speidel had served as chief-of-staff to all three commanders of Army Group B: Erwin Rommel, Hans-Günther von Kluge, and Walter Model, who succeeded Kluge after his suicide.

Georg's belief that Speidel played the key role in the conspiracy in Normandy was further confirmed in his mind when Speidel was appointed by the Allies to be the first German officer assigned to be CinC Allied Ground Forces in NATO after the war, occupying that position from 1957 to 1963. Speidel served only one year on the Eastern Front, 1942-43. Many of the German generals who had fought in the east were either hanged by the Allies or kept as POWs for years. Field Marshal Alfred Jodl, for example, the Wehrmacht's chief of operations, was first interrogated by the Western Allies on how best to defend Western Europe and then hanged.

Field Marshal Hans-Günther von Kluge, who succeeded Field Marshal Rommel as commander of Army Group B, was most probably one of those High Command officers who knew of the conspiracy, did not join in it, but chose not to inform Hitler. Before being transferred to the Western Front Kluge had served as commander of Army Group Center on the Eastern Front until late 1943 during which time conspirator Tresckow was his chief-of-staff. Field Marshal von Kluge first relieved Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt after the latter had advised Hitler to enter into negotiations with the Allies and was dismissed forthright. As commander of Army Group B in Normandy von Kluge is believed to have made contact with American and British commanders to assess the situation and discuss options. When discovered, he was given the choice of committing suicide or face execution, as were the other top generals who did not disclose the plot. (Author Georg includes von Kluge's last letter to Hitler before his suicide in the appendix.)

Regrettably, author Georg pays scant attention to the effect of the conspiracy on the Eastern Front and Operation Bagration, commenting only that very likely the conspirators had at least partial responsibility for the German collapse there.

In November 1943 Gen. von Tresckow was appointed chief-of-staff to Gen. Ernst Busch, who had replaced Gen. von Kluge as CinC Army Group Center, which is to say that Tresckow occupied the same position under Kluge that Speidel occupied under Rommel.

Hitler said of the plot:

> A very small clique of ambitious, criminal and stupid officers formed a conspiracy to do away with me and at the same time to wipe out virtually the entire staff of the German High Command. The bomb, planted by Colonel Stauffenberg, seriously injured a number of my colleagues who are very dear to me; one has already died. It is a very small clique composed of criminal elements, which will now be mercilessly exterminated.

Hitler was wrong in thinking the plot was contrived by a "very small clique." It was in fact so widespread that it is a wonder that intelligence agencies loyal to the party were not aware of it. Many generals and field marshals knew of the plot and refused to participate in it, but chose not to report it. Hitler took immediate action after the failed coup, appointing Heinrich Himmler to head the Replacement Army and Gen. Heinz Guderian, neither a Nazi nor an anti-Nazi but a pure soldier, as chief of the General Staff. On July 22, Guderian broadcast to the nation: "A few officers lost courage and preferred the path of disgrace to the only path befitting an honest soldier—the path of duty and honor. . . . Loyalty is the mark of honor."

After the war, Guderian justifed his attitude:

> At that time the people, the great proportion of the German people still believed in Adolf Hitler. The people's hatred and contempt would have turned against the soldiers who, in the midst of a struggle for national existence, had broken their oath, murdered the head of the government, and left the storm-wracked ship of state without a captain at the helm.

Field Marshal Jodl, still bandaged from the wounds he suffered in the bomb blast, characterized July 20 as "the blackest day that German history has seen up to now and perhaps will remain so. . . ."

Despite the efforts of the conspirators to make the D-Day invasion easier for the Allies, the Wehrmacht's loyal enlisted men and officers fought tenaciously with their traditional professionalism to repel the invasion, inflicting heavy casualties on the Allies. On the first day alone 12,000 Allied soldiers fell, and 113 Allied aircraft were shot down. It would take 80 days for the Allies finally to break out of the beachhead areas into France proper.

Georg speculates that had the Germans been able to repel the invasion, the Allies would not have been able to attempt it again for a long time. Meanwhile, the Germans would have been able to transfer their forces back to the Eastern

HEINZ GUDERIAN

Front to hold the Soviets at bay until such time as Hitler's miracle weapons, perhaps including nuclear devices, were battle ready. At his trial in Nuremberg, Hermann Göring said that if the war had lasted another two years, the Germans would have had the U.S. East Coast under missile bombardment. Repelling the invasion was in fact Germany's last chance to reverse the course of the war. Failure to do so, extinguished all hope.

The risky D-Day invasion undertaken by the Anglos and Americans in the face of strong German defense measures, unstable weather conditions and other adverse factors was, Georg believes, prompted by the knowledge that highly placed German command officers would assist the invaders by slowing the German reaction to the invasion. Georg also argues that the D-Day invasion was actually moved forward to 6 June and executed under poor weather conditions because the Allied command was fearful that Germany's rocketry and atomic developments represented a threat that had to be dealt with at once.

The conspirators were delusional to think that Britain and the United States would even attempt to deceive Stalin and set up a separate government excluding the Russians. It is estimated that 75-80% of German forces had to be kept on the Eastern Front at all times, except in three instances, namely, (1) when the Allies first invaded Italy at the time of the critical Kursk battle; and (2) on and after D-Day when Operation Bagration was raging, and (3) for the Battle of the Bulge, at all of which times the Germans had to temporarily strip forces away from the Eastern Front. The Western Allies dreaded the thought that the Soviet Union might make a separate armistice with Hitler. Without the Russian presence on the Eastern Front it is unlikely Britain and the United States would have undertaken Operation Overlord by themselves.

Furthermore, President Franklin Roosevelt had already espoused the policy of unconditional surrender and was in the process of establishing zones of occupation that would bring the Soviet Union into the heart of Europe. In fact, even after the war ended when the defunct Nazis passed the torch of government to Adm. Karl Dönitz, the Western Allies quickly arrested and imprisoned all members. It was not until the onset of the Cold War that the Allies accepted the federal government under Konrad Adenauer—a government of their making. The intent of the Western Allies in World War II was to destroy Germany and prevent it from ever becoming the dominant power on the continent.

Postwar studies of the consequences of the bungled conspiracy have raised important moral questions as well: Can the assassination of a nation's leader in wartime, regardless of circumstances, ever be justified? Is it morally justified to kill innocent bystanders in an attempt to eliminate a known enemy target? The bomb blast at Rastenburg killed the stenographer and three other victims, all former colleagues of Stauffenberg, the bomber. Of the 24 individuals attending the briefing, Hitler, the intended target, was not seriously hurt. Today, other honorable men use the euphemistic term "collateral damage" to describe the unintended killing of innocent bystanders in an attempt to kill one or several enemies.

Bombs are indiscriminate killers. It is remarkable that with the participation of so many military men in the effort to kill Hitler, who should have known about the unpredictability of bomb blasts, no alternative plan was made in the event Hitler was not killed in the explosion.

If the individuals who wanted to kill Hitler had confronted the German leader with gun in hand and shot him directly, without harming innocent bystanders and implicating countless others, the act would be less problematical. But an attempted putsch in wartime, the overthrow of your own government, is treason. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Georg, Friedrich, *Verrat in der Normandie: Eisenhowers deutsche Helfer* ("Treason in Normandy: Eisenhower's German Helpers"), Grabert Verlag, Tübingen, Germany, 2007.

Hargreaves, Richard, *The Germans in Normandy*, Pen & Sword Books Ltd., UK, 2006.

Marshall, George, Text of the Report of General Marshall, *The New York Times*, Oct. 10, 1945, pp. 1-12.

Landhoff, Werner, *Die Opfer des 20. Juli 1944, Kollateralschaden einer höheren Moral?* ("The Victims of 20 July 1944. Collateral Damage of a Higher Morality?"), 2008.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center.

KRTPHOTOSLIVE357608/NEWSCOM.COM

This English cartoon created in 1863 by Matt Morgan of *Fun* magazine of London was entitled *Downfall of the Idol of '76*. It shows a parchment effigy of American liberties in Revolutionary War garb being burned by unconstitutional actions taken by the administration of Abraham Lincoln. These include "Emancipation," the "Draft," and "Suspension of Habeas Corpus." Lincoln, with striped pants, crouches in front, saying: "I'll warm yer! Your old Constitution won't do for U.S.!" The English were somewhat appalled that Lincoln would shed so much blood to crush secession, when America itself had been birthed via secession from England. The character in the background laments the wanton burning of the Constitution.

FROM THE JULY/AUGUST 2009 ISSUE

Abraham Lincoln Destroyed George Washington's America

GEORGE WASHINGTON was surely the best president the United States ever had. Abraham Lincoln may well have been the worst president—although there is no shortage of runners-up for the title, such as Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt and others. Lincoln certainly brought more destruction on the country than any other president. There is a myth that Lincoln fought his war against the Southern states to end slavery. He did not. That was an afterthought, in a bid to rally support in the Northern states (some of which themselves had slavery). He fought his vicious war supposedly to "preserve the union." However, having voluntarily joined the union, the states had the right to leave. Was keeping them in the Union worth the cost in blood? Some say slavery wouldn't have ended without the war, but that's not true. Britain and many other countries stopped slavery without a war. In addition to the vast cost in human lives, Lincoln's war completely changed the nature of the U.S. government—elevating the federal government's importance in many decidedly unfortunate ways. Many other presidents were mediocre or tyrannically followed in Lincoln's footprints. So why is Abraham Lincoln lionized?

BY CHUCK BALDWIN

What began as an observance for President Washington but has since the 1980s morphed into the generic "Presidents Day," a politically correct celebration of mediocrity that forces our nation's greatest president to be lumped together with incompetents such as George W. Bush, Franklin Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Barack Obama.

On the occasion of Presidents Day, a *USA Today*/Gallup poll asked the American people to select the greatest president. The top five presidents, according to the poll, are (in order): Ronald Reagan (he was rated No. 1), John Kennedy, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and George Washington.

Can you believe it? Washington was rated fifth. Fifth! With a vote total of only 9 percent, no less. Washington is positively the greatest American to ever live—bar none. It is no hyperbole to say that without Washington, there would be no United States of America. Washington almost singlehandedly kept a struggling Continental Army (along with a fledgling nation, for that matter) together. Take away Washington, and there are no stories of Valley Forge, the crossing of the Delaware River, no Yorktown victory.

A lesser man would doubtless have succumbed to the call of many to institute a monarchy in America. A lesser man could not have delivered the greatest-of-all-presidential-addresses that we find in his "Farewell Address." Washington's Farewell Address became the guiding light and compass for American policy and philosophy for many generations. In fact, it is the abandonment of the principles of that address that is syste- matically destroy-

ing this country. Therefore, a return to the wisdom of that address would doubtless return our country to its former greatness.

There is only one "Father of His Country," and it is Washington. Yet, in the minds of today's Americans, Washington is inferior to the likes of FDR.

Furthermore, the Gallup survey concludes that both Democrats and Republicans (and conservatives and liberals) share special infatuation with Lincoln. I have witnessed the veracity of Gallup's findings. Go to just about any private Christian school and one will find Lincoln idolized almost to the point of deification. The same is also true in state schools, of course. Now, virtually everyone is saying that the election of Barack Obama is the fulfillment of Lincoln's vision. They might be right. But just exactly what does that mean?

According to the current edition of *Newsweek* magazine, "We are all socialists now." The article states, "The U.S. government has already—under a conservative Republican administration—effectively nationalized the banking and mortgage industries." It continued, "Whether we want to admit it or not . . . the America of 2009 is moving toward a modern European state." Again quoting *Newsweek*: "The architect of this new era of big government? History has a sense of humor, for the man who laid the foundations for the world Obama now rules is George W. Bush, who moved to bail out the financial sector last autumn with $700 billion. Bush brought the 'Age of Reagan' to a close; now Obama has gone further, reversing Bill Clinton's 'End of Big Government'."

Unfortunately, *Newsweek* is dead right. By the end of two George W. Bush terms and one Obama term, the United States will resemble socialist France far more than the independent nation envisioned—and created—by Washington. Yes, in a very real and practical sense, this really is Lincoln's America. More than any other single person, Lincoln shaped and formed modern America.

It was Lincoln who was the first president to flagrantly and deliberately violate his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. His disregard and contempt for the Constitution cannot be overstated. In order to "preserve the union," Lincoln destroyed the very

Father of Our Country Spared by Scottish Honor?

By John Tiffany

Had it not been for a British officer's personal code of honor, history could have gone a different way entirely on Sept. 11, 1777, the day of the disastrous Battle of Brandywine, in the Brandywine Valley just south of Philadelphia, involving 26,000 soldiers. The patriots were far outnumbered by the redcoats, who were victorious. At one point, according to historian Marianne McLeod Gilchrist, M.A. Hons, Ph.D., George Washington was out on his horse along with another officer (who appeared to be a hussar), surveying where he should position his defenses against the advancing British troops under the command of Gen. Howe. There he and his aide blundered into Capt. Patrick Ferguson of the British army (later major, later brevetted to lieutenant colonel), with three of his men, who were scouting the American lines. Ferguson was the inventor of the first military breech-loading rifle. This weapon could fire up to six bullets a minute and was much more accurate, at ranges of 100 to 300 yards, than the muskets carried by most redcoats and patriots. It could be reloaded in a protective crouched or prone position, unlike the musket. In fact it was at the Battle of Brandywine that this new gun was first used by Ferguson and his small detachment of sharpshooters. Ferguson didn't know who Washington was, but he recognized him as a senior American officer. He came out from his place of cover and pointed his deadly rifle at him and called for him to surrender. Washington (who had no way of knowing how close a brush with death this was) coolly swung his horse around and galloped away. Capt. Ferguson raised his rifle to shoot, but then lowered the weapon. The gallant Ferguson later wrote that the idea of shooting an unarmed man in the back "disgusted" him. He and his men could have lodged two dozen bullets in the two Americans, he indicated later. But Ferguson didn't regret his decision, even after finding out the next day that the officer in question was Washington himself. Ferguson, though badly wounded in his right arm by a musket ball at Brandywine, later commanded the British side at the Battle of Kings Mountain, in which 157 redcoats, including the 36-year-old Ferguson, were killed while the patriots lost only 28 men. So who was the officer with Washington? The Scottish hero thought it was a French hussar, but there actually were no hussars with the American forces until later. Most likely it was the

principles upon which the union was created. His audacity is without equal.

Of course, he was more than willing to sacrifice hundreds of thousands of America's finest and best to destroy Thomas Jefferson's declaration that the states of our union are "free and independent states."

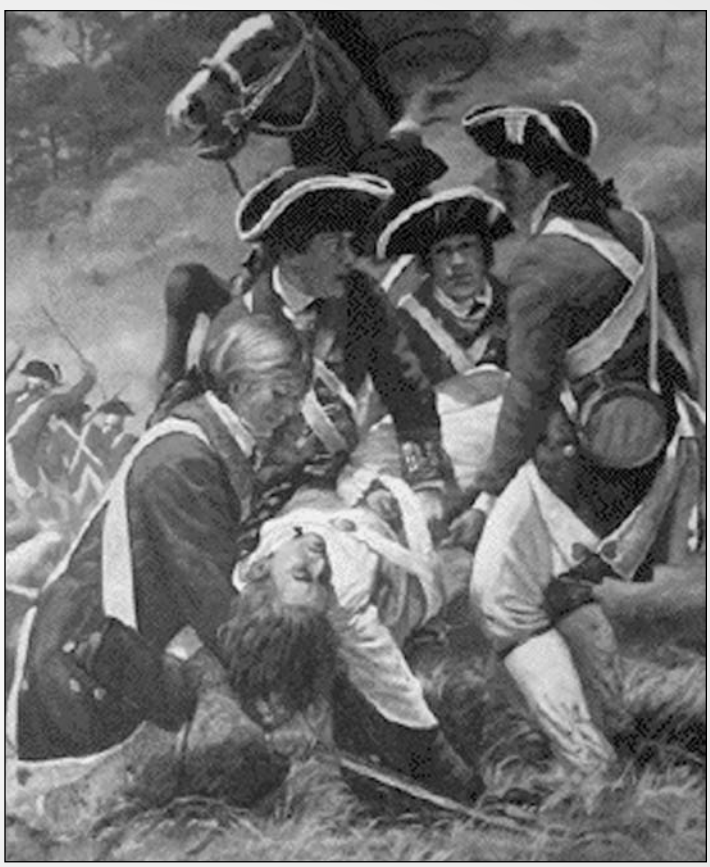
I invite all those Lincoln apologists out there to seriously answer this question: Does a husband who beats his wife have the right to force her (at the point of gun) to remain married to him? (Even the God of the Bible, Who cast marriage in the most sacred terms, recognizes the right of lawful separation.)

If you answer no, how can you continue to justify Lincoln's actions? In a political and governmental sense, that is exactly what Lincoln did. Forced union, of any kind, is slavery. In the name of emancipating slaves, Lincoln enslaved an entire nation. It was Lincoln who, for all intents and purposes, destroyed federalism and limited government in America. In fact, on December 15, 1866, renowned British historian Lord Acton wrote a letter to Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the letter, Acton said, "I deemed that you were fighting the battles of our liberty, our progress and our civilization; and I mourn for the stake which was lost at Richmond more deeply than I rejoice over that which was saved at Waterloo."

It was Lincoln who first established the nanny state, Big Government, Big Brother etc. Everything that Big-Government presidents such as Wilson, F.D. Roosevelt, Lyndon Johnson, Bill Clinton, Bush I and Bush II and Barack Obama learned, they learned from Lincoln. That is why these men love to quote Lincoln so much. What is appalling is the manner in which the American people (including professed Christians) have allowed the "politically correct" propaganda machine to brainwash their reasoning. Conservatives and liberals, and Democrats and Republicans, now embrace Lincoln's America. As *Newsweek* said, "We are all socialists now." ✦

Chuck Baldwin is a populist and nationalist preacher who made headlines when he ran for president as the candidate for the Constitution Party in 2008. Contact him at chuck@chuckbaldwinlive.com. Readers may also respond to this column at P.O. Box 37070, Pensacola, Florida.

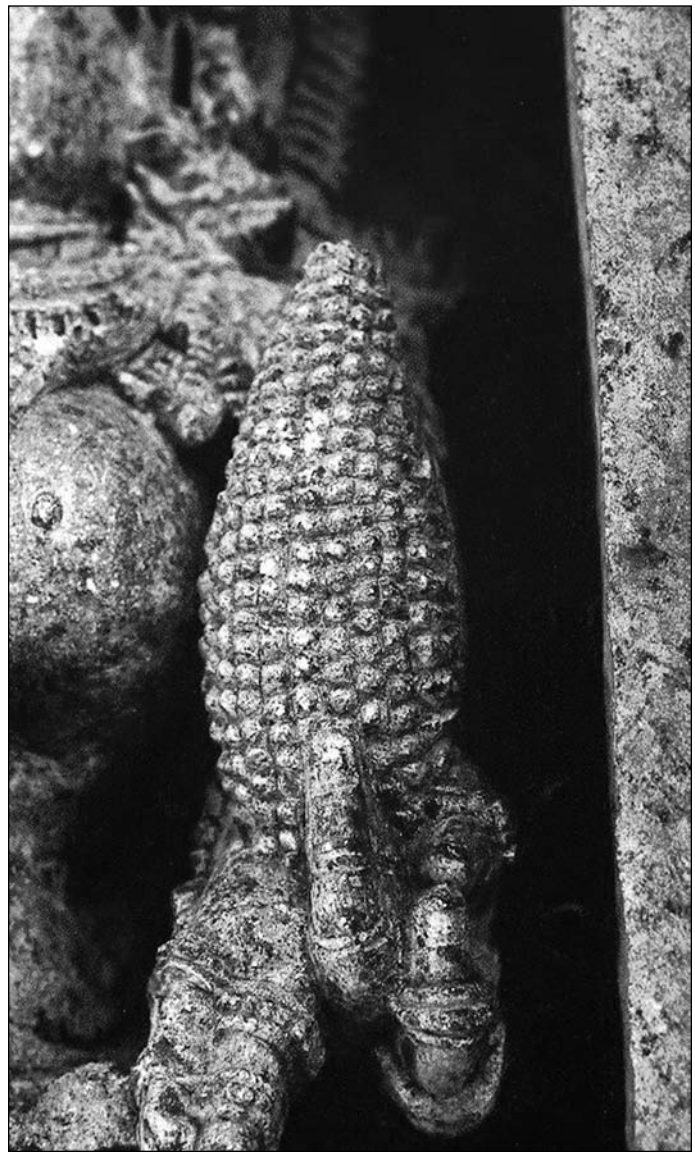
Polish soldier of fortune Count Casimir Pulaski. Pulaski went on to command a cavalry unit with great distinction. He was mortally wounded while leading a foolhardy charge at Savannah, Georgia on Oct. 9, 1779. For 200 years this story was thought to be a mere legend, but Gilchrist confirms the incident really happened. Like most officers of his day, Ferguson's code of honor was against shooting down enemy officers in cold blood. Another example of Ferguson's gallantry occurred when the major and his sharpshooters were assigned to support the occupation of the South. In 1779, at Charleston, South Carolina, he heard screaming from a patriot house. He rushed in and found several dragoons of Col. Banastre Tarleton molesting the women who lived there. Ferguson ordered them to be arrested and hanged. The notorious Tarleton intervened on their behalf and informed Ferguson the men were entitled to a trial. No record has been found as to who prevailed. Incidentally, the U.S. lost the Brandywine fight largely because Washington did not anticipate a battle on that particular site and because he was unaware of where the local streams could be forded. (See http://www.revolutionarywararchives.org/ferguson.html) ✦



Right, "The Death of Ferguson." Patrick Ferguson, a British officer of Scottish heritage, was killed at the Battle of Kings Mountain. Only Ferguson's honor saved George Washington in an earlier encounter.

Egypt Discovered America Nearly 5,000 Years Ago?

VETERAN ARCHEOLOGIST GUNNAR THOMPSON is no rookie when it comes to solving mysteries; and he is no stranger to controversy. He says that "21 golden corncobs" will change everything that has been written about New World discovery. Thompson announced the findings of a new report on Egyptian maize farming by the New World Discovery Institute in Port Townsend, Washington. The two-year study included Egyptian temples, tombs, and papyrus scrolls—some dating back 4,000 years. Research is continuing but, so far, over 300 corncobs from Egyptian tombs, temples and scrolls have been documented. Also, the corn or maize agriculture extends from Mesopotamia c. 3500 B.C. all the way through the Roman empire; and there are several varieties of maize represented include "pod corn," popcorn, husk corn and golden sweet corn. Evidently, many types of corn were brought back at different times from the New World until a variety that came to be known as "Turkey corn" or "Asiatic corn" was established in the Mideast.

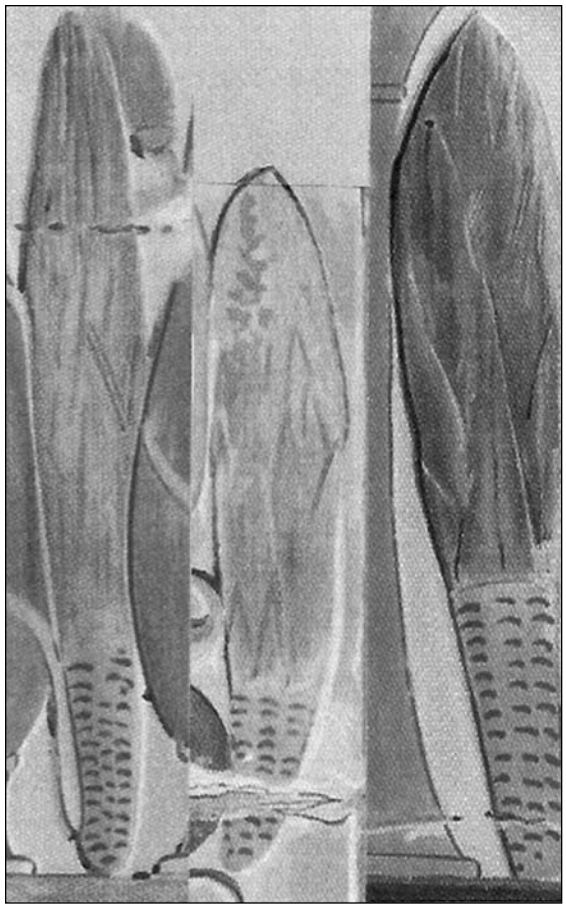


BY GUNNAR THOMPSON

The Egyptian corncobs are actually derived from a New World crop plant. They aren't supposed to be in Egypt. This is conclusive evidence that the Egyptians were farming New World corn thousands of years before Columbus was born. All the modern historians have claimed that Christopher Columbus brought the first "Indian corn," or maize [*Zea mays*—Ed.], to the Old World. That's a total mistake that needs to be corrected.

Most of the new evidence comes from the temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahri, near Thebes. Hatshepsut

ABOVE RIGHT: Corn, or maize, seems to have spread around the Old World after the Egyptians brought it back from America, where the crop had its origin. Evidence of pre-Columbian corn has been found in Mesopotamia and India, for example. This carving, clearly showing a cob of maize, is part of a sculpture from an ancient Indian temple.



Left are just a few of over 20 yellow corncobs, dated about 1470 B.C., found in Egyptian art. Other depictions of maize in ancient Egypt go back over 4,000 years, according to anthropologist Gunnar Thompson. Corn is native to the Americas, so how did this exotic plant find its way across the Atlantic, long before Christopher Columbus or Leif Eriksson? Above, Thor Heyerdahl's reed raft *Ra*, based upon an ancient Egyptian design, that he and his crew sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to South America, proving the Egyptians could have done it as well.

is renowned as being one of the most innovative rulers of the Nile civilization. She reigned as a "female king" or pharaoh from 1492 to 1458 B.C. The evidence includes photographs from the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Museum of Scotland. Egyptian artists included Indian corncobs, pineapples and other plants that originated in the New World in their displays of religious offerings. The queen's murals coincide with reports that she sent an expedition overseas to a mysterious land called Punt. Was it located in the Americas? The Egyptians had to sail across the Atlantic Ocean in order to obtain the New World plants.

Almost 50 years ago, Norwegian ethnologist Thor Heyerdahl proposed a theory that ancient Egyptians had sailed to Mexico and Peru. Most historians scoffed at his theory; but Heyerdahl constructed a reed sailboat in Morocco in 1969 as part of a practical experiment. Along with a hardy crew, he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to prove the feasibility of his unorthodox ideas.

This writer's search for clues heated up in 2006, when I noticed an unusual photograph of a mural that was taken inside the queen's temple almost 100 years ago. The mural included a Nubian servant who was carrying a platter of fruits, vegetables and breads. On the very top was balanced a single corncob.

Similar corncobs have been identified at the temple of Pharaoh Seti I, near Abydos, and at the tomb of Rekhmire near Thebes. More examples were found on papyrus scrolls dating to the 12th-century B.C. reign of Ramses II.

The golden color of the corncobs, the parallel rows of large kernels, the tapered shape and the green husk leaves all confirm that this grain is the New World maize plant. Indian maize was more resilient than the common Old World staples such as wheat, barley and millet. Eventually, maize farming spread throughout the Mediterranean region, where the foreign grain was known as "barbarian corn" or "Turkey wheat."

The plant's alien pedigree ultimately led to its exclusion from traditional religious art. However, it was a key ingredient in the growth of Old World civilizations. ✦

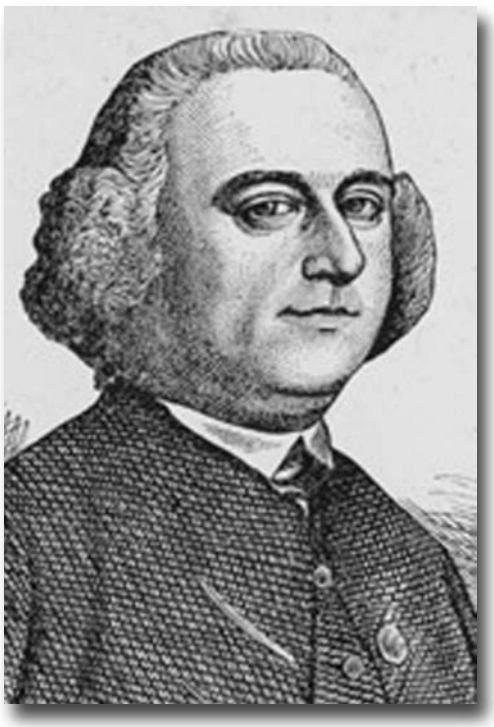
GUNNAR THOMPSON'S enduring passion has been to uncover the secrets of the past. A resident of the state of Washington, he is a world traveler, archeologist and anthropologist. He has served on the faculties of seven universities in the United States. He has written seven watershed books and numerous articles on the subject of early voyages to the New World (before Columbus). His research has received praise from such scholars as Thor Heyerdahl, Gavin Menzies and aBetty Meggers. He has appeared internationally on numerous television documentaries.

FROM THE NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2009 ISSUE

ISRAEL BISSELL

Unheralded Hero of America's First War of Secession

ISRAEL BISSELL—WHO WAS HE? You have heard of Paul Revere and his famous ride. Bissell is the same thing, only much, much more. It is like the difference between lightning and a lightning bug—the difference between 20 miles and 345 miles. Riding night and day for over four full days, the little-known, 23-year-old post rider carried the call to arms from Watertown, Massachusetts to the Philadelphia City Hall, alerting Colonists along the way of the April 19, 1775 British attack on Lexington, "the shot heard round the world."



Open any schoolchild's textbook today, and you will be able to read about Paul Revere's midnight ride from Boston to Lexington (about 20 miles) during the wee hours of April 19 in order to alert John Hancock and Samuel Adams that the Redecoats were coming and that the two were to be arrested. But not a word is mentioned about **Israel Bissell**, above, who set off on a far greater journey only a few hours after Revere. For four days and six hours Bissell rode, covering nearly 350 miles from Watertown, Massachusetts, to Philadelphia, shouting through each town, "To arms, to arms, the war has begun."

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Paul Revere gets all the glory for his famous "midnight ride"—a striking tale of patriotism told by a master storyteller—but a young messenger who called the Colonists to arms during a remarkable five-day dash across five states is a mere footnote—a man mentioned in historical documents that didn't even get his first name right. They called him "Trail," but his actual name was Israel Bissell. Bissell is one of the American history's most unheralded heroes.

Bissell was a 23-year-old postal rider when the war broke out, April 19, 1775. He rode day and night with little sleep in a 345-mile journey from Boston to Philadelphia. He rode one horse so hard the poor animal died beneath him as he arrived in Worcester, about two hours after leaving Watertown.

Yet few people know about the heroic Israel because he did not have good "PR": Henry Wadsworth Longfellow didn't write a poem about him.

Robert Thompson, professor of television and popular culture at Syracuse University, said the poem marginalized Bissell's accomplishments and enhanced Revere's reputation for reasons that have nothing to do with the facts. " 'Paul Revere' rhymes with a lot more than 'Israel Bissell'," he said. "And it is one of those poems that gets in your head and won't let go."

"To arms! To arms! The war has begun!" Bissell yelled as he passed through each town. Dozens of other messengers also raced on horseback to spread the news, making it

OTHER FORGOTTEN RIDERS

Though Paul Revere is lauded today for alerting patriots to the fact that the British army was on the move and headed for Concord, he never actually finished his ride. A few hours after setting out—but after warning Sam Adams and John Hancock they were to be arrested—Revere was stopped by a British patrol just outside of Lexington and was taken at gunpoint back to the town. Two others riding with Revere—William Dawes, who had originally set off from Boston, and Samuel Prescott, who had joined up with Revere in Lexington—escaped. Out of the three, however, only Prescott managed to complete the full mission, riding all the way to Concord to inform leaders of the militia that the British were headed their way to seize their guns. Were it not for Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's poem, *Paul Revere's Ride*, which took considerable literary license with the truth, other riders such as Dawes, Prescott, Bissell and Sebal Ludington ("the female Paul Revere") would be celebrated as great patriots alongside Revere. At left is shown one of thousands of paintings of Revere shouting his warning while on his famous ride.

likely that the Revere of the poem was a composite of these men, said J.L. Bell, a Massachusetts writer specializing in Revolutionary War-era Boston.

In response to their cries, church bells were rung and muskets fired. The redcoats were attacking; the American War to Secede From Britain had begun.

But Israel Bissell's long-distance ride was obscured in history's annals by Revere's 20-mile gallop, greatly amplified by Longfellow. Longfellow's poem, first published in 1860 as *Paul Revere's Ride*, became familiar to generations of schoolchildren because it was a highly dramatic story.

History is built on facts, but as Thompson noted, the facts can be overwhelmed by the fame spawned by art and fiction. Christopher Columbus has been credited with discovering the New World even though there is ample evidence that Vikings and others reached North America centuries, even millennia, earlier. And Guglielmo Marconi is credited with inventing radio, despite the fact that Edwin Armstrong and Nikola Tesla pioneered crucial developments in this technology.

When he set out, Bissell was carrying a letter signed by Massachusetts militia Gen. Joseph Palmer. It read:

> To all friends of American liberty, be it known that this morning before the break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1,000 or 1,200 men . . . marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired, without any provocation, and killed six men and wounded four others. By an express from Boston, we find that another brigade are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1,000.

The letter asked those Bissell encountered "to furnish him with fresh horses, as may be needed."

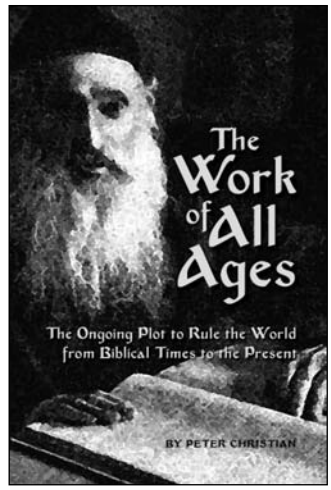
At each city or town along the way, town leaders would keep the document Bissell delivered and hastily transcribe a new version that Bissell would carry to the next stop. Although Palmer only asked Bissell to deliver the news throughout Connecticut, the young messenger pressed onward.

He arrived on Wall Street in New York City about 4 p.m. on April 23. Some 24 hours later, he reached Philadelphia, where the pealing of what would became known as the Liberty Bell drew a crowd of 8,000 who would learn the war had begun. By then, the part of the much-transcribed document bearing Bissell's name inaccurately listed his first name as "Trail." That document can be found today in Philadelphia, in the "American manuscripts" section of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Bissell rested, then made his way back to his home in East Windsor, Conn. He joined the army and served along with his brother Justis. Surviving the war, Bissell moved to Middlefield in western Massachusetts. There he bought property and became a farmer, raising sheep. He married a Lucy Hancock, and they had four children. He lived his final years in the nearby hamlet of Hinsdale. There a simple marble stone with the brief inscription "IN MEMORY of Mr. ISRAEL BISSELL, who died October 24th 1823, Aged Sev'nty One Years" marks his grave. ✦

The Work of All Ages

The Ongoing Plot to Rule the World from Biblical Times to the Present

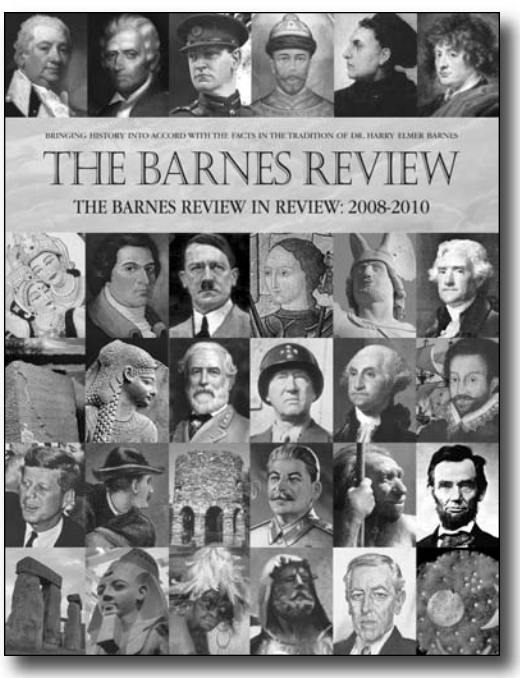


This book by Peter Christian is a brief history of the Jewish people, from the days of Abraham to the present. The Jews are a very intelligent group, hard working and well organized, but are often resented, despised and persecuted.

From ancient times, they have had a vision of Jewish world supremacy, based on the belief that they are God's "chosen people." Today they look forward to the coming of the Jewish messiah, who will lead them to rule the world from Jerusalem. The state of Israel—in Jewish eyes the reincarnation of the legendary kingdoms of Solomon and David—however, has no problem with targeting the great Christian and Muslim centers of the world with nuclear weapons, i.e., "the Samson Option."

In 33 chapters, this book reviews some of the things the Jews have done over the centuries—often in great secrecy—to advance this agenda. Included are the following: the conquest of Canaan; unity in dispersion; development of the Talmud and Kabbalah; conversion of the Khazars to Judaism; support of the Protestant reformation; development of Freemasonry; institution of central banking systems; the Rothschild Protocols; the creation of Order of the Illuminati; the creation of the Sabbatean sect—worship of Lucifer; the development of Communism and Zionism; the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion; the Bolshevik overthrow of the Christian czar in Russia; the creation of the Communist Frankfurt School in Germany and the foisting of Cultural Marxism on the peoples of the Western world; control of the media; formation of the state of Israel; the infiltration and undermining of the Vatican; the globalization movement; and the institution of the so-called "New World Order."

Softcover, 230 pages, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the United States. (Outside the U.S. add $24 S&H for one book.) Bulk discounts are available: call 202-547-5586. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards. See also www.barnesreview.com.


BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES
THE BARNES REVIEW
THE BARNES REVIEW IN REVIEW: 2008-2010

ORDER MORE COPIES OF THIS SPECIAL TBR ANTHOLOGY:

THE BARNES REVIEW IN REVIEW—2008-2010

Quality color cover, perfect bound, 160 pages, four dozen different articles, $15, #605. Bulk pricing: Two to nine copies are $13 each. Ten to 19 copies are $12 each. Twenty or more copies are reduced to just $10 each for mass distribution. U.S. S&H: Add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100 no matter the size. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Cases of this item are available for distributors. Serious inquiries please call 202-547-5586 if you would like to help TBR distribute large quantities. Send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See awww.barnesreview.com.

FROM THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2010 ISSUE

Kensington Rune Stone Decoded:

Vikings, Templars & Goths in America in 1362?

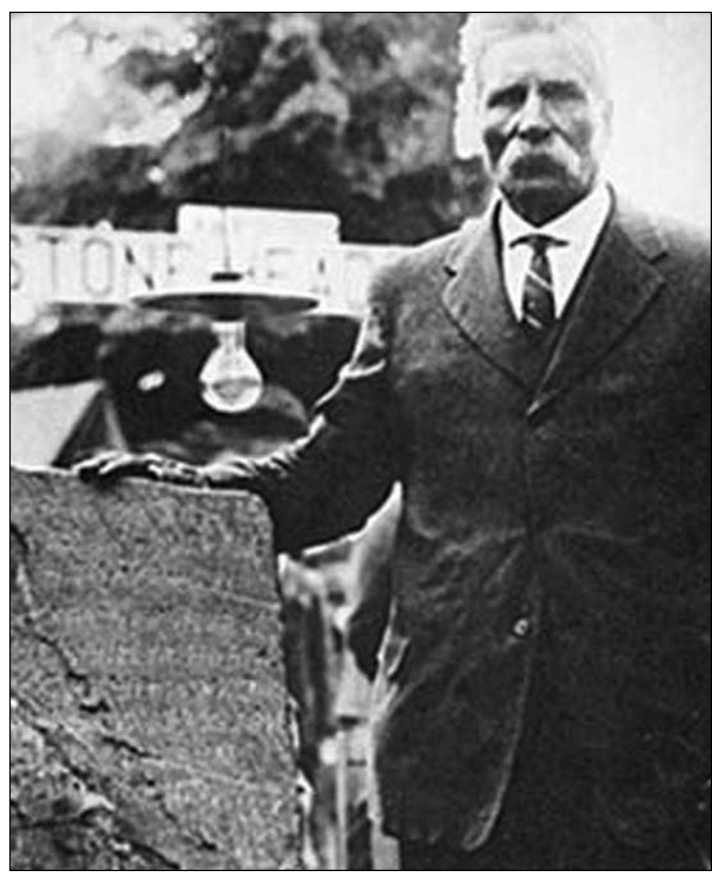
WHEN A SIMPLE IMMIGRANT FARMER discovered what seemed to be an ancient stone with "Viking-style" runes inscribed on it in Minnesota, people said he was crazy or lying. But more than 100 years later, additional discoveries have proved the stele was indeed the real McCoy, although left there by Knights Templar of the Middle Ages rather than Thor-worshipping Norsemen.

BY FRANK JOSEPH

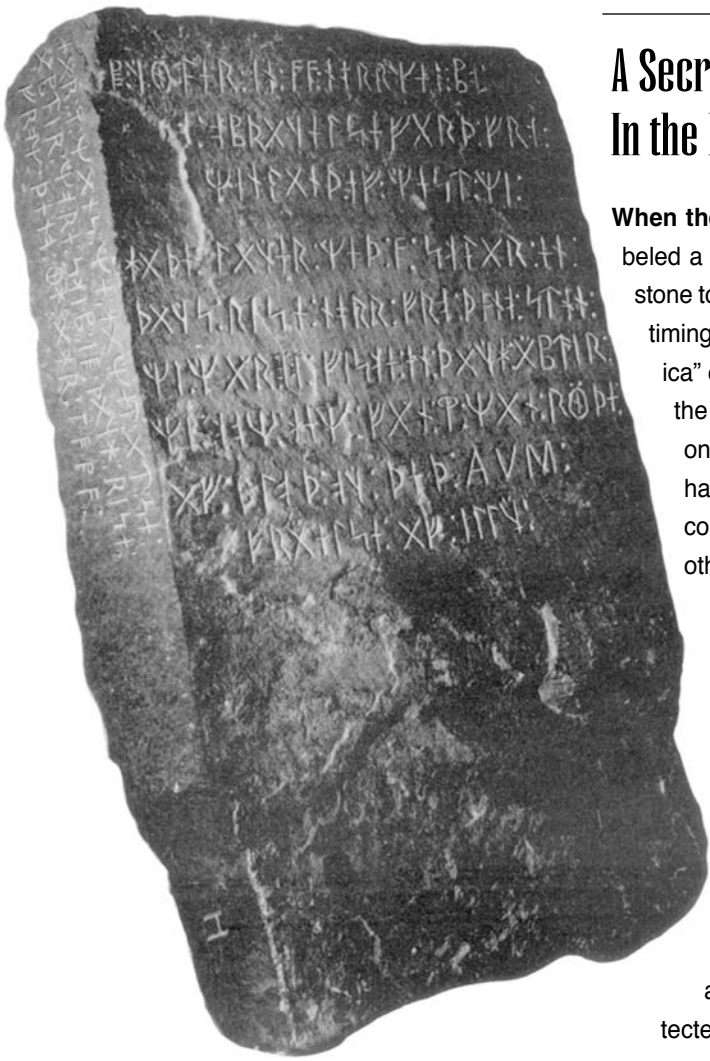
Very few books are truly capable of rewriting history, but *The Hooked X: Key to the Secret History of North America*, by Scott F. Wolter, is certainly one of them. Although the author of this new Revisionist book, who is well known to longtime readers of TBR, is a professional geologist and not a historian, the discoveries made by Wolter in recent years and described in *Hooked X* are powerful enough to compel a fundamental rethinking of our view of the American past. The centerpiece of his revelations is that controversial, even contentious artifact known as the Kensington Rune Stone [see TBR, March/April 2002—Ed.].

For those who are unfamiliar with it, this is a 200-pound greywacke sandstone stele found by Swedish immigrant farmer, Olof Ohman, while clearing his land in the largely rural township of Solem, Douglas County, Minnesota, during September 1898. Lying face down and entwined in the roots of a stunted, 30-year-old aspen, the 30-by-16-by-six-inch slab was covered on its face and one side with some sort of runic writing. Ohman brought it to the nearest town, Kensington, where his find was displayed at the local bank.

A badly flawed copy of the inscription was forwarded to the University of Minnesota, where a translation was attempted by Olaus J. Breda. It would take more than another 100 years for scholars, correcting for the imperfect copy, to properly translate the text. The front face reads, "Eight Gotlanders and 22 Norwegians on (this) reclaiming/acquisition journey far west from Vinland. We had a camp by two (shel-



In 1898, Swedish immigrant farmer Olof Ohman discovered a 202-lb. tablet engraved with runes while working the fields on his Douglas County, Minnesota, property. Ohman believed the stone was proof that Vikings were in America before Christopher Columbus, but was quickly ruled to be a fraudster. He suffered greatly from the smears, but now has been vindicated.



A Secret Templar Code Embedded In the Kensington Rune Stone?

When the Kensington Rune Stone was first discovered, it was quickly labeled a fraud. Critics claimed the finder, Olof Ohman, had carved the rune stone to "prove" Scandinavians had made it to America first, and with perfect timing, just in time for a coming "Christopher Columbus discovered America" celebration by Italian-Americans. More scientific critics later claimed the quirky runic characters were too "modern" and that other characters on the stone were of a form not known in any existing examples. Some had slashes through them; others had odd "punch" marks inside the counters of the letters. After much research, geologist Scott Wolter and others found characters very much like those on the Kensington Rune Stone in Templar churches in Gotland. This makes sense as the stone said Goths (Gotlanders) were along on the voyage. Further, four characters had slash marks. The "slashed" characters, according to Scott Wolter, seemed to be saying "look at me." When he did, he found that, when deciphered with a "key" called the Easter Dating Table, a secret, "verification date" appeared: 1362—the same date written on the side of the stone in more conventional characters. Important inscriptions were evidently "double dated" in this way by the Templars to ensure that if a stone were found by a rival, and the stone was, for instance, a land claim marker, any nefarious modifications to the stone's original date could be detected with the secret dating method.

ters?) one day's journey north from this stone. We were fishing one day. After we came home we found 10 men red with blood and death. *Ave Maria.* Save from evil." Inscribed on the side of the stone are the words, "There are 10 men by the sea to look after our ships 14 days journey from this island. Year 1362."

PROFESSIONALS JUMP TO DEBUNK ARTIFACT

Although a professor of Scandinavian languages and literature, Breda's runic knowledge was limited. He hastily proclaimed Ohman's discovery a transparent hoax. Breda was supported by Norway's leading archeologist of the late 19th century, Oluf Rygh, and his colleagues at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois. Their unanimous dismissal of the rune stone was based entirely on its error-ridden facsimile, and ruined Ohman's life in an era when a man's word was truly his bond. He never tried to make money off the rune stone; he often cursed the day he found it; and swore he told the whole truth about its discovery unto the hour of his death. With the family reputation ruined, he was shunned and mocked by society to the extent that one of his daughters committed suicide.

While mainstream archeologists and linguists continued to insist that the Kensington Rune Stone was fraudulent, a geologist at the Minnesota Historical Society, Newton Horace Winchell, undertook a detailed physical analysis of the object for the first time. His tests underscored Ohman's version of events, as particularly confirmed by weathering of the stone, which indicated its inscription was about 500 years old.

"There was strong support for an authentic rune stone date of 1362," Winchell concluded, "and little reason to suspect fraud."

But his 1910 report fell into obscurity beneath the louder denunciations of skeptics, who convinced most of the outside world that the Kensington Rune Stone was a ludicrous forgery. A few amateur researchers had their doubts, however, and wondered if other local evidence might support the rune stone's pre-Columbian authenticity. For examples, they cited

the inscribed text for internal evidence. It describes the location of the rune stone as on an "island," even though the object had been found on a farm nowhere near water. Not until 1937, when hydrological surveys were conducted for the state of Minnesota, did investigators learn that the area of discovery was virtually flooded with streams and lakes during the 14th century and for at least 500 years before.

Increasingly dry conditions beginning in the 16th century transfigured the regional landscape into swamps and marsh, until it became the rich pasture Olof Ohman settled in the late 1800s. The hill on which he found the rune stone was indeed an island, although neither he nor anyone else at the time knew it was surrounded by water back in 1362, the inscribed date.

Researchers also pointed out several triangular holes cut into boulders, apparently very long ago, observed along riverways leading toward Ohman's farm; 14th-century Norse seafarers were known to favor triangular mooring holes.

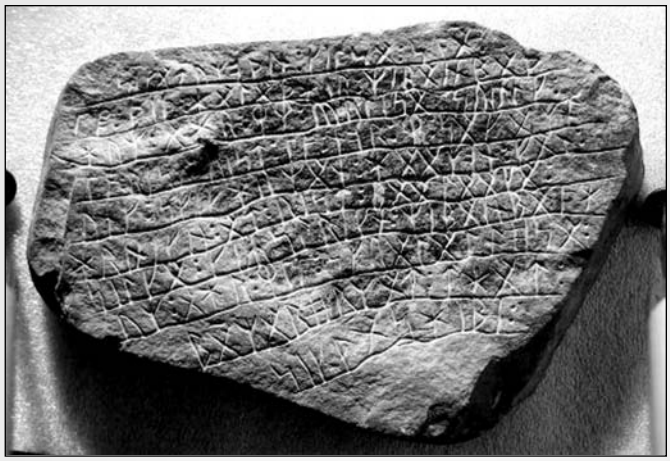
ADDITIONAL FINDS

Not far north and 27 years before the Kensington Rune Stone was discovered, an old firesteel identical to medieval Norse specimens at Oslo's University Museum emerged from deep beneath the bank of the Red River near Climax, Minnesota.

Compelling considerations such as these prompted investigators to seek out professional help of their own in 2000. They contacted the St. Paul-based American Petrographic Services, a firm specializing in the analysis of construction materials to determine suitability, conformance to specifications, or causes of failure. It was and is owned and headed by Scott F. Wolter, a university-trained, certified geologist, who had never even heard of the Kensington Rune Stone. He would conduct its first detailed physical analysis since Winchell's investigation, 90 years before.

With no preconceived notions and indifferent to the outcome of his research, Wolter began using photography with a reflected light microscope, core sampling and examination via a scanning electron microscope. In November, he presented his preliminary findings: the alleged artifact exhibited unmistakable signs of a sub-surface erosional process requiring a minimum of 200 years. In other words, the Kensington Rune Stone was buried for at least a century before Olof Ohman excavated it.

Wolter's conclusion was based on the complete breakdown of mica crystals on the inscribed surface of the stone, compared to his collected samples of slate gravestones from



The Hooked X, the Narragansett Stone and the Spirit Pond Rune Stones

There are other American stones with scripts and quirky characters quite similar to the Kensington Rune Stone (including "hooked Xs," punch marks and slashes), all of which rarely if ever appeared in old futhark-based Viking scripts. Obviously, these stones are not of Viking origin. Now, in light of the discoveries of geologist Scott Wolter, scholars are taking a second look at several other controversial ancient American artifacts including the Spirit Pond (Maine) rune stones (one of the three known Spirit Pond stones shown at top), the 300-lb. Westford (Massachusetts) Boat Stone (shown right) and the Narragansett (Rhode Island) Stone (bottom). Found in Rhode Island's Narragansett Bay, this runic inscription is only visible for 20 minutes a day, at low tide. (Carbon-dating of the floorboards of a nearby long house yielded a date of 1405.) A "hooked X" is clearly visible on nearly every line of the Spirit Pond stone shown. At bottom is a photo of the Narragansett Stone with a "hooked X." At left (inset) is shown one of many "hooked Xs" from the Kensington Rune Stone. As far as the Westford Boat Stone, weathering patterns of the carving seem consistent with that of a 600-year-old artifact and the carving resembles a 14th-century knarr (Viking freighter). Incidentally, experts now say secret dates were embedded on the Spirit Pond Rune Stones, verifying Easter Table dates of 1401 (once) and 1402 (three times).

WESTFORDKNIGHT.BLOGSPOT.COM

Maine; these showed that biotite mica began to mechanically flake off their surfaces after 197 years, plus or minus five years. Skeptics endeavored to fault his determination by arguing that standards for mica degradation do not exist.

"It is true," he responded to an e-mail inquiry, "that there is no standard for the mica degradation work I performed on the Kensington Rune Stone. The reason is, to my knowledge, I am the first to perform this type of relative-age dating study. Because the biotite mica began to weather off the manmade surfaces of the slate tombstones after approximately 200 years, the Kensington Rune Stone inscription must be older than 200 years (prior to 1898, when it was pulled from the ground), since all the mica had weathered away from the manmade surfaces."

Intrigued, he went on to examine each individual rune through a scanning electron microscope, which revealed some remarkable characteristics. Also noticed was a hitherto-unseen series of dots engraved inside three R-runes. This discovery was highly significant, because such dotted runes occur only on the headstones of 14th-century graves in church cemeteries on the island of Gotland off the coast of Sweden. The Kensington Rune Stone's text dates itself to the same century and mentions eight crewmen from Gotland.

Finding the Stone Again

If the Kensington Rune Stone were in fact a land claim marker, one would want to be able to find it again. Scott Wolter has taken the known position of "mooring holes" carved into boulders in the Kensington, Minn., area and used them to triangulate three bearing lines which he has found intersect over the exact spot the Kensington Rune Stone was found. Researchers had until recently believed these holes were used to moor small Viking boats, a stake being placed in the hole in the rock and a rope from the boat then being attached to that. However, author Frank Joseph points out that the area was in fact flooded with streams and lakes at the time the stone was carved, thus making the claim that it was buried on an "island," as the inscription says, more plausible. And if, again, the Kensington Rune Stone was a land claim marker, what better place to bury it than at the headwaters of the Mississippi River? Did the Templars lay the first European claim to what would later become (more or less) the Louisiana Purchase?

SMOKING GUN

Wolter then studied and replicated the rune stone's first, long-neglected geologic report, released in 1910. Early 21st-century technology confirmed Prof. Winchell's conclusion that the artifact was authentically pre-Columbian. But the proverbial "smoking gun" was the discovery of a single runic letter.

As Wolter explains, "The rare, medieval rune called 'the dotted R' was not known to modern scholars until 1935, yet it is found on the Kensington Rune Stone found in 1898. Interpretation: The presence of 'the dotted R' indicates the Kensington Rune Stone inscription could only have been carved during medieval times."

Unequivocal verification of the Kensington Rune Stone's 14th-century identity was a true scientific triumph, establishing beyond doubt that Scandinavian seafarers arrived in the heartland of North America 130 years before Christopher Columbus left Spain in search of the New World.

But Wolter expanded his research to reveal much more. He discovered that the Kensington Rune Stone was not just some pre-Columbian anomaly proving only that the Norse beat the Spaniards to America. He competently defines it as a land-claim marker. In other words, the men who set it up did so to declare what later became west central Minnesota for themselves. The inscription's date of 1362, Wolter demonstrates, was additionally encoded in the runic text itself, because its Arabic numerals were vulnerable to alteration by interlopers.

After carving, the Kensington Rune Stone was deliberately buried, and triangular-shaped holes were drilled into glacial boulders not far away; these were used to triangulate and relocate the precise position of the buried rune stone. The directional marker holes are no speculation, but were recently found, and do indeed still indicate the original location of the Kensington Rune Stone's discovery by Olof Ohman.

Wolter goes still further in his quest for information about the artifact to discover the identity of the man who carved its inscription: a Cistercian monk from Gotland, the same Swedish island cited in the runic text. The Cistercians were monastic, Gnostic Christians, founders of the Knights Templar, who survived the latter's immolation during the early 14th century by migrating from France to other parts of Europe, including Gotland. Templars were still residents of the island at the time the Kensington Rune Stone was carved in 1362. According to Wolter, its inscription "includes information related to who the party was, where their location was, when they were there and why."

THE HOOKED X

The key unlocking this information is the mysterious "hooked X," which not only appears on the Kensington Rune Stone, but among several other runic texts in Europe and pre-

Columbian North America. As Wolter explains, "the hooked X symbol is an important coded runic symbol likely created by Cistercian monks. The 'X' is symbolic of the allegorical representation of the duality and balance of man and woman, and heaven and earth. The 'hook' in the X is symbolic of the child or offspring, representative of the continuation and perpetuation of the 'Goddess' ideology through common bloodlines and thought." His interpretation is substantiated by medieval scholars long aware of the proto-Templar Cistercians' unusual theology.

Appropriately, "the hooked X appears on dated inscriptions from two exploration parties during a 40-year period," inclusive of the Kensington Rune Stone text's creation. This peculiar glyph is especially helpful in authenticating a runic inscription, because it is highly unlikely to have been known to a hoaxer, appears on few artifacts, and has been competently dated to the late Middle Ages, thereby helping to establish not only the authenticity, but the time parameters of a particular object.

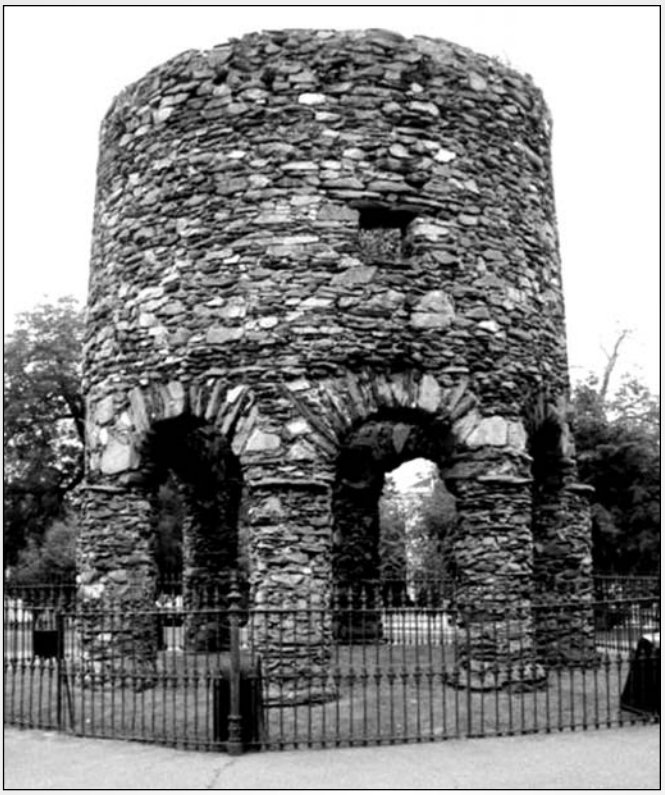
Accordingly, Wolter gives us the Kensington Rune Stone in the context of other, related finds. Among the best known is Rhode Island's Newport Tower. Ordained by mainstream archeologists as nothing more than the ruin of an 17th-century mill supposedly owned by the family of none other than Benedict Arnold, Wolter instead demonstrates that the stone structure in Touro Park "was built using architecture that is not consistent with pre-Colonial construction practices before the first known recording in Benedict Arnold's will in 1677 [this was an ancestor of the more famous Benedict Arnold]. . . . Since the standard unit of measurement used in construction throughout New England in the 17th century was the English foot, the Newport Tower [which was laid out in the Norwegian short *alen*] was not built by 17th-century Colonists."

MYSTERIOUS TOWER EXPLAINED

He cites dating procedures applied in 1997 to the structure by Danish professor Andre J. Bethune, whose carbon-14 analysis indicated that, in Bethune's words, "the Newport Tower was standing in the years 1440 to 1480." Wolter shows that its close resemblance to sacred buildings in medieval Europe and the Near East—such as Scotland's mid-12th-century Eynhallow Church in Orkney or Jerusalem's *Templum Domini*—defines the Newport Tower as a baptistery additionally employed for navigational purposes.

Wolter quotes a prominent researcher, the late James Whittall, who pointed out that "the tool marks created in the dressing out of the stonework (on the Newport Tower) can di-

The Newport Tower Re-Examined In Light of Wolter's Discoveries



Working from the premise that Prince Henry Sinclair was involved in the construction of the Newport Tower, it stands to reason that the architecture of the tower should have similarities to that of northern Scotland, where Prince Henry ruled. Other researchers have offered possible units of measurement used to build the tower: the Scottish ell or the Norwegian alen. Various researchers note that the tower's double flue system in the fireplace is consistent with medieval Scottish architecture. The below image of ruins of a Cistercian church at Eynhallow in the Orkney Islands (left), side-by-side with a tower archway (right), is another illustration of the possible Scottish origin for the Newport Tower architects. To make the connection to Prince Henry and the Sinclair clan stronger, the abbot in charge of Eynhallow in the mid-12th-century was Abbot Lawrence, previously known as Henry Sinclair of Rye.

WESTFORDKNIGHT.BLOGSPOT.COM

rectly be related to tools before 1400. These marks are unique and unknown when compared to tool marks noted in Colonial stonework. . . . The single and double-splay windows have prototypes in medieval Europe and in the northern isles of Scotland in the 1300s in churches and the bishop's palace in Orkney. . . . The walls were covered with a plaster stucco finish, both interior and exterior. Stucco finishing started in the 1200s and is a feature known in Orkney and Shetland. . . . There is no archeological parallel in Colonial New England for the Newport Tower and its specific architectural features."

These and numerous other supporting details leave no doubt about the tower's pre-Columbian provenance.

Wolter goes to describe several other pieces of evidence for the medieval European impact on this continent, and for the presentation alone of these otherwise little-known artifacts, his book is especially valuable. To him, they are all fragments of an interrelating mosaic, the final image of which tends to reveal a post-Templar interest in North America. Traces of this shadowy presence are scattered throughout a diverse collection of stone inscriptions and archeological sites from Minnesota's Kensington Rune Stone to similar texts and engraved illustrations in New England.

"Just 300 yards from Spirit Pond, archeologists uncovered the remains of a Norse-style sod building, and radiocarbon-dated its floorboards to circa A.D. 1405."

HOAX UNLIKELY

Among the least known, yet most convincing discoveries of its kind is a one-line, lithic inscription found near Pojac Point in Narragansett Bay, an estuary on the north side of Rhode Island Sound. The mostly submerged, two-ton, glacial boulder's difficult accessibility some 60 feet from shore in often rough water says much for the pre-Columbian credibility of the runes etched into its top, which just protrudes above the surface of the sea and is continuously washed by wave action. These conditions argue strongly against the probability of a hoax.

Wolter found that each of the nine glyphs was approximately two inches long and cut one-half inch deep. The first rune he was able to identify was a version of H dated to the late Middle Ages. This suspected period was confirmed when he located a telltale "hooked X" on the Narragansett Stone. Its location in New England's largest estuary, which functions as an expansive natural harbor, tends to support the probability of visiting seafarers who used this location as a perfect headquarters from which to navigate the interior. The Sakonnet River, Mount Hope Bay and the southern tidal part of the Taunton River are all part of Narragansett Bay.

Other "hooked X" specimens were uncovered far from the Narragansett Stone in 1971. They were found shallowly buried along the shores of Spirit Pond near Popham Beach, not far from the Maine coast. Like other accidental discoveries unfortunate enough to have been made by unaccredited persons, the three Spirit Pond stones were automatically deemed fraudulent by mainstream opinion, and tossed into the Maine State Museum at Hallowell, where Wolter took some 1,700 photographs of them from 2006 to 2007. His examination showed that one of the stones, apparently illustrated with a map, was strangely oriented with east at the top and north to the left, something a forger would have been unlikely to do. Yet, until 1500, Medieval medieval maps were identically oriented to place Jerusalem, in the east, at the top.

His colleague, amateur linguist Richard Nielsen, had already determined an internal date of "1401" from the Maine artifacts' runic texts. Only later, just 300 yards from Spirit Pond, did archeologists uncover the remains of a Norse-style sod building, and radiocarbon-dated its floorboards to circa A.D. 1405.

Wolter was likewise impressed by the convincing antiquity of a very large granite boulder illustrated with the outlines of surrounding topography, and located in a town near the Merrimac River, as it flows through the northwest section of Middlesex County, Massachusetts. Known as the Tyngsboro Map Stone, it is an amazingly accurate representation of the local Merrimac River-Lake Winnipesaukee watershed.

"I was struck by the advanced stage of weathering of the manmade lines," Wolter recalls. "I peeled back some of the lichen, and there was virtually no difference between the cut lines and the glacial surfaces. The weathering actually surprised me. Whoever carved this did it long ago."

THE WESTFORD KNIGHT

Not far from the Tyngsboro Map Stone, in the same county, a better-known Massachusetts site he investigated is the Westford Knight allegedly illustrated on glacially striated, mica-schist bedrock. The image had been familiar to generations of Westford residents, but was only professionally photographed for the first time immediately following World War II. The findings were published shortly thereafter in *The Ruins of Greater Ireland and New England* by W.B. Goodwin (Meador Press, Boston, 1946). To protect the site, Goodwin never revealed its precise whereabouts. Some years after his death, however, a determined reader, Frank Glynn, eventually

found the image, which had been created by punch-holes made with a hammer. The unorthodox illustration supposedly portrayed a helmeted knight-at-arms, complete with sword and shield.

By the time Wolter examined it in 2006, he was unable to make out anything resembling a human figure, perhaps because it eroded away in the decades of exposure to the elements after moss covering the illustration was removed. In any case, he did clearly discern the pecked outline of a broadsword, which according to Fitchburg, Massachusetts historian Michael Kaulback "was identified by British antiquarians as a large 'hand-and-a-half wheel pommel blade' of the 13th or 14th century" (*Discovering the Mysteries of Ancient America*, New Page Books, NJ 2006). This would make the image contemporaneous with Minnesota's Kensington Rune Stone.

A short walking distance from the Westford Knight, the J.V. Fletcher Library displays a 300-pound glacial granite boulder depicting a sailing vessel in the company of an arrow and three glyphs.

"All had been made using a pecking technique similar to the Westford Sword," Wolter writes. "The stone had been found only a couple of miles from the library in 1932 by a landowner named William Wyman. He moved the 'boat stone' into a shed and kept it in his possession until one of his descendants gave it to the library in the early 1960s. The fact that the pecking technique was similar to the Westford Knight didn't mean the carver was the same person, but it could be an indication of the particular period when they were made. I was certain the weathering of both the Westford Boat Stone and the Westford Knight were not made in the past several decades, and could very well be many hundreds of years old."

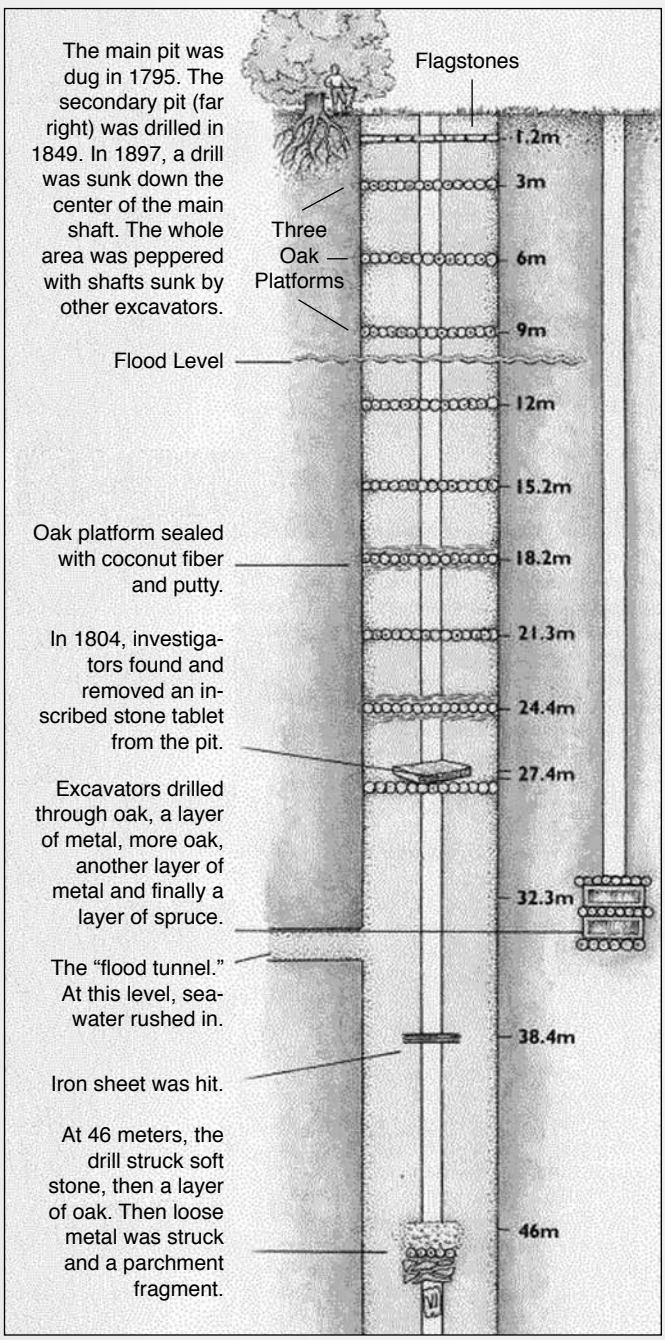
These artifacts have become invaluable for the validation of their pre-Columbian authenticity, thanks to an accredited scientist, a professional geologist. As such, he has removed them from the uncertain speculation of amateur theorists. More importantly, Scott Wolter shows that they are pieces of a puzzle far greater than its individual parts. The bigger picture emerging with breathtaking credibility from his research reveals the surprising extent and depth of Norse impact on our continent long before Christopher Columbus was born.

VINLAND MAP AUTHENTIC

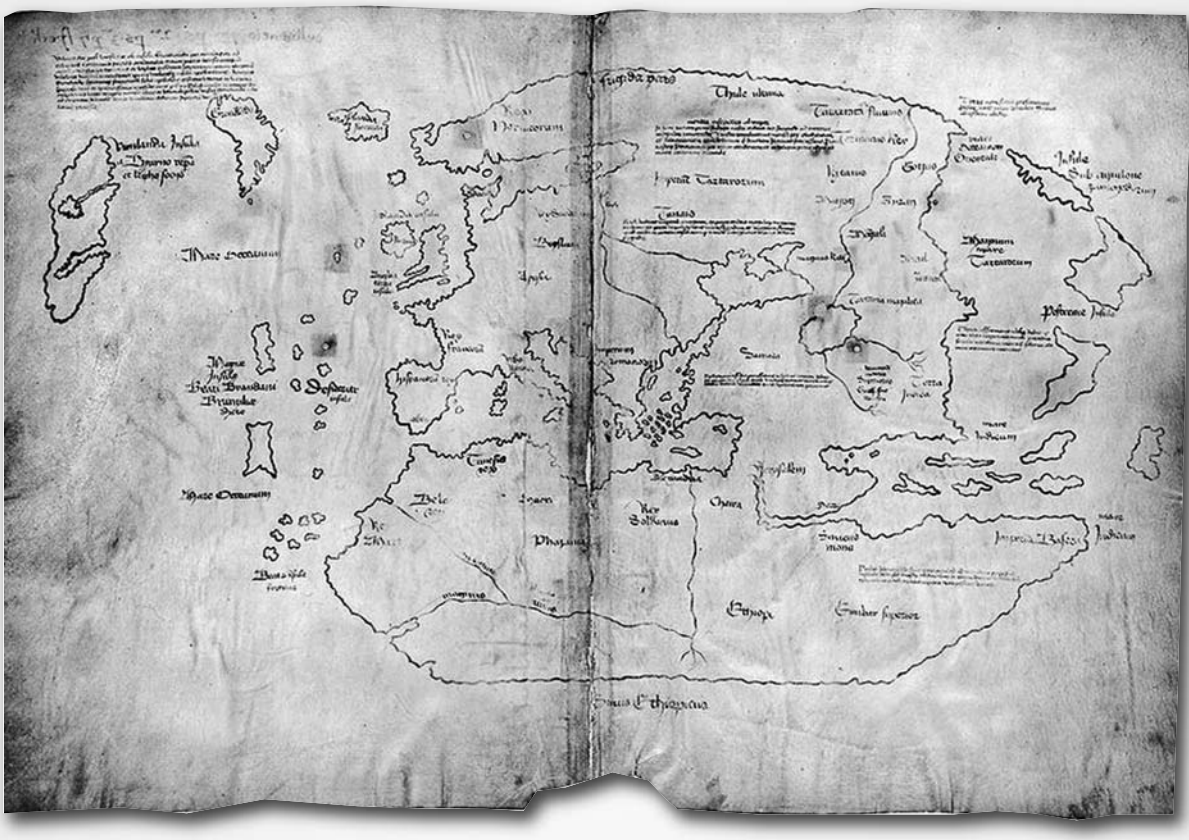
Significantly, as the first copies of *The Hooked X* were rolling off the press, every word the author wrote was being powerfully underscored by Rene Larsen, rector of the School of Conservation at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts. Last July, he and his colleagues—all world-class authorities in their respective fields—announced during Copenhagen's

Oak Island Pit Still Confounds

Oak Island is a 140-acre island off Nova Scotia. The tree-covered island is located in Mahone Bay. Oak Island is the location of the so-called "Money Pit," a site of numerous excavations to recover treasure believed by some to be buried there. Is the Oak Island pit a Templar structure? A pirate's creation? A natural phenomenon? A hoax? Were oak timbers actually found as often as reported? And the disappearance of the inscription stone that was allegedly found in the pit has further muddied the issue. Several documented treasure recovery attempts ended in collapsed excavations and flooding. This illustration depicts salvage attempts and what several early excavators allege to have found. [TBR, May/June 2002.—Ed.]


The main pit was dug in 1795. The secondary pit (far right) was drilled in 1849. In 1897, a drill was sunk down the center of the main shaft. The whole area was peppered with shafts sunk by other excavators.
Flagstones
1.2m
3m
Three Oak Platforms
6m
9m
Flood Level
12m
15.2m
Oak platform sealed with coconut fiber and putty.
18.2m
In 1804, investigators found and removed an inscribed stone tablet from the pit.
21.3m
24.4m
Excavators drilled through oak, a layer of metal, more oak, another layer of metal and finally a layer of spruce.
27.4m
32.3m
The "flood tunnel." At this level, seawater rushed in.
38.4m
Iron sheet was hit.
At 46 meters, the drill struck soft stone, then a layer of oak. Then loose metal was struck and a parchment fragment.
46m

Vinland Map Is No Viking Map——But Norsemen Knew About 'America'



Controversy has swirled around the Vinland Map since it came to light in the 1950s, many scholars suspecting it was a hoax meant to prove that Vikings were the first Europeans to land in North America—a claim confirmed by a 1960 archeological find. Doubts about the map linger even after the use of carbon dating as a way of establishing the age of an object. "All the tests that we have done over the past five years—on the materials and other aspects—do not show any signs of forgery," Rene Larsen, rector of the School of Conservation under the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, said in an interview. U.S. researchers have carbon dated the map to about 1440. Scholars believe it was produced for a church council at Basel, Switzerland, the same year. The Vinland Map is not a "Viking map" but, if it is genuine, it shows that the New World was known not only to Norsemen but also to other Europeans at the very least half a century before Columbus's voyage.

International Conference on the History of Cartography that the so-called "Vinland Map" was authentic. Their five-year investigation established that this document, long contested by conventional scholars, was a compilation of Norse voyages to and exploration of North America beginning after A.D. 1000.

Frank Joseph is a supporter of what has been called the hyper-diffusionist approach to prehistory. He was born in Chicago in 1944. His father, a Jew, spent time in the Dachau concentration camp. Joseph is the author of the books *Atlantis and Other Lost Worlds* and *The Lost Civilization of Lemuria.* He is also staff correspondent at *Ancient American*, a quarterly magazine investigating possible visits to our continent from the Old World before Columbus. See more at www.AncientAmerican.com

The map's portrayed land-mass, identified as *Vinilanda Insula*, encompasses an area from Maine in the north to the Carolinas in the south; from the Atlantic seaboard to the Susquehanna River in central Pennsylvania. The Danes' contemporary announcement was a timely vindication of Wolter's conclusions.

The first line in his book, opening a foreword by Niven Sinclair, proclaims, "History needs to be rewritten." And so it has been, in *The Hooked X*. ✦

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Wolter, Scott F., *The Hooked X, Key to the Secret History of North America*, North Star Press of St. Cloud, Inc., MN, 2009.

FROM THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2010 ISSUE

THE STUTTGART ATROCITY

THE GERMAN ARMY'S INCIDENCE OF RAPE in all the occupied territories was much lower than that of U.S. troops stationed in Europe. And when the colonial "French" troops under Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's command, mostly from darkest Africa, got into the city of Stuttgart, they herded local civilian females into the subways and raped some 2,000 of them. In Stuttgart alone, troops under "Ike's" command violated many more women in a week than troops under German command raped in all of France during the entire war.

BY MAJOR HERBERT L. BROWN

IT IS NOW A GIVEN THAT THE RAPING AND LOOTING by Russian soldiers across occupied Germany exceeded the levels of barbarity of which the Germans were accused at Nuremberg. Eisenhower, as overall commander of the Western Allies, was just as responsible for the Stuttgart atrocity as were any of the German generals tried at Nuremberg for the actions of soldiers under their command. In that affair, despite everything the Eisenhower headquarters could do to keep it out of print, French Negro soldiers from Senegal (wearing U.S. lend-lease uniforms) corralled approximately 4,000 German women of all ages in the Stuttgart subway and engaged in a raping orgy that lasted three days.

An excerpt from *History's Most Terrifying Peace,* written by Austin J. App, Ph.D., reveals the following:

"The pagans thought that might was right. When the Greeks won, the Trojans had no rights. Their men were all killed, their women were all raped, and their children became the kind of slaves our Negroes were before the Civil War. When the Romans won, the Carthaginians had no rights. All their men were killed; all their women and children were raped and enslaved. The pagans thought the vanquished had no rights. But the pagans were wrong. For justice has always been the same. It has always been the one justice of the one God, always alike for victor and for the vanquished. Wrong thinking has never made wrong acting right.

"Eventually all the pagans who thought that might is right and that the vanquished have no rights were vanquished, and when they were butchered in accordance with their own former ideas, it may be supposed that they realized at long last that their ideas had been abominable, but they realized it too late. Might does not give man right over the girl. Might does not make it right. A man who meets a slight tender girl in a lonely spot has not a bit more right over her than if she were twice his size. In such a case the weak girl, even though she has no means of enforcement, will order the man to leave her alone, as a matter of right; she will not beg it of him as matter of charity. That is precisely the position of a vanquished nation.

"Among the pagans, the chief prize of victory was that all the adversary's women were subject to rape and sexual slavery. If the Germans have no rights, then obviously no Ger-

A Soviet soldier tries to wrest away a bicycle from a young German woman, somewhere in occupied Germany, 1945.

man girl has the right to say, "no," to any lustful U.S., British or Russian soldier. No Trojan or Carthaginian girl had such a right, according to the pagans, for among the pagans (and also among the ancient Jews) the vanquished really had no rights. But today, with our advanced Christianity, even the American Military Government (AMG) colonel who told Germans they had no rights would, if pinned down, admit if a GI tried to outrage a German girl, her father or brothers would have the right to protect the girl, and that without humbly waiting for permission from the AMG boys.

"According to an AP dispatch (Frankfurt, June 25, 1946): 'Three American paratroopers stabbed and beat a German father and mother when they refused the Americans a midnight rendezvous with their daughter.'

"Evidently this German father and mother through unconditional surrender still believed that they had the right to protect their daughter against even the almighty victor's debauchery.

"When a German Liberal Democratic Party leader spoke of the world scandal about how the Russians outraged German women, our AMG boys sentenced him to five years in prison (AP, May 21, 1946). But in this case of three American paratroopers, even the AMG boys have not put the parents in jail and appear to believe that the assaulting victors should be apprehended and possibly put on KP a day or two!

"If German girls have one right, then all Germans have some; but if a German girl has the right and even the duty to say 'no' to a lustful conqueror, whether she is strong enough to enforce her 'no' or not, then the Germans have at least some rights, and the AMG colonel's lecture to complaining Germans was wrong. A little further thinking will make it clear that just as a conqueror may not carry off a girl's honor, so he may not walk off with her wrist watch, her mother's silverware, or her father's cow. What one victor may not do, a million together may not do. Everyone in 1940 was quite convinced that the conquerors of France had no right to carry off Paris art works, Paris women, or Paris goods and gold. What held for the Germans in Paris holds for the Allies in Berlin. It holds as a duty for the Allies and as a right for the Germans.

"Furthermore, the Germans must demand it as a right, not as a charity. A girl would be wrong and should deserve our scorn who would say to a lustful conqueror, 'As our victors, I know you have a right to debauch me; I beg you as charity to spare me.'

"A little further thinking will make it clear that just as a conqueror may not carry off a girl's honor, so he may not walk off with her wrist watch, her mother's silverware, or her father's cow."

"This would be heresy; it would be a betrayal of the Christian foundation of society and would put it back on pagan quicksands, where there was no justice, only favoritism, where as Christ said, 'even the publicans love those that love them,' but where no one loves his enemy.

"If it was wrong for some Germans to think with Plato that the individual exists for the state, it would be far more wrong for them in their unconditional surrender to think that the vanquished have no rights in the face of the might of the conquerors.

"When we connive to let the Russians occupy territory, it is not as if American, British or German troops occupied it. The ghastly part of the story is that we condemn women to be outraged. The Germans, for example, though they put saboteurs and resistance leaders into concentration camps, did not rape or loot, but practiced 'a sort of correctness in dealing with the people.' Where the Germans respected women, our Allies raped over 100,000 women in the city of Vienna, many times, including girls not yet in their teens. Cardinal Bernard Griffen of England, after a visit to Central Europe, described the horrible facts of violation of women and looting by Russians.

"Such raping and looting is the story for Berlin, Danzig, Budapest, and even pro-Russian Czechoslovakia. The Red Army troops acted like rustic louts that had come out of the woods into civilization for the first time. The looting of homes, the violation of women, the deportation and often murder of the non-Communists and clergymen, and the Bolshevizing of property are the crimes our government connives at every time it cooperates with Russia by double-crossing any other nation. Some of these crimes are irreparable. A woman violated is violated forever. A few months of Russian occupation and the damage is done—dead men stay dead, starved children are destroyed, and violated women, even if they live, have suffered a fate worse than death. Yet Roosevelt, Eisenhower and all the liberals would sacrifice anyone to please Stalin." ✦

Major Herbert L. Brown was an American patriot interested in setting the historical record straight. Later in life, he became a minister. This article is excerpted from a new book by TBR, *The Devil's Handiwork*, which is a compilation of 36 such chapters exposing war crimes from the Civil War to the Boer War to world wars I and II and the Cold War. The book is 280 pages and is available from TBR for $25 plus $5 S&H.

FROM THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2010 ISSUE

Who's Being Found in All Those WWII Mass Graves Across Europe?

THE ONGOING SEARCH FOR MASS GRAVES to support World War II extermination numbers is taking a surprising turn. For one thing, no one seems to be finding any exterminated Jews. Exterminated Poles are not turning up either. Instead, investigators are finding exterminated Germans—lots of them.

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

INTRODUCTION

Some serious questions about the official World War II death figures increasingly mount: Where are the proofs for these numbers? Where are the bodies? Did people just vaporize into thin air—as some believe, going up in smoke through tall chimneys?

Two responsible figures have recently and publicly added their voices to the question of "6 million Poles murdered" (ostensibly by German National Socialists) from 1939 to 1945.

One is the last Communist head of state for Poland (1985-90), Wojciech Jaruzelski. Speaking to a journalist for *Izvestia*, he said, rather tongue-in-cheek, that he cannot understand how the Polish population exploded between 1946 and 1970, and then leveled off to become stagnant from 1990 till today. He humorously remarked that there had to have been "a strong aphrodisiac" to lead to the birth of millions of new Poles because "in the grocery stores there had been only vinegar, and millions had died even after the war."

The other is Dr. Otwald Mueller, a well-known German researcher, whose remarkable letter appeared on Oct. 17 in two American German-language newspapers, the *New Yorker Staatszeitung* and the *California Staatszeitung*.

In his letter, Dr. Mueller discusses the 6 million figure that was widely reported during the Sept. 1, 2009 conference, held at Gdansk (Danzig), Poland, marking the 70th anniversary of the beginning of what was to become World War II.

A translation of Dr. Mueller's letter appears at right, followed by a survey of actual mass graves that have been found and excavated to date that physically reveal flesh-and-bone victims of World War II.

Israeli rabbis "help" to excavate a mass grave they claim to have discovered in Ukraine.

DR. MUELLER'S LETTER

On the occasion of Poland's victory celebration at Danzig/Gdansk, Sept. 1, 2009, you could read in the press the following statements: 1) In *Die Welt* (German newspaper, "The World"), Sept. 2, 2009: "beginning of World War II, 6 million victims in Poland, half of them Jews. . . ."; 2) *Daily Gazette* (Schenectady, N.Y.), Sept. 2, 2009: "Poland alone lost 6 million citizens, half of them Jews. . . ." [Associated Press (AP) supplies news to nearly all newspapers in the U.S. That means those news stories were published in nearly all U.S. newspapers.]; 3) *Catalyst*, journal of the Catholic League for Religious and Civil Rights, No. 6, July/Au-

gust 2009: "Six million Polish citizens were killed in the holocaust—3 million of them were Catholics."

MUELLER MENTIONS IMPORTANT STATISTICS

There exists an important Polish population chart. It marks a prewar Polish population of 29.89 million people, and for the year 1946 a population of 23.6 million. The difference is of approximately 6 million, or 21% of the total population. The chart seems at first glance to prove the statement of "6 million"—but, on the contrary, it contradicts it.

On page 413 of the book *Poland: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture* by Clifford Barnett, HRAF Press, New Haven, CT 1958, the following figures are marked at chart #1: For the year 1950, a population of 24,533,000; for the year 1955, a population of 27,544,000.

Where are the losses? They turned into gains—for the years 1946 to1950: a gain of 5.5%. For the years 1950 to 1955: a gain of 15.5%. . . .

MUELLER WANTS TRUTH IN REGARD TO HISTORY

The declaration by the chairman of the German-Polish bishops conference on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the beginning of World War II states: "The church will definitely take steps against such inadequate handling of historical truth. We recommend and encourage an intensive dialog, which always includes being ready to listen to the other side."

The German bishops conference unfortunately did not comply, so far, with its own directives. They did indeed "listen carefully" to their Polish partners and accepted all Polish historical interpretations without ever questioning or correcting. It is an outrageous way to violate historical truth when the author of that chart names the cities of Allenstein, Danzig, Koeslin, Stettin, Gruenberg, Breslau, Oppeln—in the provinces of East Prussia, Pomerania and Silesia—as "Polish cities."

The declaration of the conferences reads: "Seventy years ago, on Sept. 1, 1939, German forces started their attack against Poland." (*Tagespost*, Aug. 27, 2009, p. 5) Thus WWII began.

How truthful is that declaration? In reality, Stalin also started his attack against Poland with his Soviet Red Army on Sept. 17, 1939. Hitler and Stalin together started a local war, which ended after six weeks. Well, Stalin might have just said "nyet," and Hitler would have stayed home. Stalin was not forced to sign a pact with Hitler. Stalin gained 51% of prewar Poland.

One violates the truth in dealing with history when one identifies the Germans expelled from the German east provinces as "Polish victims." The German bishops conference should consider it their task to urge the Polish bishops to see that those Polish historical distortions are corrected.

On August 17, 2009, 108 coffins with the remains of the 2116 victims of war atrocities which took place in Marienburg in early 1945, were buried elsewhere, at the Volksbund War Memorial Cemetery near the village of Neumarkt, close to the old Hansa city of Stettin, in former Pomerania. The highest dignitaries attending were the German ambassador to Poland and bishops from both nations.

In prewar Poland, millions of Ukrainians, White Russians, Lithuanians, Ruthenians and others were living. How did they become Poles? No newspaper report tells the story.

April 1920—22 years before Hitler—the Polish army under Pilsudski started the victorious campaign against the Soviet Union. On May 7, 1920, Gen. Rydz-Smigly occupied Kiev. At the peace treaty of Riga, March 21, 1921, Poland gained vast Ukrainian and White Russian territories with a population of about 11 million.

Did anyone have any doubts that the Soviet Union would sooner or later retake those regions? That happened in August 1939 with the Hitler-Stalin pact. Why did the bishops not mention that? Why did the German newspapers, so eagerly interested in historical truth, not report it? All the guilt is loaded on one side; the others carry no guilt at all.

George W. Bush's America attacked Iraq on March 20, 2003. No third world war started, because no one wanted one.

MUELLER ON KATYN

Up to June 7, 1943, the Wehrmacht excavated and identified, as well as possible, 4,143 Polish officers murdered by the NKVD. (Louis Fitzgibbon, *Katyn: A Crime Without Parallel*, Scribner's Sons, New York 1971)

If it were correct that 3 million Polish Catholics were murdered, as the *Catalyst* journal states, one must have found in Poland about 750 mass gravesites of the same size during the past 65 years (3,000,000 divided by 4,000 equals 750), each with about 4,000 dead. Or 1,500 mass gravesites, each with 2,000 corpses.

It is not known if even one of those mass gravesites has been found. If they would have found only one, journalists from all

over the world would have been invited to come and visit. All newspapers would have published terrible pictures and stories for weeks. But did we not indeed find one such gravesite—at Marienburg in East Prussia, now called Malbork by the Poles? Yes, but they were German deaths, and not Poles. Now, one can convincingly say that argument also contradicts the thesis of the 6 million.

A RAY OF HOPE ON THAT TOPIC

Maybe the search for historical truth progresses slowly. In the *Maerkische Allgemeine Zeitung* (German newspaper), Aug. 28, 2009, one can read the following headline: "The numbers to date of victims are incorrect—70 years after the start of the war, scientists are searching for facts."

The numbers of victims of World War II are to a great extent wrong. That is known among specialists and expert historians. Most of the figures are too high: 20 million deaths in the Soviet Union, 6 million deaths in Poland. . . .

"For political reasons, the numbers were increased after the war. Reparation negotiations were already carried on during the war. High loss numbers justified high reparation requests from the Germans . . . today we know most of the figures entered into that game then are wrong," and: "the historian Mateusz Gniastowski came to the conclusion that . . . the losses of ethnic Poles had to be corrected from 3 million to 1.5 million. . . ."

POLES WON'T PAY

With the headline, "No restitution for Jewish property," the *Junge Freiheit* (German magazine) of Aug. 28, 2009, reports the following: "Wladyslaw Bartoszewski, ex-Polish secretary for foreign affairs, vehemently denied any restitution payments for Jewish properties by Poland."

Bartoszewski: "Of the 3.5 million Polish Jews, nearly 2 million lived in the Ukraine and White Russia of today." A very interesting statement—naturally, they became, in October 1939, Soviet citizens and were never again Polish citizens.

The consequence? Regardless what did happen to those people between 1939 and 1945—whether they survived or were killed—they could not be counted as "Polish victims" but belong to the victim chart of the Soviet Union. Otherwise they are counted twice.

Final conclusion: According to the statement of Bartoszewski alone, the number of the alleged 6 million Polish losses must be reduced already by 3.5 million (1.5 plus two). The Poles have no right to count German, Jewish and Ukrainian losses as their own. The 6 million number of World War II Polish deaths do not comply with serious historiography.

— END OF MUELLER'S TRANSLATED LETTER

Mass Graves Filled With Remains Of Anti-Communists—Not Jews

ABOVE: More than 300 lime-covered victims of Yugoslavia's Communist regime were found at the entrance of a mine near Lasko, Slovenia, where a post-Second World War atrocity was committed. The victims—pro-German Croatian and Slovenian soldiers—are believed to have been gassed to death by order of Tito. **BELOW:** Slovenian forensic experts investigate the site discovered in 1999 by highway workers near Maribor, where 1,179 skeletons of pro-German POWs and civilians were found in a World War II-era trench. It's believed up to 20,000 are actually buried along this stretch of roadway.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER

How many survivors are counted as both survivors and victims because of the chaotic movement of peoples, boundaries and rulership—giving inflated numbers of victims? This is a common error, which is purposely overlooked.

We have a right to ask, where are the remains of the 3 million Catholics supposedly murdered by the German Nazis? The only known mass grave of Poles was the work of the Soviet Red Army, led by the NKVD, in the Katyn Forest in Soviet Russia. Long blamed on Germany, the responsibility for this genocidal act is now placed where it belongs. Ironically, the only mass gravesites found on Polish territory have been of German civilians. There are not even any mass graves of Poles—Catholic or Jewish—on the grounds of the famous concentration camps. No buried ashes either.

Let's take a look at what mass gravesites have been found, and what they contain.

MARIENBURG GRAVES

In the previously German city of Marienburg, now named Malbork, Polish workers digging a foundation for a future hotel across from the Marienburg Castle, in October 2008, came upon a mass of human bones and skeletons. By December, about 470 individuals had been found, none of whom could be identified. A German organization dedicated to caring for German war graves sent a representative to attend the digging. By April 2009, the number of dead had climbed to 2,000. When further discoveries were ruled out, the dead totaled 2,116: 1,001 women, 381 men, 377 children and 357 not identified.

Other mass graves stemming from World War II have been found around Malbork. In 1996, 178 corpses were discovered on the grounds of Marienburg/Malbork Castle. In 2005, specialists exhumed the bones of 123 more, including five women and six children, from a trench. All are believed to be Germans.

In the case of this latest and largest mass grave, no clothing and no eyeglasses were found. The skeletons that were lying on top had bullet holes in their heads, indicating they may have dug the grave and put the dead in it before they were added.

The Germans who did survive were forced to leave the city. "The relevant authorities in the newly established Polish district announced proudly on Nov. 3, 1947, that the Marienburg area was 'almost 100 percent purged of Germans.' " (*Spiegel*, Jan. 23, 2009, "Death in Marienburg: Mystery Surrounds Mass Graves in Polish City.")

NO CZECHS IN MASS GRAVES

Czechs have not claimed massacres from the war—other than the 173 men of the village of Lidice, who were executed for harboring the murderers of Reinhard Heydrich, the Reich's Protector for Bohemia-Moravia, as an example to those who would cooperate with the Czech underground (considered by the Germans as an illegal terrorist organization).

Still, there was great desire to retaliate following the retreat of the German Wehrmacht and the arrival of the Soviet Red Army and NKVD. Postelberg/Polstoloprty and Saav/Zatec, two towns northwest of Prague, saw brutal massacres of at least 2,000 Sudeten Germans in the space of a few days in June 1945.

The largest mass grave contained 500 bodies and had been known since an inquiry into it in 1947.

After that, in August 1947, other mass graves were secretly dug up, and 763 bodies were removed and cremated. But there still remained more. Meanwhile, documents in Postoloprty were classified as confidential and disappeared into Interior Ministry archives.

Today, a majority of Czech residents in these towns admit the massacre but do not want to talk about the case and oppose building any memorial structures at the gravesites. (*Der Spiegel*, "Czech Town Divided Over How to Commemorate 1945 Massacre," Hans Ulrich Stoldt, April 9, 2009.)

There was also the Bruenn/Brno Death March, which began late on the night of May 30, and the Aussig/Usti nad Labem Massacre on July 31, 1945—Usti in the same area of northwestern Bohemia, while Brno is in south-central Moravia. Basing their decision on the Potsdam Agreement,

Unclothed skeletons wearing shoes were recently found in a Slovenian cave. The victims appear to have died in agony in a mass grave in Huda Jama. Positions indicate there was movement before the victims expired. The victims were not Jews; they were anti-Communists massacred near the end of WWII.

LEFT: REUTERS PHOTO/NEWSCOM.COM

TEA FOR TITO? Queen Elizabeth II is pictured with Yugoslavian president Josip Tito (left, with dark glasses; real name Josip Broz) in 1978 after hosting him at Buckingham Palace. Also shown are Prime Minister Lord Cardiff (center rear) and Prince Philip (far right). Tito was supported by the British empire in the war, and its representatives forcibly returned fleeing German, Croat, Slovene and Cossack forces back to Tito's Communist partisans in 1945, knowing they would surely face execution.

the Czech "National Committee of Brno" announced the expulsion of 20,000 ethnic Germans, mostly women, children and elderly (the adult men were all POWs), and forced them to march 56 kilometers south to the border of Austria.

Once there, however, the Soviet authorities refused to allow them to cross, so they were marched back into internment. Many died and are buried along the way; up to 8,000 perished in the terrible conditions before the survivors were released.

The Usti massacre was triggered by an explosion at an ammunition dump. Though the cause of the explosion had not been determined, ethnic Germans were beaten, bayonetted, shot or drowned in the Elbe River, where most still remain in their watery grave.

No mass graves of Jews have ever been found on Czech soil.

SLOVENIA: THE KILLING FIELD OF EUROPE

Over 100,000 people fell victim to summary executions on Slovenian soil immediately after the end of the World War II. These were suspected Nazi collaborators and opponents of Communism—murdered by Tito's Yugoslav federal army or by Slovenian civil authorities and the secret police, OZNA.

"The killings that took place here have no comparison in Europe. In two months after the war, more people were killed here than in the four years of war," said Joze Dezman, a historian who heads the government Commission for Concealed Mass Graves.

A task force of the police and state's prosecutor's office has exhumed 12 mass graves and filed two criminal complaints, with no indictments so far, according to the Slovenian Press Agency, March 20, 2008.

A particularly gruesome discovery was the mummified remains of approximately 300 pro-Nazi soldiers from Croatia and Slovenia in a mining shaft in Huda Jama.

They are thought to have been killed with gas, because there are no visible signs of wounds. Piles of military shoes were found at the entrance. "It seems that the victims had to undress and take off their shoes before they were killed," said Joze Balazic, of the Institute for Forensic Medicine in Ljubljana. The bodies were found in an underground passage some 400 meters from the cave entrance, in good condition because they had been covered in lime and the cave had been hermetically sealed with several walls of concrete separated by layers of barren soil. (Javno, 3-4-09, Translation: Karmen Horvat)

Bare skeletons were also found apart from the lime covering, wearing only their shoes and in positions indicating there was movement during a lingering death.

THIS IS WHERE THE WAR WAS ENDING

Slovenia was part of the former Yugoslavia. Dezman said, "These killings took place in Slovenia because this is where the war was ending: this is where the iron curtain was anticipated, this is where refugees found themselves at the end of the war."

He also says that "due to the short time frame, the number of victims, the method of execution and their sheer extent, the reprisal killings of suspected Nazi collaborators and other opponents by Communist authorities in Slovenia could be compared to the biggest crimes of Communism, as well as Nazism, anywhere." (Slovenian Press Agency, March 20, 2008)

Another historian, university professor Mitja Ferenc, has unearthed more than 570 hidden gravesites from World War II. His digs have cracked a psychological barrier in Slovenia and sparked new political debate about the sins of that war, wherein thousands of Germans, Croatians and others on the losing side were killed.

In 1999 he found 1,179 skeletons in a trench near the city of Maribor, where a road bypass was being constructed. [The department of highways pressed to continue the road works, and the (left-wing) government in Ljubljana . . . had no objections, although very likely thousands of corpses were still hidden in the trench. Present investigations revealed that there are at least 15,000, possibly more than 20,000 corpses. The tank trench was

suitable for mass killings; it was big enough to line up POWs and civilians, shoot them with machine guns and cover the corpses with earth. *Frankfurter Allgemaine*, "Slovenia: Massacres After the War," by Karl-Peter Schwarz, 10-16-06.]

In 2007 a new dig began nearby in the Tezno Forest—it's believed as many as 15,000 dead lie in this spot of timberland. Military gear indicates they were Croatians and Germans.

"My point is to find out what's out there. Without excavation, there is no way to know," said Ferenc.

BRITISH DECEIT; STILL NO OFFER OF REGRET

In May 1945, German troops and Croatians were trying to reach Austria in order to surrender to the British rather than Tito's brutal fighters. Tens of thousands of Slovenes, Serbs, Cossacks, Romanians and others joined the frantic flight.

Tamara Griesser-Pecar writes in *A people divided. Slovenia 1941-1946. Occupation, Collaboration, Civil War, Revolution* (Publisher: Boehlau Verlag, Wien 2003) that all Yugoslavs of German ethnic background were declared outlawed by the "Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia" (AVNOJ). Those who survived the horror of the labor camps were expelled from the country.

She speaks of the 60,000 Croatian soldiers and civilians who were massacred on Slovenian soil. Thousands vanished, to be found in recent times as skeletons bound at the wrist with wires. Not all were German sympathizers, but Catholics and other anti-communists fighting in what they considered a civil war. There were also the 25,000 Cossacks and 2000 Domobranci Slovenians who were part of the German army retreating in early May to the valleys of Kaernten in southern Austria, where they surrendered to the British who, promising they were being sent to Italy, forced them into locked railroad cars that instead went directly to the waiting Soviets in Styria and the Tito partisans at the Austrian border—certain death at the hands of their enemies.

"Ferenc said Yugoslavia's Communist authorities persistently refused to acknowledge the executions had taken place and refused to tell relatives where the bodies were buried."

In the Gottschee Horn (Kocevski Rog), 12,000 Slovenians were murdered. In another pit near Ljubljana, Croatians and Cossacks had been murdered—German prisoners were forced to clean out this pit with a "horrible cadaverous smell" and thereafter were murdered themselves.

Ferenc said Yugoslavia's Communist authorities persistently refused to acknowledge the executions had taken place and refused to tell relatives where the bodies were buried. For almost 50 years, people were not allowed to visit the graves. Many of them were destroyed by deliberate explosions or covered by waste. In some places, such as Celje, about 60 kilometers (35 miles) east of Ljubljana, parts of towns were built on them.

"The evidence is being gathered but the fact is that most evidence has been systematically destroyed in the past," Joze Dezman said.

Typifying the ongoing attitude of the Communists is 85-year-old Janez Stanovnik, a partisan fighter as a teenager who held high government positions under Communism.

"I'm not proud of what happened in May and June 1945, but I am proud of what the partisans did during the war," he said. "Is this really something another generation has to pay for—or see used for political capital?" (*Chicago Tribune*, "Wartime heroes, sinful secrets," Christine Spolar, Jan. 29, 2008)

JEWS HUNT FOR BODIES

Sparked by all these discoveries, Jewish groups have undertaken to discover their own mass graves in Ukraine and Russia, which they claim to be the "killing fields" of World War II.

But for all the hundreds of thousands of Jews who are claimed to have been murdered here by the Nazi *Einsatzgruppen,* no remains have shown up in any large numbers. (The *Einsatzgruppen* were special SS task forces whose job was to protect the German fighting forces from behind-the-front attacks by the local population and Communist partisan fighters.)

It is suspicious that little to no excavation is taking place to verify the number of bodies or to identify whether they are Jews or not, or how they were killed. The search parties and excavation teams are made up entirely of Jews, without government or neutral parties involved.

For instance, according to an article at *Y-Net News*, an Israel-based Internet site, published Sept. 8, 2006, a secret private mission called "Kaddish for Ukraine's Jews," chaired by Yehuda Meshi Zahav, began looking for mass graves of Jews massacred during the Second World War. This mission was initiated by the Jewish Congress and French historian/priest Patrick Desbois (author of *Holocaust by Bullets*), with the help and funding of the national holocaust museums in Paris and Washington, D.C.

Around Sept. 1, 2006, this mission uncovered what they say are hundreds of Jewish skeletons in a Ukrainian forest next to the city of Lviv/Lvov.

They say they used metal detectors to detect bullets. When the metal detectors went off, they began digging and, at two meters down, skulls and skeletons began to surface. They say they

counted hundreds, and most were children. They say they recovered German-manufactured bullets marked with the years 1939 and 1941.

This find has been widely publicized in world media as a "holocaust" mass grave, yet no tests have proven the remains to be Jewish, or the perpetrators to be Germans. It is assumed.

We know the Soviets killed thousands of Ukrainian and Polish anti-Communist nationalists before retreating from this area in 1941. There were also terrible massacres of Poles by Ukrainians and Ukrainians by Poles before and especially during World War II.[1] After the war, there were fights between Ukrainians and Russians in the part of Ukraine that Russia got from Poland.

The Kaddish delegation has estimated that 1,800 Jews were buried here—even though they did not excavate and count all the remains. The Ukrainian authorities have agreed to recognize the area as a Jewish burial site, which means the bones can stay where they are. The Kaddish delegation performed a religious ceremony and erected a memorial monument in a matter of two weeks after the announcement of the discovery was made! This kind of haste is usually the mark of a desire for non-investigation.

"There are no substantial remains of either bodies or ashes discovered at Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Chelmno or Auschwitz-Birkenau, all in Poland."

ANOTHER GRAVESITE LOST

Another site that has received a great deal of attention is Gvozdavka, a village in southern Ukraine, near Odessa, where another group of rabbis insist thousands of Jews are buried. It was found by chance in the spring of 2007 when workers digging to lay gas pipelines discovered human bones.

As soon as the bones were discovered, the Jewish community in Odessa requested the authorities to cease construction work. According to a story in *Haaretz*, June 6, 2007, "Mass World War II-era Jewish grave found near Odessa," Rabbi Abraham Wolf announced that the authorities had also agreed to give the Jewish community ownership of the land so it could build a monument commemorating the victims. Odessa Chief Rabbi Shlomo Baksht revealed their plans to fence off the site and erect a monument to the victims that same year.

In a follow-up story eight days later in *Haaretz* (June 14, 2007, "Israeli rabbis help excavate holocaust-era mass grave"), it's reported that a dozen rabbis were on the scene—three of whom were holocaust scholars from Israel, others from the U.S.—and "spent several hours hunting for bones, which they immediately shoveled back into the ground."

The follow-up article stated that Vera Kryzhanivska, who heads the village council, said it would soon discuss a request to hand over control of the meadow to Jewish groups.

Some Jewish community leaders complained that villagers didn't show enough respect for the dead. "How could people just walk past the grave and do nothing?" said Ilia Levitas, the head of Ukraine's Jewish Council. "Where is their Christian mercy?"

Since these two finds in 2006 and 2007, there have been no more claims of mass graves of Jews. As we know, there are no substantial remains of either bodies or ashes discovered at the concentration camp sites of Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Chelmno or Auschwitz-Birkenau, all in Poland. The killing by bullets of Jews that supposedly took place in Ukraine is not proven with any new mass graves, even though Father Patrick Desbois continues to search. He finds a few bodies here and there.

What are we to think? When it comes to Germans and their allies massacred and thrown into pits, we have masses of evidence compiled by official government agencies, even when they are resistant to do so. When it comes to Poles, Ukrainians and other Slavic ethnic groups, we don't find them buried in mass graves by the Germans. When it comes to Jews, we have only the word of Jewish delegations that tens of thousands of Jews are buried in mass graves that they refuse to excavate.

As Ferenc, the Slovenian history professor, remarked of his discoveries: "Without excavation, there is no way to know." ✦

Carolyn Yeager is a Texas-based freelance writer with a special interest in WWII Revisionism. ***Wilhelm Mann*** is a native German speaker and WWII scholar.

ENDNOTE:

1 "The Soviets, having enlarged Soviet Ukraine to the west, deported tens of thousands of the Volhynian elites, mostly Poles, to Siberia and Kazakhstan. These actions ceased only when the Germans invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941." And, "The 1943 decision of Ukrainian nationalists to cleanse (Volhynian Poles) was [...] based upon news of the Soviet victory at Stalingrad" (with the expectation of the end of German occupation). "Ukrainian partisans killed about 50,000 Volhynian Poles and forced tens of thousands more to flee in 1943." Later the Poles turned the tables on the Ukrainians. (From *The Causes of Ukrainian-Polish Ethnic Cleansing 1943*, Timothy Snyder, Yale University, 2003.)

SUGGESTED READING:

Clifford Barnett: *Poland—Its People—Its Society—Its Culture*, HRAF Press, New Haven, Conn., Survey of World Cultures, 1958.

German-Polish declaration of the chairman of the Bishops Conference on occasion of the 70th anniversary of the beginning of World War II. "The reconciliation between our nations is a gift." (*Die Versoehnung zwischen unseren Nationen ist ein Geschenk.*) *Die Tagespost*, June 27, 2009, page 5.

Gerhard Frey, *Antwort an Warschau* ("response to Warsaw"), FZ –Verlag, 2009.

Louis FitzGibbon, *Katyn—A Crime without Parallel*, Scribner's Sons, New York, 1971.

Maerkische Allgemeine (a German newspaper), Aug. 29, 2009, *Geschichte: Die bisherigen Opferzahlen sind falsch* ("History: The present loss figures are wrong").

Junge Freiheit ("Young Freedom"), *Keine Entschaedigung fuer juedisches vermoegen* ("No redemption for Jewish property"), Aug. 28, 2009.

FROM THE JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2010 ISSUE

The Odd Death of Mary Pinchot Meyer

WHEN *THE WASHINGTON POST* REPORTED on a murdered Georgetown socialite in October 1964, they chose to omit the most important details: Mary Pinchot Meyer (1920-1964) had been President John F. Kennedy's last great flame. They had done hallucinogenic drugs together, obtained from 1960s counter-culture guru Timothy Leary, in the White House; and previous to this affair she had been married to CIA operative Cord Meyer. The following account reveals the sordid details.

BY VICTOR THORN

Mary Pinchot Meyer knew things she wasn't supposed to know, especially about those in D.C.'s elite media, political and intelligence circles. One of Timothy Leary's associates summarized her death as "one of the biggest cover-ups in D.C. history."

She was born into one of Pennsylvania's most prominent political families, and at least initially, Ms. Pinchot followed in their footsteps. After attending Vassar, where she became close friends with CIA super-spook James Angleton's future wife, the rising young star began writing for United Press and *Mademoiselle*. But with a mindset geared more toward Greenwich Village than Wall Street, she eventually pursued a course that was decidedly more unconventional and non-conformist.

In 1945, Ms. Pinchot married Cord Meyer, who proved to be one of the most intriguing intelligence figures in American history. At the time, Meyer held memberships in the United World Federalists group and the American Veterans Committee (AVC), which was founded by the CIA. In 1947, he met Timothy Leary at the AVC, who later became his nemesis.

By the early 1950s, CIA Director Allen Dulles recruited Meyer into "the Company," and over the next two decades, he went from being chief of the International Organizations Division (IOD), which infiltrated leftist groups, to one of the primary masterminds behind Operation CHAOS (a domestic project to spy on the student anti-war movement). A number of different researchers claim Meyer served as Bill Clinton's handler in London during his fledgling years as a CIA asset. Meyer filled other agency roles, including assistant deputy director of plans (known as the "dirty tricks department"), and was one of the principal operatives for Project Mockingbird, where CIA stories were planted in various media outlets. With millions of "black budget" dollars at his disposal, some speculate he may have been one of the Watergate "Deep Throats." Even more interestingly, Ms. Pinchot could have also done journalistic assignments for the CIA during the 1950s.

Ms. Pinchot's connection to the media is important because her sister, Toni, was married to Ben Bradlee, executive editor of *The Washington Post*. Prior to this assignment, Bradlee worked for the United States Information Exchange (USIE) in Paris from 1952-53. He was also close friends with Allen Dulles, plus *The Washington Post's* Phil Graham, husband of Katherine Graham. The USIE disseminated propaganda for the CIA and Frank Wisner's Project Mockingbird; and while Bradlee resided in Europe, he planted stories for Dulles & Co.

For years, *The Washington Post* has acted as a hand puppet for the Bilderberg-CIA cabal; and since Bradlee and Toni Pinchot often dined alone with Jack and Jackie Kennedy at the White House, their media-political worlds bordered on being incestuous. A prime example of this arrangement can be found in Watergate. Bradlee held a long-standing grudge against Richard Nixon; and since the CIA used his newspaper to deflect attention away from their role in the break-in, a convenient "buffer" prevented American citizens from discovering the truth about this landmark event.

CLANDESTINE GENIUS

Quite possibly the most important figure in this menagerie of interconnected characters was the CIA's counterintelligence chief and FBI liaison, James Jesus Angleton. Not only

were he and his wife, Cicely, close friends with Ms. Pinchot, but Angleton's staunchest supporter was Meyer. Angleton's role as the "spook's spook" was so prevalent that most of the information on John F. Kennedy in J. Edgar Hoover's files was derived from him.

During the latter part of his life, Angleton admitted to Joan Bross (whose husband was an important CIA member) that he bugged Ms. Pinchot's bedroom and telephones. As a result, much of his data concerning Timothy Leary came either directly, or clandestinely, from Ms. Meyer.

Angleton's shadowy past extended back to his days in the OSS when stationed in Sicily during WWII. There, he recruited Mafia members for the Allies, thus forging long-standing ties to la Cosa Nostra. After cementing these relationships with Corsican drug traffickers, he also used them for other counterintelligence operations. Doug Valentine, author of *The Phoenix Program*, has gone on record, saying, "Angleton ran the CIA's narcotics operations, in league with the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, until 1971." Equally as important, Michael Collins Piper points out in *Final Judgment* that Angleton served as the primary channel between U.S. and Israeli intelligence; thus creating even deeper ties with organized crime members such as Meyer Lansky.

On October 12, 1964, 11 months after JFK's assassination and two weeks after the Warren Commission report was made public, Mary Pinchot Meyer finished a painting and went for a walk along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal towpath in Georgetown. Mechanic Henry Wiggins was fixing a car on Canal Road and heard a woman cry out. Wiggins heard two gunshots and ran to a low wall looking upon the path where he saw a "black man in a light jacket, dark slacks, and a dark cap standing over the body of a white woman." Ms. Meyer's body had two bullet wounds, one at the back of the head and another in her heart. An FBI forensic expert later suggested the gun that killed Mary had been fired at close range, "possibly point-blank."

AFFAIR IN CAMELOT

By 1959, after a series of affairs and personal tragedies, Ms. Pinchot and Meyer divorced. She inherited a significant amount of family money after her divorce. Now freer than she'd been in ages, Ms. Pinchot entered the most dramatic phase of her life by beginning an affair with the president of the United States.

Ms. Pinchot first met John Kennedy during her college days; then she and Meyer became their Georgetown neighbors in the mid-1950s. Her affair—which endured from Jan-

uary 1962 to November 1963—has subsequently been verified by Secret Service agents, who charted more than 40 visits to the White House. Further, on Feb. 23, 1976, close friend and journalist James Truitt divulged the entire story to *The National Enquirer*. Interestingly, after this story's publication, Truitt's widow revealed that her deceased husband's papers, which chronicled 30 years of government-related secrets, were stolen. She stated that Angleton had expressed a great desire to obtain them.

Those close to Kennedy and Ms. Pinchot said their relationship extended beyond being merely sexual. In *The Georgetown Ladies Social Club*, C. David Heymann wrote that Ms. Pinchot not only sat in on Oval Office meetings with the president and his aides, but also spent the night with Kennedy when Marilyn Monroe supposedly "committed suicide." Kennedy even made a trip with his lover to the Pinchot family mansion in 1963.

"Ms. Pinchot explained how she wanted to run an LSD session and learn how to 'brainwash' in order to trip with a 'very powerful politician' in D.C."

'TURN ON, TUNE IN, DROP OUT'

Ms. Pinchot's affair with Kennedy involved more than mere adulterous romps. In his autobiography *Flashbacks*, 1960s countercultural icon Timothy Leary describes how he was sought out by Ms. Pinchot.

"There was something calculated about Mary: That tough hit you get from people who live in the hard political world," said Leary. "She seemed like the ultimate insider."

What would a Georgetown socialite want from a man who would become the nation's most renowned psychedelic guru? The answer: drugs. During their meetings at Harvard, where they also began an affair, Ms. Pinchot told Leary that the CIA had a great interest in LSD for brainwashing and interrogation purposes.

In *Flashbacks*, Leary recounts Ms. Pinchot's words: "You don't really understand what's happening in Washington with drugs, do you? The guys who run things—I mean the guys who *really* run things—are very interested in psychology; and drugs in particular. They want to use drugs for warfare, for espionage, for brainwashing, for control." She also described the government's vast COINTELPRO operations that were used to infiltrate various organizations that posed a threat to their power base.

There was more. Ms. Pinchot explained how she wanted to run an LSD session and learn how to "brainwash" in order to trip with a "very powerful politician" in Washington who would remain nameless. According to Ms. Pinchot, she and approximately seven other Georgetown women were plotting to "turn on" the world's political and military leaders with LSD to make them less violent and more peaceful. Since the Cold War was in full swing, this move would supposedly avert a global nuclear holocaust.

Was this plan to feed mind-altering drugs to D.C.'s elite simply a cover story, or something imagined? Leary wasn't sure, and since he had cultivated plenty of CIA ties of his own, he eventually gave Ms. Pinchot some LSD, which was still legal at the time. Strangely enough, Leary also harbored an intense dislike for Ms. Pinchot's ex-husband, which extended back to when both were members of the American Veterans Committee. Meyer had tried to eradicate leftist student organizations, and was now, of course, an integral part of the CIA.

TRIPPING THE WHITE HOUSE FANTASTIC

Now in possession of Leary's LSD, Ms. Pinchot continued her affair with JFK. According to her diary, in July 1962, the couple smoked marijuana in a White House bedroom; then took LSD together before getting intimate. Kennedy also told her that he had tried other substances, including hashish and cocaine.

Due to their LSD use, along with Ms. Pinchot's grandiose scheme to make world leaders more benign, the question remains: Was JFK's worldview also being transformed? Is this why Kennedy wanted to withdraw troops from Vietnam, sign a nuclear test ban treaty, open communications with the Soviet Union and Fidel Castro and effectively shift away from the *Pax*

THE COINTELPRO CONNECTION

Ms. Pinchot once told Timothy Leary: "The CIA creates the radical journals and student organizations and runs them with deep-cover agents. Dissident organizations in academia are also controlled."

She went on to tell him the CIA was aware of his LSD experiments, and CIA agents were glad he was doing their research for them. In 1967, *Ramparts* magazine exposed the CIA's role in creating the National Student Association, which was overseen by Cord Meyer. This program eventually became Operation CHAOS, in which anti-war groups were infiltrated. Bill and Hillary Clinton functioned as operatives under CHAOS.

Americana policies of our military-industrial-banking complex? Can a fitting example of Ms. Pinchot's influence be found in Kennedy's commencement address at American University, where his pacifist views were particularly pronounced?

OUTED IN PHOENIX

JFK and Ms. Pinchot managed to keep their affair semi-quiet until January 1963, when *Washington Post* publisher Graham blew their cover during a drunken speech at the American Newspaper Editors conference in Phoenix. Graham and his wife, Katherine, were an integral part of the Georgetown social scene, where a large portion of Washington's journalists, CIA members, State Department employees, plus Harvard and Princeton alumni, were to be found. During the 1950s and 1960s, these cliques were arguably the real moving force in our nation's capital. Privy to plenty of gossip, as well as being an uncontrollable drunkard, Graham revealed at the Associated Press dinner in 1963 that JFK's new favorite mistress was Ms. Pinchot.

After being quickly removed from the podium, Graham was placed in a sanitarium until August 1963. Upon release, he promptly "committed suicide" at his Virginia ranch by blowing his brains out with a shotgun. However, in an article entitled *The High and the Mighty: JFK, MPM [Mary Pinchot Meyer—Ed.], LSD & the CIA*, G.J. Krupey tells how he "got a call from a woman who claims that she knew for a fact that it was murder."

TARGET: TEXAS

On Nov. 22, 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in broad daylight as his limousine rolled through downtown Dallas. Countless books have been written about this tragic event, but we'll focus on only one individual—Meyer—who was well aware of his ex-wife's affair with the president due to Angleton's surveillance. There had also been longstanding animosity between these two men that extended back to the 1950s when Kennedy was a senator. While serving as a journalist, Meyer snubbed JFK and refused to give him an interview—a move Kennedy never forgot.

Kenn Thomas, editor of Steamshovel Press, said Meyer was definitely involved in the Kennedy assassination as a point man. He cites Howard St. John Hunt, son of E. Howard Hunt, who spoke on April 28, 2007, about his father's deathbed confession.

"I think LBJ settled on Meyer as an opportunist (like himself), and a man who had very little left to him in life ever since JFK had taken Cord's wife as one of his mistresses," admitted the younger Hunt.

CORD MEYER & ONE WORLD GOVERNMENT

Throughout his intelligence career, Meyer was a fierce advocate for the burgeoning American empire. The following quote published in the book *A Very Private Woman* by Nina Burleigh and attributed to Meyer reveals his twisted view about imposing world government on U.S. citizens: "Our real choice is not whether we are going to get world government; we are going to get it in a very few years. It is fundamentally the question of world government by conquest and empire or world government by voluntary and national consent." Above, Cord and Mary on their wedding day.

MURDER IN GEORGETOWN

One month after the Kennedy assassination, investigative reporter Leo Damore asserts that Angleton of the CIA had Ms. Pinchot placed under 24-hour surveillance. Not only was her phone tapped, her house wired and her mail intercepted, but agents also broke into her residence on several occasions to search her notes and letters. Meanwhile, in a meeting with Leary, Ms. Pinchot frantically presented a possible motive for the Kennedy assassination. "They couldn't control him anymore," she said. "He was changing too fast. They've covered everything up."

Because of her intimate, personal knowledge, insider's claim Ms. Pinchot's name appeared in numerous classified government documents that are still not available for scrutiny. Writing for *The New York Post*, Damore addressed the key

issue: "Meyer [Ms. Pinchot] had access to the highest levels. She was involved in illegal drug activity. What do you think it would do to the beatification of Kennedy if this woman said, 'It wasn't Camelot; it was Caligula's court'?"

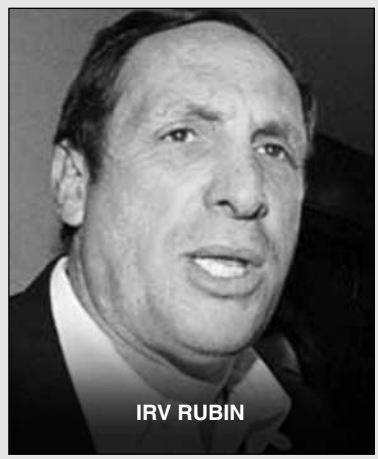
On Oct. 12, 1964, while strolling along Georgetown's C&O Canal Towpath in the early afternoon (a place, coincidentally, where she used to walk with Jackie Kennedy), Ms. Pinchot was shot at close range in the chest and left temple. Although the crime was pinned on a derelict black man named Raymond Crump, witnesses said the shooter didn't fit Crump's description.

Capt. George Hunter White, a high-ranking CIA employee heavily involved in the CIA's MK-ULTRA/LSD mind control experiments, once said in a letter to Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, a major player in the MK-ULTRA operation: "I was a very minor missionary, actually a heretic, but I toiled wholeheartedly in the vineyards because it was fun, fun, fun. Where else could a red-blooded American boy lie, kill, cheat, steal, rape and pillage with the sanction and blessing of the All-Highest?"

The most controversial issue in TBR's history?
'Revenge of the Neanderthal'

The May/June 2010 issue . . .

Do the descendants of the Neanderthal live among us today? What have they contributed to modern civilization? Anything? Or are they simply our destroyers? This all-new special edition of the bi-monthly historical journal, THE BARNES REVIEW, addresses this controversial topic as it has never been before. It was assembled by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto and prolific writer, lecturer and radio show host Michael Collins Piper, author of eight books and a member of TBR's contributing editors' board.


IRV RUBIN

"Revenge of the Neanderthal" is a provocative study of what may well be the most explosive historical and anthropological secret of all time—one that scientists, archeologists, philosophers, theologians and other "scholars" prefer to ignore. Framed around a ground-breaking monograph by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto, "Revenge of the Neanderthal" is supplemented with a vast array of material that points toward a new assessment of history (both ancient and modern) that could very well explain the origins of what may well be the most-written and most-talked-about phenomenons of recorded history: the problem of "anti-Semitism." Don't miss this special issue of THE BARNES REVIEW. Price: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each.

Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Inside U.S. add $5 S&H on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. Outside the U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for best S&H to your nation. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See more on the Internet at www.BarnesReview.com.

In an interview for Steamshovel Press, Deborah Davis, author of a scathing biography on Katherine Graham, said, "It had all the earmarks of a professional assassination." Damore agreed, saying that he was told by a CIA associate that Ms. Pinchot's murder was a professional hit. Self-proclaimed CIA contract agent Robert Morrow contends that he was told by Treasury Deputy Comptroller Marshall Diggs that Ms. Pinchot was killed because she "knew too much about the Company, the Cuban operations and the president's assassination."

Although police quickly determined that Ms. Pinchot's death was related either to a robbery, assault or attempted rape, others knew differently. Leary felt that Angleton was behind the hit; while Angleton—using more of his paranoid distraction techniques—told famed journalist Joe Alsop that "the 'real' killer was still at large; and, in his opinion, all signs pointed to a Russian mole whose identity Meyer uncovered during visits to the White House." Publisher Myrna Firestone concluded that the CIA played a direct role in the slaying; whereas in a declassified, heavily redacted FBI memo uncovered by author Nina Burleigh and revealed in her book *A Very Private Woman*, former CIA Director Richard Helms admitted the agency was involved in the murder. Also named was Angleton.

Finally, although he remained Angleton's most ardent supporter, Meyer's personal assistant, Carol Delaney, said her boss knew that Crump didn't kill his ex-wife. But, still a "Company" man, there was no possibility of blaming them for it. However, in February 2001—six weeks before his death—when asked who killed Ms. Pinchot, Meyer provided a deathbed confession from a D.C. nursing home. "The same sons of bitches that killed John F. Kennedy."

Just a few minutes after the shooting of Mary Pinchot Meyer, a black man named Raymond Crump Jr. was arrested near the murder scene. No gun was ever found, and Crump was never linked to any gun of the type used to murder Ms. Meyer. Crump's lawyer, Dovey Roundtree, was convinced of his innocence. A civil rights lawyer who defended him for free, she argued that Crump was so timid and feeble-minded that if he had been guilty he would have confessed everything while being interrogated by the police. No newspaper reports identified the true work of Ms. Meyer's former husband, Cord Meyer. He was described as a government official or an author. A large number of journalists knew that Ms. Meyer had been married to a senior CIA officer. They also knew that she had been having an affair with JFK. None of this was reported in the mainstream press. In fact, the judge ruled that the private life of Ms. Meyer could not be mentioned in court. In 1965, Crump was acquitted of the Mary Meyer murder.

ANOTHER PATSY

When Crump was finally brought to trial, the Washington courtroom was filled with CIA and FBI agents. Although ultimately found not guilty of this crime, Crump was the ideal "fall guy." Damore provided a fitting overview. "He [Crump] was the perfect patsy, better even than Lee Harvey Oswald. Mary Meyer [Ms. Pinchot] was killed by a well-trained professional hit man, very likely somebody connected to the CIA. After the assassination [of JFK], Meyer [Ms. Pinchot] had become a very inconvenient woman, the former mistress of one of the world's most powerful political leaders and the ex-wife of a CIA honcho.

"The feeling of the agency was that here's somebody who knows too much for her own good. She knows the Warren Commission Report, released shortly before her death, is nothing but a grandiose cover-up. She knows about the Mafia, the Cubans and the agency, and how any one of them could have conspired to eliminate Kennedy."

Although it's not generally in vogue to mention, Ms. Pinchot could have also been well aware of JFK's bitter dispute with Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

THE LITTLE BLACK BOOK

When news first broke that Ms. Pinchot had been murdered, Anne Truitt, who was residing in Japan, made an urgent call to Mary's sister, Toni, in Washington. Anne was married

to journalist Jim Truitt, who was best friends with Mary's sister. He also broke the story of Ms. Pinchot's affair with JFK to *The National Enquirer* in 1976. Truitt told Toni that Ms. Pinchot possessed a handwritten diary that contained revelations about her affair with Kennedy, and that they better find it before the authorities did. Immediately after placing this call, Anne Truitt also phoned Angleton.

Toni and her husband, Ben Bradlee, raced to Ms. Pinchot's house, and upon arrival, found Angleton (nicknamed "The Locksmith") already inside. After frantically searching through the house and an adjacent structure on two different occasions (where they yet again found Angleton prowling around inside), Toni eventually discovered a six-inch-by-eight-inch, 50-page diary that made references to Ms. Pinchot's affair and LSD use with Kennedy in the White House. This information was later corroborated by Bradlee. Ms. Pinchot was indeed a dangerous woman.

Inconceivably, Toni turned the diary over to Angleton, who told them he burned it. But, being that he compiled information rather than destroy it, Angleton kept the diary, made copies and locked it in his safe. Years later, he returned it to Toni, but by that time, who knows how many were blackmailed with this data.

"Who was Leary, really? Some researchers, including Mark Riebling and G.J. Krupey, provide ample evidence that Leary was a CIA agent his entire career."

GEORGETOWN SOCIAL CIRCLES

Prior to revealing the final piece to this puzzle, it's essential to review the interconnectedness of each character mentioned in this article. First, Ms. Pinchot married the CIA's Meyer, who had already developed a grudge against Leary. Ms. Pinchot later had an affair with Leary and procured drugs from him. She also met JFK while in college, and was neighbors with him in Georgetown. Meyer held a decade-long resentment against Kennedy.

One of Ms. Pinchot's best friends in college was Cicely D'Autremont, who eventually married Angleton. Meyer became Angleton's closest ally in the CIA. Within these same circles, Mary's sister, Toni, married Ben Bradlee of *Washington Post* fame who was also suspected of being a CIA operative. Bradlee was employed by Phil Graham, who, along with his wife Katherine, hosted soirees every weekend, where Beltway insiders congregated to gossip, conspire and eavesdrop. Graham, Kennedy and Ms. Pinchot were all dead within 14 months of each other.

JAMES JESUS ANGLETON
Found prowling inside Ms. Meyer's house after the murder.

A VAST CONSPIRACY?

When considering the ramifications of a president and his mistress using LSD in the White House, could there be an even darker element to this scenario? Is there any chance that Ms. Pinchot was part of a CIA mind control experiment, with JFK being an MK-ULTRA guinea pig? CIA Director Dulles admitted in 1963 that the agency used sex as bait (i.e., "honey pots") during the course of intelligence gathering. Subsequently, G.J. Krupey asked, "What other world leader could they try their theories out on while observing him in closely monitored, intimate situations?"

Consider: On April 13, 1953, the CIA launched MK-ULTRA, the most notorious mind-control program in our nation's history. At this time, Ms. Pinchot was already married to operative Meyer, and may have done CIA contract work herself. In the spring of 1962, she sought out Leary to obtain LSD, and in July 1962, she and JFK took drugs together.

The biggest variable at this point is: Who was Leary, really? It has already been established that he had met Meyer in 1947 at the AMV. Some researchers, including Mark Riebling and G.J. Krupey, provide ample evidence that Leary was a CIA agent his entire career.

They point out that while teaching in Oakland from 1954 to 1959, Leary developed a personality test, which was utilized by the CIA. His colleague on this project was Frank Barron, who began his association with the CIA in 1953. In 1960, Barron began funding the Harvard Psychedelic Drug Research Center and recruited Leary from the West Coast. As Riebling shows, Leary admitted that the money for his drug

studies originated from "powerful people in Washington."

One of the CIA's shadow organizations was the Society for Human Ecology, which funneled $25 million into the research of mind-altering drugs at Harvard and other universities. The chairman of the Department of Social Relations at Harvard was CIA agent Henry A. Murray. He served as Leary's mentor during the early 1960s and likewise developed personality tests for the OSS and CIA.

Riebling further shows how, after he was forced to resign from Harvard, Leary came under the tutelage of William Mellon Hitchcock, who founded a CIA front group called the International Foundation for Internal Freedom. Hitchcock also allowed Leary to use his Millbrook mansion to perform drug research. One of Leary's associates and drug advocates at this time was Al Hubbard, another figure linked to the CIA, while also an undercover agent for the government and defense industry.

Finally, as the 1960s drew to a close, Leary resided at the Brotherhood of Eternal Love headquarters, which was maintained by Ronald Stark. Similar to the others, Stark had been a CIA operative since 1960. Stark and the brotherhood financed many of Leary's travels during this period.

If, indeed, Leary was a CIA asset, and considering Ms. Pinchot's marriage to CIA spook Meyer; how should we view her affair with JFK? Did she act as a Mata Hari, a simple thrill-seeking hedonist, or a dupe of the CIA? Likewise, was Kennedy an unwitting test subject facilitated by Ms. Pinchot? After all, following the Bay of Pigs catastrophe, didn't Kennedy express his hatred of the CIA and threaten to shatter them into a thousand pieces and scatter their remains to the wind? If Ms. Pinchot acted as a conduit between Leary and Kennedy, was their use of drugs an attempt to discredit the president?

In his book, *Brothers: The Hidden History of the Kennedy Years*, author David Talbot asserts, "The president's unconventional mistress was engaged in a mind control experiment aimed not at the Kremlin, but the White House."

Such practices weren't foreign to the CIA, especially with madmen like George Hunter White at the helm. He was in charge of Operation Midnight Climax where prostitutes gave unsuspecting "johns" drugs to see how they'd react, while he watched from behind a one-way mirror. Could Ms. Pinchot and JFK simply be more prestigious subjects of Operation Midnight Climax, with the White House replacing a bordello?

Ms. Meyer is a woman who remains cloaked in shadows. She was obviously connected, a quasi-insider, and she knew the secrets of "Camelot." And it was this forbidden knowledge that, many suspect, got her killed one sunny afternoon in Georgetown, less than a year after JFK was assassinated in Dallas. ✦

Victor Thorn is a hard-hitting researcher, journalist and the author of many books on 9-11 and the New World Order, available from First Amendment Books. These include *9-11 Evil: The Israeli Role in 9-11* and *Phantom Flight 93.*

Drug addict and so-called counter-culture guru Timothy Leary once remarked in 1978 an interview with a national magazine that "the entire LSD movement was sponsored originally by the CIA, to whom I give great credit. I would not be here today if it had not been for the foresight and prestige of the CIA psychologists. So give the CIA credit for being truly an *intelligent* agency."

SOURCES:

Burleigh, Nina, *A Very Private Woman,* Bantam Books, New York, 1998.

Heymann, C. David, *The Georgetown Ladies Social Club,* Atria Books, NY, 2003.

Leary, Timothy, *Flashbacks: An Autobiography*, J.P. Tarcher, Inc., Los Angeles, 1983.

Lee, Martin A. & Shlain, Bruce, *Acid Dreams: The Complete Social History of LSD: The CIA, the Sixties, and Beyond,* Grove Weidenfeld, New York, 1985.

Deborah Davis interview, in *Steamshovel Press Magazine # 6.*

Krupey, G.J., "The High and the Mighty: JFK, MPM, LSD & the CIA," in *Steamshovel Press,* #12.

Hayes, Ben, *The Death of Mary Pinchot Meyer,* http://mcadams.posc.mu.edu. [There is very little on the web on Mary Pinchot Meyer. The top ranking page of course is on the McAdams website. Written by Ben Hayes it attempts to show that there is nothing suspicious about the murder of Meyer.—Ed.]

Riebling, Mark, "Tinker, Tailor, Stoner, Spy*,"* http://home.dti.net/lawserv/leary.html.

In the Battle of Actium, in western Greece, on September 2, 31 B.C., Mark Antony attempted a breakout with his fleet to escape Octavianus's blockade and regroup in Egypt. With his large ships, he sailed out of the Ambracic Gulf and engaged Agrippa's navy. Though Antony's naval forces fought valiantly, they were unable to counter Agrippa's vast numerical superiority. Under the eyes of both armies, the tide turned against Antony. The commanders of Antony's land forces promptly surrendered without a fight. Here Antony, with Cleopatra, points out to sea before the battle, probably discussing strategy, in a painting created in 1769 by Johann Heinrich Tischbein the Elder.

FROM THE MARCH/APRIL 2010 ISSUE

Antony & Cleopatra:
A Populist Point of View

EGYPT HAS EVER BEEN A LAND OF UNSOLVED MYSTERY, of tragedy and dramatic episodes. Her myths are so mingled with her history and prehistory that her authentic origins are even more uncertain than once were the sources of the Nile. The Western world has always been fascinated by Cleopatra VII (69-30 B.C.). But ethnically she was not a true Egyptian; her blood was Greek (Macedonian). Yet certain interests persist in trying to portray her as a Negro. Here is the romantic traditional saga of one of Egypt's classic, timeless tales: the death of Cleopatra, as related by the great populist Thomas Watson in 1908 in his *Sketches from Roman History*. The book looks at the history of Rome from a farmer's perspective instead of the usual imperialistic one. This article was adapted from that long-lost book.

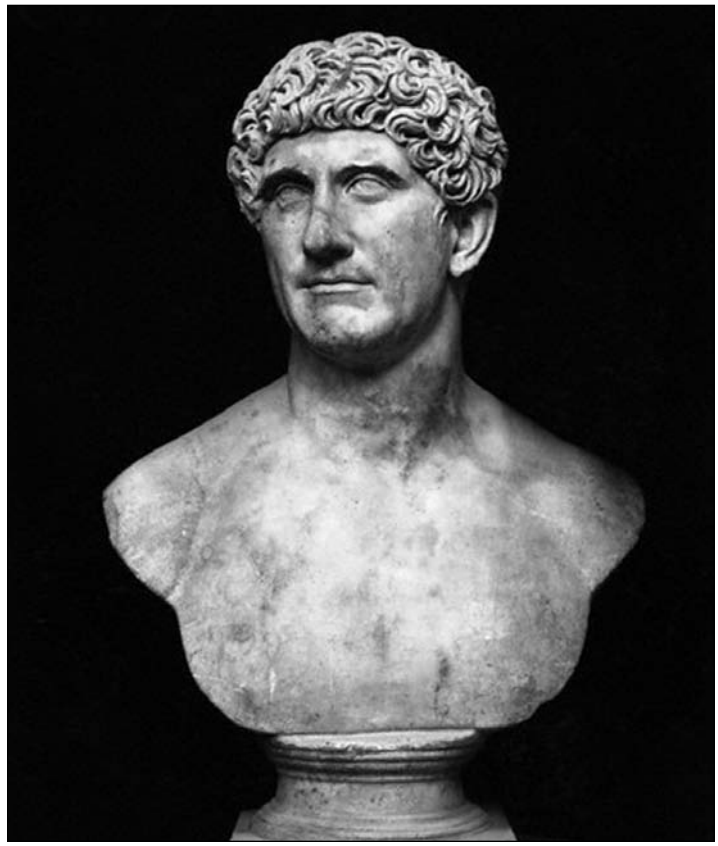
BY THOMAS E. WATSON

The youthful Moses was initiated into the secrets of the Egyptian religion, and who will dogmatically deny that what he learned deeply colored the laws and religion of the Jews? If that be so, who can measure the extent to which we ourselves are influenced by the religion of the great temple of Karnak, by the faith that was the support of the throne of the pharaohs?

Alexandria of today may give little physical evidence of venerable age, but one is impressed with its antiquity when he recalls that it was there that Alexander the Great slept in his coffin of gold, and the fierce beginning of the Christian religion emphasized its bloody conquest over paganism by tearing to pieces in the streets the learned and lovely pagan teacher, Hypatia (A.D. 370-415).

The story of the native race is one of almost continuous and cruel servitude. Slaves to the conqueror the Egyptians have been from time immemorial, and slaves they are today.

Some years ago, they had a ruler who was splendidly lavish in his extravagance. He spent everything that he could lay his hands on, and when his supply of money was exhausted, he was taught the trick of issuing bonds. The Rothschilds and other European usurers were glad to get mortgages on so fertile a country as Egypt, and they eagerly bought the khedive's bonds. When they had secured a sufficient number, they



Bust of Mark Antony (83-30 B.C.). He had a thick head of curly hair and rugged looks that some might consider coarse but that had a certain appeal to many women.

CLEOPATRA'S BARGE, painting by Frederick Bridgman. Shakespeare presented this colorful description of Cleopatra's royal barge: "The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,/Burn'd on the water: the poop was beaten gold; Purple the sails, and so perfumed that/The winds were love-sick with them; the oars were silver,/Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made/The water which they beat to follow faster,/As amorous of their strokes. For her own person,/It beggar'd all description: she did lie/In her pavilion—cloth-of-gold of tissue—/O'er-picturing that Venus where we see/The fancy outwork nature: on each side her/Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,/With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem/To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. . ."

stopped buying and demanded payment of interest.

The khedive had no money to pay with and, in the long run, Great Britain and France took possession of Egypt in behalf of the bondholders. Then, through a blunder of the French ministry, Great Britain became sole landlord of Egypt. In the process of quieting the title (1882), it became necessary for this Christian country to bombard Alexandria, slaughter many of the Egyptians and send their champion (Ahmed Arabi Bey; aka Arabi Pasha) into captivity; but they finally got full possession, and the land of the pharaohs is now ruled by the English for the benefit of the Jews.

* * *

Cleopatra was born in 67 B.C. [Most authorities say 69 B.C.—Ed.] She was the daughter of King Ptolemy XI, who died in the year 51 B.C., leaving a will in which he bequeathed his kingdom to his daughter Cleopatra, and his eldest son Ptolemy. He directed that these two, brother and sister, should marry—this being an Egyptian royal custom. Cleopatra was proud, self-willed, accomplished and seductive. She spoke several languages, and had a fascination of manner that was irresistible.

There was a certain man named Pothinus, a eunuch, who was the tutor of the boy king, Ptolemy, and this eunuch was ambitious. He wished to rule Egypt through his pupil. Therefore he intrigued against Cleopatra, declaring that she was meditating on a plan to secure the throne for herself alone, by calling in the Romans to her aid. The fact that the eldest son of Pompey the Great had been in Alexandria two years before, and had become her lover, gave some color to the accusations of the eunuch.

Rioting took place in the streets, and Cleopatra, believing that Pothinus meant to have her killed, fled toward Arabia. Here she raised an army and marched on Pelusium. Her husband, the boy king, also collected an army, and he advanced to meet her.

At this time it was that the fugitive Pompey the Great came to Egypt, where he expected friendship from the children of Ptolemy XI, since it was his influence that had replaced their father on the throne.

But the unfortunate Pompey, having lost all his power to do more good or harm, had no mercy to expect from the cruel ministers of Ptolemy. They pretended to welcome the fugitive, but secret orders that Pompey be killed were given, and he was murdered.

Caesar soon landed at Alexandria, where he turned in horror from the embalmed head of his rival, and hotly denounced the criminals, Pothinus and Achihlas.

After learning that the two armies of Cleopatra and Ptolemy were confronting each other, and that civil war was about to begin, he ordered that both should disband forces and submit their dispute to him for adjustment.

Ptolemy, cunningly advised by Pothinus, did not disband his army, but appeared before Caesar, paid his court in the most deferential manner, and misrepresented the facts of the case as well as he possibly could.

Cleopatra disbanded her troops but did not appear before Caesar. She knew that in the attempt to reach Alexandria she would fall into the hands of Ptolemy's soldiers, and that Pothinus would put her to death.

Indeed it was only when Caesar sent the message a second time that she knew he was expecting her, for Pothinus had intercepted the first message.

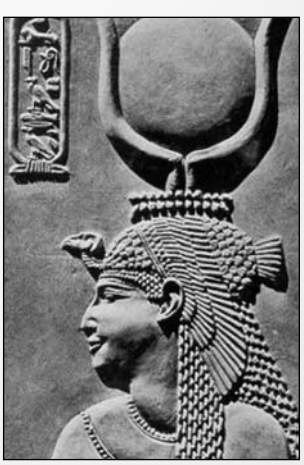
To reach Caesar in safety, she resorted to a clever stratagem. Aided by faithful servants, she went to Alexandria in the night; as a bale of goods and upon the shoulders of Apollodorus, a Sicilian, she was carried into the royal palace, and into Caesar's room. At his feet, Apollodorus laid down his burden, and the beautiful young queen rose from the uncorded bale of goods; and with her luminous eyes, her musical voice, her voluptuous person, her bewitching manners, the sorceress of the Nile made instant conquest of the amatory Roman. Caesar became Cleopatra's champion, her lover, her entranced devotee.

A war followed—in which Caesar narrowly escaped ruin.

After Ptolemy and Pothinus had been defeated and slain, Caesar lingered on, in Egypt, when his legions were urgently needed in Asia, in Africa, in Spain and even in Italy. So in-

ONLY ONE VERIFIABLE DEPICTION?

What are said to be the only contemporary sculptures of Cleopatra in existence are carved into a wall at the famous temple of Hathor at Dendera (or Tentyra), like the well-preserved one shown here. She looks nothing like later depictions of her, but has an odd chubby appearance, like a well-fed hamster. Her cartouche (her name in hieroglyphs) is at upper left. She is depicted as Hathor herself, the goddess of love, music and beauty, with horns representing the horns of a cow, also symbolic of the crescent Moon. A hymn to Hathor says: "Thou art the mistress of jubilation . . . the mistress of music, the queen of the harp playing, the lady of the choral dance, the queen of wreath weaving, the mistress of inebriety without end." At right, this image from Dendera has been identified by some researchers as an image of Cleopatra. Others say it is the goddess Hathor. However, a royal cartouche appears at left.



fatuated was he with Cleopatra that he planned with her a pleasure journey up the Nile. They fitted out a vast and sumptuous houseboat, upon which preparation was made for every kind of luxury, entertainment and dissipation.

But the Roman legionaries murmured mutinously, the officers protested that duty called them away and, thus, almost by force, Caesar was torn from the arms of this wonderful and most dangerous woman.

After he had finished a series of victories, Caesar wrote to Cleopatra to meet him in Rome. She went, taking with her the boy she had borne to her imperial lover. This child was named Caesarion.

Taking up her residence in Caesar's villa on the right bank of the Tiber, she held splendid court there as the mistress of the foremost man of all the world. The satellites of Caesar paid homage to her, and even Cicero sought her friendship.

After the assassination of Caesar, she returned to Egypt.

Caesar had, as a matter of form and policy [and Egyptian tradition—Ed.], caused her to marry her younger brother—also named Ptolemy—and soon after Cleopatra's return from Rome, this brother and husband died. She was suspected of having had him poisoned, in order that she might reign alone.

After the Battle of Philippi, in which Mark Antony defeated the army of Brutus and Cassius, the Roman world was at the feet of the avengers of Caesar.

Cleopatra had really sympathized with that side during the struggle, and had sent a fleet to support it; but a tempest destroyed the fleet and Cassius, who was near at hand with his army, had compelled the Egyptian queen to send him troops. A part of the Egyptian navy also joined Cassius, but without orders from the queen.

Now that Antony was master of the east, he sent to Cleopatra, commanding her to appear before him at Tarsus, in Cilicia, to explain and defend her conduct during the war.

And with this message, which compelled the queen to come to him as before her judge, begins the most marvelous and dramatic love-story that history records. Poets, from the lowest to the highest, have sung of it and never tire of it. From Shakespeare's clown to the magazine versifier, the sorceress of the Nile fascinates them all. Historians, painters, sculptors, essayists, romancers, none can resist the subtle spell of the loves of the Roman soldier and the Egyptian queen.

When Antony's messenger saw Cleopatra and delivered his message, the young queen decided to go to Tarsus, not as a suppliant fearful of punishment, but as a goddess in search of conquest.

On a barge plated with gold, with sails of Tyrian purple, with silver oars that rise and fall to the music of lyres and harps, Cleopatra entered Tarsus by way of the Cydnus, she herself reclining upon a couch beneath an awning of cloth of gold, and surrounded by beautiful young girls, nearly nude, who pose as nymphs of the sea and bear garlands of flowers. As the vessel glided on, to the sound of music, it breathed perfumes as it went, for incense and spikenard were kept burning by the slaves that surrounded the barge.

When this gorgeous picture flashed itself upon the city of Tarsus, multitudes flocked to the river to gaze upon it. The splendor of the vessel, the charm of the music and the sweet incense that floated to the shore, and above all the dazzling loveliness of the queen and her semi-nude attendants drew everybody to the strand.

"Taking up her residence in Caesar's villa on the right bank of the Tiber, she held splendid court there as the mistress of the foremost man of all the world."

Antony, holding court in the agora, suddenly found his tribunal almost deserted. Asking and learning the cause, he too hastened to feast his senses upon so ravishing a spectacle.

Cleopatra went to a palace, in which she had secretly caused elaborate preparations for entertainment to be made, and when Antony, already half enslaved, sent her an invitation to sup with him, she invited the Roman to sup with her. He did so—and was his own master no more.

Antony was a great soldier but a weak man. On the march and in the field, he was one of the hardiest warriors of Rome. Next to Caesar, he was the ablest of Roman commanders. But in times of peace, he was a voluptuary, devoted to self-indulgence, a libertine, a drunkard, with a passion for the pleasures of the table. Prodigal as Caesar himself, he was much coarser in his sensuality, and infinitely more reckless.

Judged by the effigies, Antony was not only not handsome, but was gifted with a grand ugliness, which may itself have been attractive to women. At all events he was ardently loved by his wives, and appears to have been loved by Cleopatra. He was large and tall in person, black-eyed, with a mass of black hair, and had the frank, blunt manners of a soldier.

The first favor Cleopatra asked of her lover was that her son Caesarion be recognized by the masters of the Roman world—Octavianus, Antony and Lepidus—as legitimate heir to the throne of Egypt. It was so decreed.

Then this fascinating fiend requested Antony to cause her sister, Arsinoe, to be put to death. Hired assassins were sent, accordingly, and Cleopatra's sister was murdered in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus.

Then several other individuals were put to death at her insistence; but details would be tedious.

At the time the Egyptian queen came to Tarsus, the Roman army was about to march against the Parthians [see January/February 2010 TBR—Ed.]. The arrival of the sorceress changed these plans, and Antony followed Cleopatra as she went back to Alexandria.

The life they lived in Egypt can be summed up in one sentence. Boundless extravagance, shameless dissipation, a carnival of lustful pleasures that left no sensual appetite unsatiated—such was the mad orgy of the lord of all the east and the sorceress of the Nile. It was during one of the feasts of this wild and prolonged debauch that Cleopatra and Antony drank a pearl, dissolved in vinegar, that was worth a fortune.

During the latter part of the year 39 B.C., the Persian war made it necessary for Antony to go to Italy. His wife, Fulvia, is said to have fomented this conflict for the purpose of compelling him to break away from Cleopatra. Fulvia died at this time, and mutual friends of Octavianus and Antony brought about a meeting and a reconciliation. Another arrangement was made between them by which Octavianus remained master of the west, Antony of the east and Lepidus of Rome's holdings in Africa.

Besides, a marriage between Antony and Octavia, the sister of Octavianus, was brought about, and thus permanent peace seemed ensured.

Had Antony been able to have been faithful to his noble wife, it is reasonably certain he would never have had a war with her brother. Master of the east, Antony would have lived and died, leaving his children by Octavia to ascend the throne of imperial Rome, on failure of nearer heirs. As a matter of

CLEOPATRA'S DEBT NOT TO BE FORGIVEN

Although Egypt was inherently a wealthy land, loaded with gold and grain, Cleopatra's ancestors had already worked up a vast debt to Roman Jewish bankers. As a result, Rome had no use for a friendly relationship with Egypt. This debt gave the Roman ruling class a reason to feel vengeful toward Cleopatra and Egypt. Cleopatra thought that through her relationships with Caesar and Antony she could gain respect and power—perhaps even forgiveness of Egypt's debt. Here she was sadly mistaken. Her extravagance impressed many Romans, but did not reduce the animosity of Roman senators and their wives, who also hated the sexual freedom Cleopatra exemplified. The painting above by Alexander Cabanal shows Cleopatra watching as she tests poisons on prisoners. She enjoyed studying poisons by making experiments with them on wretched prisoners.

fact, descendants of Antony did in this manner come to inherit imperial power.

After his marriage to Octavia, Antony lived in Rome nearly a year. Then he and his noble spouse went to Greece, and made their home in Athens for two years.

For three years, the Roman triumvir had seemed to forget Cleopatra. But military necessity compelled his going to Syria, and he was no sooner on the soil of the east than the old madness seized upon him again.

He sent for Cleopatra; she came; and the licentious orgy was renewed. Forgetting the devoted Octavia, oblivious to the danger of insulting Octavianus and the Roman people, lost to pride and shame and honor, this frenzied lover lavished upon his wanton the provinces of Rome and the revenue of the empire.

Cleopatra (1917), a silent film directed by J. Gordon Edwards, starred Theda Bara as the evil queen, and was a box office smash. One of the most elaborate Hollywood films ever produced up to that time, it featured lavish sets and cost $500,000 to make and employed 2,000 people. The film was loosely based on Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. Bara wore a variety of fantastic, elaborate costumes, some quite risque even by today's standards.

After an ill-considered expedition against the Armenians, which resulted in great disaster and a frightful winter retreat for the Romans, Antony reached the crisis of his career. The noble Octavia, hearing of his plight, begged her brother for reinforcements and supplies for Antony. Obtaining them, she sailed for Athens, and from there wrote to her husband, asking permission to join him.

He and Cleopatra were together, and he refused to allow his wife to come. The wiles of the sorceress overcame the hesitation of her lover, and the doomed man reeled recklessly toward the abyss.

Returning with Cleopatra to Egypt, the bacchanalian revels began again, and it was not until the year 34 B.C. that Antony finally marched again against the Armenians. The campaign was brilliantly successful, and a triumph was decreed him. Instead of going to Rome to celebrate it, as custom bound him to do, he celebrated his triumph in Alexandria—to the scandal and indignation of Rome.

Alexandria never witnessed such a magnificent spectacle as that of Antony's triumph. The victor himself rode in a chariot drawn by four white horses, while the captive king and queen of Armenia, and their two sons, walked, bound in chains of gold.

When the triumphal chariot came to where Cleopatra sat upon a throne of gold and ivory, Antony halted and presented his royal captives to the Egyptian queen. Then there was a vast banquet spread in the gardens of the palace and in the public squares.

After this, Antony and Cleopatra seated themselves upon two thrones of gold and ivory, while the trumpets sounded, the troops presented arms, and the multitude acclaimed the lovers. Then Antony announced that Caesarion, the son and heir of Julius Caesar, should be called "king of kings," and that Cleopatra herself should be called "queen of kings."

Then he gave kingdoms to each of the three sons that Cleopatra had borne to himself.

Completely infatuated, Antony passed the bounds of sanity in his passion for the queen. Her effigy was engraved on his imperial coins, her name upon the shields of his soldiers. He accepted an Egyptian office under her, and she was borne about the streets in a chair. He, the lord of the east, condescended to follow on foot in her train.

He even made a will in which he divided the Roman East between Cleopatra and the children she had borne him. In this will Caesarion was recognized as the heir of Julius Caesar to the Roman west. Of all the mad things that Antony had done, this of setting up Caesarion as heir to Julius Caesar, and therefore as a rival to Octavianus and his descendants, was by far the maddest. It made war inevitable should Octavianus learn the contents of the will.

* * *

Octavianus at length grew weary of Lepidus and deposed him. This left two men supreme in the Roman world, Antony and Octavianus. That peace between them would be difficult to keep was natural, but Antony forced the issue by claiming that Octavianus had not shared with himself the provinces taken from Lepidus, nor Sicily, taken from the younger Pompey.

The great rivals began to intrigue against each other, to

indulge in mutual reproaches, and to compete for the favor of the Roman people.

The partisans of Octavianus made the most of Antony's scandalous profligacy at Alexandria and of his lavish gifts of Roman territory to the Egyptian queen. Meanwhile, Antony did nothing effectual in the way of helping his partisans at Rome. He had many powerful friends there, and his faithful wife was eager to do whatever was possible in his behalf; but Antony was his own worst enemy and paralyzed the efforts of his wife and his friends.

While Octavianus by his prudence constantly added to his strength, Antony lost ground steadily. Some of his partisans fell off, because they could see nothing ahead but disaster, as the natural consequence of his sloth, his prolonged debauches, his insane infatuation for the queen. Some were offended by Cleopatra, whose sarcasms and veiled threats were quick to be aimed at any friends of Antony whom she suspected of wishing to rouse him from the spell she had cast upon him.

Two of Antony's friends—very intimate friends—who had been thus made enemies, not only went over to Octavianus, but carried to his jealous ear the story of the will.

Violating the law, Octavianus tore the will from the sacred keeping of the vestal virgins, and it was read out loud in the Senate.

There can be no doubt that Octavianus was more alarmed and incensed by the recognition of Caesarion as the heir of Julius Caesar than at all the other acts of Antony combined.

I think that historians have not dwelt sufficiently upon the two great provocations given Octavianus by Antony—first, the outrage to his sister and, second, the setting up of a foreign bastard as heir to the Roman purple.

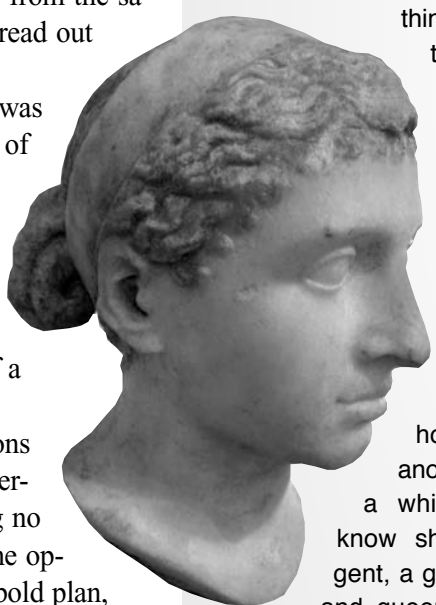
Each of the rivals began to make preparations for the final struggle. Octavianus was careful, persistent, systematic, wasting no time and losing no opportunity. Antony's management was just the opposite. He began, on a great scale and with a bold plan, but he allowed Cleopatra to join the army, and she came with all the essentials for turning the camp into a Capua. In vain Antony's officers implored him to send the fatal woman away. He had not strength to resist her tears, her lascivious embraces.

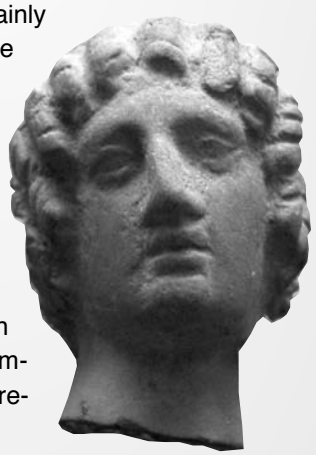
The lovers were in Athens during portions of the years 32 B.C. and 31 B.C. It was at this time that the vindictively jealous queen prevailed upon Antony to send orders to his wife,

Antony & Cleopatra:

What did they really look like?

Was Cleopatra beautiful? Ugly? Or somewhere in between? She is depicted in the movies and by many a modern artist as a great beauty. The Egyptians portrayed her as chubby cheeked. Do the coins shown above show us what she and Mark Antony really looked like? Here he appears to have a "boxer's" nose (broken possibly from combat), while she is shown as a plain Jane with a beaky nose. Since these coins are from her reign, one would think this is at least how she wanted posterity to remember her and her lover. In one set of coins Cleopatra and Mark Antony look very similar. In another set, she has "an enormous neck and the features of a bird of prey." At left is a bust presently found in a museum in Berlin. Below, a different looking bust from Smyrna. What evidence we have seems to suggest she was not a beauty. But one thing appears clear: In all these depictions, however different from one another, she is certainly a white woman. We know she was intelligent, a good diplomat, and queen of an area important for Rome, so it is no wonder that leaders of Rome like Julius Caesar and Mark Antony would "fall in love" with Cleopatra, while another Roman leader, Octavianus (the future Emperor Augustus), would fear and revile her.





at Rome, to vacate his house. The noble woman had refused to obey her brother when he had directed her to leave Antony's palace, but when her own husband commanded it, she wept and obeyed.

The army of Antony consisted of 110,000 men. Besides, he had a great fleet. Octavianus, also, had a large army and a large fleet. His forces both by land and sea were smaller than those of his rival but were better commanded.

Antony's resolution and confidence forsook him, and he vacillated in his plans. First he would join battle on land; then, he changed his mind and preferred a sea fight. In fact, he was torn by contending emotions and acted like one distracted.

There were 17 kings in his tent one evening before Actium, and all of his allies and lieutenants urged that they make the struggle with his army.

As Antony had never commanded in a naval action, there can be but one explanation of his fatal decision to stake all upon a sea fight: The queen of Egypt was there with her 60 sail, and the queen, with an eye to a safe return to Egypt, urged a naval action. The wavering Antony so decided, and lost the Roman world in the Battle of Actium.

"It appears that all might have gone well for him had not the queen at the turning point in the fight, spread sail and fled. Antony lost his head completely."

It appears that all might have gone well for him had not the queen at the turning point in the fight, spread sail and fled. Antony lost his head completely, for this Egyptian fleet was his reserve. To lose his reserve and his paramour at the same instant overwhelmed him, and he pursued her, taking his own ship out of the action. The reserves gone, and the chief gone—the Antonians were completely beaten.

Antony abandoned his fine army, which slowly went to pieces. Following the flagship of Cleopatra as it fled, Antony overtook it, and boarded it. Then, prostrated by a sense of his loss and degradation, he sat down on the prow of the vessel, buried his face in his hands, and so remained, silent and suffering, for three days and nights.

Refusing for several days to see the queen, Antony at length allowed her women to bring them together. They supped, the wine flowed, Actium became a memory, and the lovers were lovers again.

On their return to Egypt, Antony acted the recluse, the Timon, for a little while, making no preparations to meet the attack that he knew that his rival would soon make. The queen, on the other hand, acted with courage, vigor and foresight. But what did she hope to do against the might of united Rome?

As Octavianus drew nearer, both Antony and Cleopatra wrote to him. Antony, indeed, offered to sacrifice himself if Octavianus would spare the queen and leave her in possession of her throne. Octavianus did not reply.

The queen, more selfish than her lover, endeavored to negotiate terms for herself, leaving Antony to his fate. With her, Octavianus temporized, for he wished to prevent her from destroying anything of great value.

At length, the Roman legions appeared, and Antony gave battle. In a cavalry fight he won a brilliant victory, and he then led out his army for a general engagement. His infantry broke, bore him along with the rout, and all was lost. The queen, in anticipation of the worst, had built a large and lofty structure, at once a treasure-house and a tomb. When the last hope should be gone, she meant to withdraw into this building and kill herself.

When Antony reached the palace, after his final disaster, he found it deserted, for Cleopatra had betaken herself to the tomb.

In the belief that the whole world had abandoned him, and that even the woman for whom he had thrown the world away had forsaken him also, he turned to his faithful freedman, Eros, and commanded that Eros slay him.

Instead Eros slew himself.

Then Antony thrust his sword into his own breast, and sank upon a couch, mortally wounded.

Cleopatra heard of the tragedy and was frantic with grief. She sent, and Antony was borne by, a few faithful soldiers, to the base of the tomb. From above, the queen and her two women, Eiras and Charmian, threw down ropes that were made fast to Antony's body, and the three women drew him up to a lofty chamber in which they had taken refuge. Cleopatra from above, tugged at the ropes, her face full of horror, her raiment disordered, and Antony slowly ascended from below, bleeding, dying, gazing upward fondly and stretching out toward the queen his supplicating hands—how piteous the spectacle!

At length he was dragged into the room, and lifted to a bed. He died in the arms—covered with the kisses—of the queen. The maddest of imperial lovers had added the gift of his life to the sacrifice of pride, of honor, of power, of home, which he had already made to the sorceress of the Nile.

By stratagem, Octavianus secured possession of the person and the treasures of the queen. There was an interview in which she made a ghastly attempt to ingratiate herself with

This portrayal of the death of Cleopatra by French artist Jean Andre Rixens (1846-1924) goes along with the official story, complete with the handmaidens following their mistress into the void. There are holes in this version, one being the note Cleopatra sends Octavianus just before killing herself. It is uncharacteristic for one bent on suicide to deliver a warning to someone likely to try to stop the person. It is more likely Octavianus had her killed and concocted the whole "asp bite" story.

the conqueror, but his cold voice and averted eyes told Cleopatra but too plainly what her fate would be after Octavianus had used her to grace his triumph.

Deceiving Octavianus for a moment, she managed to have brought to her feast a basket of figs in which was hidden a viper, which, aroused by a golden pin, struck its fangs into her arm, and thus gave her the painless death that released her from the power of Rome.

Her faithful women, Eiras and Charmian, died with her.

Lifeless on her golden couch, arranged in her royal robes, Eiras dead at her feet and Charmian dying—thus the Roman soldiers found Cleopatra when, suspecting her purpose, they forced the door.

Charmian with her dying hands was placing the diadem on the cold brow of the queen.

"Is this well done, Charmian?" cried a Roman soldier.

"Yes," the heroic Egyptian replied, "it is well done, and worthy of a queen, the descendant of so many kings."

Octavianus allowed Cleopatra to be buried beside Antony, and he gave honorable interment to the bodies of Eiras and Charmian; but Caesarion was put to death.

Antony's folly in setting him up as the heir of Julius Caesar cost Caesarion his life—just as it had much to do with Antony's own ruin.

It appears to be a historical fact that Cleopatra experimented with various poisons in her efforts to find one that gave death without pain. Criminals under sentence were the victims upon whom she practiced her horrible experiments. It was by this method that she learned that the bite of the viper called the aspis caused no suffering, but led the victims, through a gentle sleep, to the portals of death. ✦

Thomas E. Watson (1856-1922) was a famous populist U.S. senator from Georgia and a prolific author. He is remembered as a voice for the disfranchised white Southerners. Watson led an interesting life, working both within the Democratic and Populist parties. He rose to power while refusing to compromise his support for working-class Americans and farmers. Watson is featured in *Profiles in Populism*, by Willis Carto.

Treasure of the Goths: Myth or Reality?

FOR GENERATIONS STORIES HAVE CIRCULATED among historians about the Goths (a group of Scandinavians who crossed the Baltic Sea and settled in Poland and eastern Germany sometime around 300 B.C.) and their fabled treasure that they amassed plundering Greece and Rome. But what became of these vast riches of gold and jewels that some say even included priceless artifacts from the mythic "temple treasure" taken from Jerusalem by Roman soldiers in A.D. 70?

BY CHRISTOPHER J. PETHERICK

Believed to have originally come from Vaestra Goetaland (a region in Sweden) before the second century B.C., the group known as the "Goths" spread out along the eastern coast of the Baltic over the course of the next several hundred years, claiming land in what is now Poland and then heading east and south, much to the consternation of the established Roman Empire.

Even at the height of their power, the Goths were never truly unified. In the third and fourth centuries A.D., they had split between two ruling groups known as the Thervingi or Thervings and the Greuthungi or Greuthungs. The Thervings are best known for launching one of the first major invasions of the Roman empire in 262, sailing up the Aegean and attacking islands and the mainland in 267 all along the Greek coast.

A century later, after the disruption of the Hunnish invasions, the Goths were again split into two groups, this time forming the Visigoths, or "western Goths," and the Ostrogoths, or "eastern Goths." Roughly speaking, these groups correspond with the Thervings and the Greuthungs, respectively.

The Visigothic empire carried the Gothic culture through until the eighth century, when it eventually fell to other groups including Muslim invaders, who harassed and pecked away at its then-home on the Iberian Peninsula.

Throughout all of these years of war, pillaging and commerce, historians contend that the Goths must have accumulated a tremendous fortune, which all but disappeared in the dying days of its chaotic empire.

As part of this treasure, historians cite the date of A.D. 70, the year the Romans are said to have looted the Jewish temple in Jerusalem, long considered the greatest religious treasure in history. Priceless artifacts, such as golden candelabrums, silver trumpets and jeweled tables, were carted off to Rome, where they sat in treasure rooms reserved for emperors for over three centuries—that is, until the Goths came to visit, besieging the city and ultimately sacking it in the early part of the fifth century A.D.

Led by Alaric I, the great Gothic hordes moved quickly to plunder Greece, taking hoards of loot. They also repeatedly harassed the Roman empire, going so far as to sack the city of Rome in 410—the first time foreign invaders had done so in nearly a century.

For three days, Goths reportedly looted Rome's great buildings, ransacking the mausoleums of such emperors as Augustus and Hadrian, where artifacts and incredible riches were supposedly stored.

Ironically, early accounts note that the Goths, who have been characterized as "heathens" and "barbarians" in modern history books, followed a strict code of conduct during the looting of

Greece and Rome, preventing them from murdering or assaulting civilians. Their reported conversion to Arianism, a Christian sect that regarded Jesus, the son, as a divine being created by (and inferior to) God, was credited as behind this code of conduct, which apparently kept them from committing the types of atrocities that occurred during wars of the past.

The Goths no doubt walked away with untold riches from Greece and Rome, heading south, where they expected to board ships for Africa to continue on their campaign. However, before crossing the Mediterranean, some of the ships sank. At the time, Alaric died mysteriously, bringing the military expedition to an abrupt end.

Under their new leader Atlauf, the Goths headed north to Gaul, where they battled the Vandals for control of parts of what is now France and the entire Iberian Peninsula.

One account notes the extent of the treasure obtained by the Goths: "There was all the treasure they obtained from their expedition to Greece, including a huge ransom paid by the Athenians," it noted. "There was the entire wealth of the city of Rome. There was a large portion of the treasure of Jerusalem."

But what happened to the treasure that Alaric I took in 410?

Above, a painting illustrates the Visigoth armies of Alaric sacking the city of Rome in 410 after several failed prior attempts. Ironically, the Visigoths are depicted as thuggish barbarians, intent on savaging the famed city without pity as helpless Romans look on. By this point, however, Alaric's men had converted to Arianism, a sect of Christianity that prevented them from murdering civilians and assaulting women while plundering cities. The same could not be said for the Romans who, a decade earlier, had brutally massacred the families of Visigoth tribesmen in an attempt to subdue a "barbarian" revolution.

Was it lost during the storm that sank Gothic ships in the Mediterranean, or did it make it north with Atlauf to Gaul?

Sometime in the sixth century, a passing reference to the new leader of the Goths, Alaric II, made mention of a vast hoard of gold that had to be hidden during an historic defeat at the hands of the Franks. Some historians believe Alaric II secured the treasure in the famous walled town of Carcassonne, some 50 miles east-by-southeast of the modern city of Toulouse.

Evidence that the treasure may have survived is contained in accounts that items from the temple treasure ended up in the

various regions occupied by French monks (Cistercians) who supported the Order of the Knights Templar in the 12th century—the powerful Christian military order that fought in the Crusades and supposedly protected pilgrims who migrated to Jerusalem, although some Revisionists are very skeptical as to whether that was their real purpose.

Jo Atherton, the operator of the Oak Island Treasure* web site, maintains that some items from the temple treasure apparently turned up in a church in the mysterious, sleepy French town of Rennes-le-Château, some 20 miles south of Carcassonne.

Rennes-le-Château is noted for its connections with the mysterious Father Berenger Saunière, his nemesis the bishop de Beauséjour, secret codes and alleged treasures, and the Priory of Sion, subjects of a number of fascinating books. It has even been alleged by some scholars that Mary Magdalene, and even Jesus Christ, may have lived in this vicinity after the crucifixion. Be that as it may, but there are certainly local legends along these lines, involving also the strange, now-vanished dynasty of the Merovingian kings.

Some have claimed it is all an elaborate hoax, but parchments, necklaces, jewels and flagstones engraved with Gothic carvings were all reportedly found at the small church there over the years by priests and craftsmen who worked on the building.

In the 11th and 12th centuries, the Templars rose to power, due to their military might, the backing of the church and their growing wealth. Did the Goths' fabled treasure, hidden away in France for all these years, fall into the hands of these religious knights, who at the time had become the favored charity throughout all of the Christian lands? Did they spirit it away to various locations including Scotland and Oak Island, the small land mass off the coast of Nova Scotia that is home to the mysterious "money pit"?

While these questions may never be answered, what remains certain is that the Goths did at one time possess vast riches of gold, jewels and other priceless antiquities. Maybe one day it will all be found. But for now the fabled "treasure of the Goths" remains a mystery. ✦

———

*See our lead story in the January/February 2010 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW.—Ed.

CHRISTOPHER J. PETHERICK is a journalist and publisher based in Maryland. For more information, see www.brandywinehouse.us or write directly to BRANDYWINE HOUSE BOOKS AND MEDIA, P.O. Box 638, Cheltenham, MD 20623. Petherick encourages all readers with Internet access to sign up for the free AMERICAN FREE PRESS weekly email newsletter. It's loaded with house news and special offers available only to newsletter recipients and AFP web site users. See AmericanFreePress.net.

Did French Priest Francois Sauniere Discover the 'Lost Treasure of the Goths'?

Did a late 19th century French priest in southern France unearth the fabled treasure of the Goths, which had been hidden away for a millennium following the fall of Gothic rule on the Iberian Peninsula?

According to the story, when the poor priest Francois Berenger Sauniere (1852-1917) took over the local church in the sleepy little town of Rennes-le-Chateau in the south of France in the late 19th century, he suddenly became rich beyond his means, boasting that he had uncovered a secret cache of ancient documents, which had been squirreled away in the holy building for centuries.

At one time, Rennes-le-Chateau had been home to legions of Visigoths, who had established Carcassonne as their capital 20 miles to the north. Various reports recount that Sauniere, while renovating the church and the grounds around it, stumbled upon hidden treasures, which some believe contained the remnants of the mythic treasure of the Temple of Jerusalem that had been carted off to Rome by Roman soldiers and had eventually ended up in the hands of the Visigoths, who had sacked the city and absconded with the loot to the south of France. By some reports, Sauniere became incredibly wealthy as a result of his find, spending more than 650,000 francs fixing up the church and the town around it—the equivalent of over $23 million today. He is also reported to have given several friends and his lawyer lavish gifts.

Many court historians scoff at the tale, saying that Sauniere made his money the old-fashioned way: He dunned churchgoers. Still, others contend the story is completely true. The tale of Sauniere's treasure has provided grist for multiple books and movies, including the recent fictional blockbusters by author Dan Brown.

And what of these documents Sauniere purportedly found? Many are still held in the museum that was set up in the town following the death of the priest. But some believe the most sacred of Sauniere's findings have been hidden away in the Seminary of Saint Sulpice in Paris, where Sauniere reportedly took them to be authenticated. If this is true, says one researcher, "their contents will almost certainly never be known."

FROM THE MARCH/APRIL 2010 ISSUE

POLAND'S CENSORED HOLOCAUST

WHY IN THE WORLD WOULD ADOLF HITLER risk war with the greatest continental military powers of his era—France, Britain and the Soviet Union—just to grab a piece of Poland? Mainstream historians say his motives were psychopathic, i.e., Hitler was a madman bent on war. But these "court historians" are leaving a very important piece out of the story. Is it possible Hitler's "inexplicable" decision to attack Poland was based on the highest moral grounds and altruistic goals? Could a man like Adolf Hitler sit by while his fellow ethnic Germans in Poland were slaughtered—more than 59,000 in 1939 alone? The time had come to act.

BY MARC ROLAND

The 70th anniversary of Germany's 1939 Blitzkrieg afforded mainstream historians the opportunity to yet again depict Poland as the innocent victim of Nazi aggression.[1] Their unquestioned paradigm is the most important foundation for World War II as taught and otherwise publicly presented to three generations, because upon it they have built Adolf Hitler's full responsibility for that conflict during the past seven decades. According to conventional history, he hated the Poles and wanted to destroy them as his first step on the road to world conquest.

WILLIAM C. BULLITT
Gave Poland some bad advice.

Yet, this characterization of the man is at odds with his actual statements and actions. His early success at international diplomacy was the establishment of a non-aggression pact with Poland in 1934.[2] Relations between that country and Germany had been strained from long before the National Socialists attained power the previous year. Border confrontations claimed both disputed territories and innocent lives on both sides since the close of World War I, throughout the 1920s.

The non-aggression pact brought a halt to these violent disagreements, thanks in large measure to the Fuehrer's respect for Józef Klemens Pilsudski. The Polish chief of state was an ardent anti-Communist, who had built up a truly formidable armed forces of modern weapons and organization aimed at eventually breaking up the Soviet Union, a secret desire Hermann Goering, acting as Hitler's closest personal emissary, confided to Pilsudski in March 1935.[3] Two months later, the Polish marshal was dead of liver cancer, and, back in Berlin, Goering asked assembled representatives of the Reichstag to stand for a moment of silence in honor of the marshal.

Hitler said on that occasion, "We recognize with the understanding and the heartfelt friendship of true nationalists, the Polish state as the home of a great, nationally conscious people."[4] Still hoping for closer relations as preconditions for an eventual alliance against the USSR, he extended an exceptionally generous trade agreement to Poland in June.

"This treaty," according to historian Richard M. Watt, "was extremely important to Poland inasmuch as Germany was by far Poland's most important export market. In the past, Germany had been able to work considerable havoc on the Polish economy by implementing arbitrary changes in tariffs or quotas on imports from Poland. This new agreement gave Poland most-favored-nation status, and cleared up a number of economic disputes between the two nations."[5]

As a first move in the direction of military cooperation, Pol-

ish and German volunteer flight crews of, respectively, the Wojska Lotnicze i Obrony Powietrznej (the Polish air force) and the Luftwaffe flew combat missions on the same side of the Spanish Civil War for Franco's Nationalists from 1936 to 1939. [6] On January 5 of that fateful year, Hitler told Josef Beck during a visit by the Polish foreign minister to Berchtesgaden, "Germany would be greatly interested in the continued existence of a strongly nationalist Polish state, because of what might happen in Russia. . . . Quite apart from that, the existence of a strong Polish army lightened Germany's load to a considerable degree. The divisions Poland kept on her frontier with Russia spared Germany from a similar military burden."[7]

Much later, even following Warsaw's capitulation in October 1939, the Fuehrer still called for an independent Polish state, a proposal emphatically turned down by Stalin, whose forces occupied about half the country.[8] During the tense times that preceded the outbreak of war, three weeks after conferring with Beck, Hitler told the Reichstag, "Last year, we saw the friendship between Germany and Poland prove its worth as a guarantee of peace in the political life of Europe. At this moment, there are almost no differences of opinion between our friendly, peaceful states about the importance of this instrument (the German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact of 1934)."[9]

"The newspapers & cabarets mocked the German people. German citizens were, without grounds, accused & arrested. Ethnic Germans were lynched. Danzig was cut off."

But when its 5th anniversary was celebrated in Warsaw, the participating German delegation was confronted with frigid formality. The amiable Polish attitude had been changed by the covert machinations of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal operative in Europe. William Christian Bullitt Jr.—America's first ambassador to the Soviet Union—urged Polish leaders to cease dealing with Hitler and provoke him over the Free City of Danzig. If war came, France and Britain, lavishly supplied by the United States, would invade from the west, enabling the Poles to seize eastern Germany as far as Berlin.[10] Blinded by greed and arrogance, Warsaw politicians abandoned their previously peaceful position with the Reich for the non-binding assurances of a foreign diplomat.

Unaware of Bullitt's secret agitation, Hitler was both alarmed and mystified by the Poles' inexplicable hostility. It was expressed first in government policy, then throughout Poland's educational system, and fanned into popular hysteria by the national press. "Germany must be destroyed!," proclaimed Poland's leading newspaper, *Kurier Polski*, in banner-headlines, while negotiations with Hitler were still in progress during mid-summer 1939.[11] At the same time, no less than the Polish armed forces commander-in-chief, Edward Rydz- migły, declared, "Poland wants war with Germany, and Germany will not be able to avoid it, even if she wants to."[12]

According to Hans Schadewalt, chief investigator for the German Library of Information, "The intensified campaign of anti-German propaganda had an increasing influence on public opinion and incited it against Germany and the German minority in Poland."[13]

Hysterical conditions reached their zenith in August. "For weeks, there had been unrest in Poland," a German U-boat captain, Werner Hartmann, remembered:

> The newspapers and cabarets mocked the German people. German citizens were, without grounds, accused and arrested. Ethnic Germans were lynched. General Ironside (British chief of the imperial general staff) inspected the Polish army. Megalomaniacal balloon-cap military men talked about the Battle of Tempelhof (i.e., Berlin) and "the border" on the Elbe.
>
> Danzig was systematically cut off, and Gdingen—a schizophrenic formation made of half-finished, concrete blocks, and wooden fences along the sea—was supposed to become the great port of Eastern Europe. Each day, the newspaper headlines reported new and more worrisome excesses of this escalating chauvinism. One time, they claimed a Polish fleet would prepare a Salamis in the Baltic for us, and the waves would turn red with our blood all the way to the white chalk cliffs of Ruegen.[14]

Captain Hartmann accurately described the immediate prewar situation, but he drastically underplayed it. In point of fact, the agony inflicted on Poland's German minority of 1.4 million residents—many of them stranded behind the Polish border since World War I's Treaty of Versailles came into effect—was of a magnitude to rival the most extreme personal accounts of the "holocaust." The former are unknown to the outside world, or cynically dismissed as the fantasies of Nazi propaganda. Their sufferings are nonetheless far more convincingly authenticated.

An official German report issued in 1940 was, *ipso facto*, dismissed by the outside world as nothing more than atrocity propaganda used to justify Hitler's war against Poland. How-

ever, Allied skeptics failed to notice that medical and legal observers from the United States were participants in the Polish war crimes investigations and verified their findings, as did forensic pathologists from the International Red Cross. Moreover, the German organizations that undertook these investigations belonged to the police and civil administrations, not the Nazi Party or *Wehrmacht*, and the findings were publicly released through the German Library of Information, not the Propaganda Ministry.

The 1939 'Corridor Massacres'

As early as April 1939, Poles had been attacking Germans in the Danzig corridor in Poland, with smaller incidents stretching back to the close of World War I. Germany had protested in writing to the League of Nations dozens of times with no results. In all, Polish and Soviet Bolsheviks killed 58,000 German nationals in the Danzig corridor in the months leading up to the German invasion of 1939. Mass killings of thousands of ethnic German civilians (*Volksdeutsche*) by both Polish civilians and Soviet secret police—confident that Poland would quickly defeat Germany in the event of war—took place. Many apparently expected to take possession of German farms and businesses. To stop further depredations against German civilians, Hitler decided to end the carnage by force of arms. These assaults against the German population living in Poland were the main cause for the invasion. Above are shown victims of the Bromberg massacre.

The report was carefully scrutinized after the war by anti-German researchers intent on unmasking it as propaganda. But in 1954, the East German Communist historian Theodor Bierschenk stated, after a four-year study entitled *Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland*, that the charges were based entirely on factual evidence.[15] His judgment was challenged the following year by Otto Heike, a West German Social Democrat journalist, who was forced to admit that Bierschenk's conclusions were correct.[16]

Since then, the 1940 report has been similarly verified by the few university-trained researchers who have bothered to examine it for factuality. Foremost among them is the American lawyer and historian Alfred-Maurice de Zayas, presently professor of international law at the Geneva School of Diplomacy and International Relations, formerly a senior lawyer with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. De Zayas goes into great detail about this in his book *The Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau, 1939-1945*.[17]

He was seconded by the renowned and meticulous U.S. historian David Leslie Hoggan.[18] Hoggan noted that *Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland* documents these war crimes in a thoroughly professional and credible manner, as illustrated by the following, cogent excerpts:

> Up to November 17, 1939, the closing day for the documentary evidence contained in the first edition of this book, 5,437 murders, committed by members of the Polish armed forces and by Polish civilians on men, women and children of the German minority had already been irrefutably proved. It was quite apparent even then that the actual number of murders far exceeded this figure, and by February 1, 1940, the total number of identified bodies of the German minority had increased to 12,857. Official investigations carried out since the outbreak of the German-Polish war have shown that to these 12,857 killed there must be added more than 45,000 missing, all of whom must be accounted dead since no trace of them can be found.
>
> Thus, the victims belonging to the German minority in Poland already now total over 58,000. Even this appalling figure by no means covers the sum total of the losses sustained by the German minority. These murders were intentional, and for the greater part, committed by Polish soldiers, police and gendarmes, but also by armed civilians, schoolboys and apprentices. Protestant churches and parish halls were destroyed and burnt in Bromberg-Schwedenhöhe, in Hopfengarten near Bromberg, in Gr. Leistenau near Graudenz, in Kl. Katz near Gotenhafen.
>
> The number of vicarages robbed and pillaged has not been ascertained. In the parish church of Bromberg and in St. Peter's Church in Posen, altars were defiled and the altar lights de-

stroyed, bibles and altar cloths were torn to rags. … the oldest man murdered was the 86-year-old Peter Rieriast of Ciechocinek and the youngest victim the two and a half month old infant Gisela Rosenau of Lochowo, who died of hunger on the breast of her murdered mother.

Although mainly men of military age, especially between the ages of 16 and 25, were killed, later on even German women and girls were not spared, and for weeks after those sordid events, death notices in the *Deutsche Rundschau* in Bromberg as well as in the *Posener Tageblatt* give an appalling survey of how German men, women, old men, cripples, invalids and children were done to death at the murderous hands of the Poles, and how most of them were mutilated in a ghastly way and robbed.

The type of injury (shots in the neck, stabs in the eye-sockets, crushing of skulls with rifle butts, and exposing the brain, shots in the head fired straight down, etc.) is singularly uniform in all the different localities where murder took place. The numbers of killed and missing as ascertained by the Central Office for the Discovery and Interment of Minority Germans instituted by the Head of the Civil Administration in Posen, have already had to be vastly increased since that date.

Not only were far more Germans killed in the surroundings of Posen and within the radius of Bromberg on "Bloody Sunday," but even Silesia and Central Poland have disclosed such hecatombs of victims that, according to the latest figures available on February 1, 1940, the number of dead and missing in the German minority now amounts with certainty to 58,000, of whom 12,857 have so far been discovered and identified. The worst persecutions of Germans took place between Aug. 31 and Sept. 6, 1939. They reached their climax on the "Bloody Sunday," Sept. 3, in Bromberg and terminated about Sept. 17-18 with the liberation of the abducted victims by the arrival of German troops near Lowitsch.

The Germans were usually herded together, driven off and massacred in isolated spots, in numbers ranging from 39, 48, 53 to 104 at a time. The largest mass grave found close to Tarnowa, north of Turek, on October 14, 1939, contained 104 bodies of Germans, who had been led away in columns from Schroda and were afterwards killed by blows, or shot and mutilated. A mass grave of 40 minority Germans from Thorn and its neighborhood, discovered close to Alexandrowo, contained such terribly mutilated bodies that only three could be identified.

In nearly every case there were ghastly mutilations such as eyes gouged out, teeth smashed, brains oozing out of the skulls; tongues torn out, abdomens slit open, broken arms and legs, fingers hacked off, feet and lower portions of the legs chopped off. Those who were massacred in this way lay bound together with ropes in twos or threes, or were placed in rows, hands tied [behind] their backs with ropes and straps.[19]

"The majority of Poles were appalled by the maniacal behavior of their countrymen. Polish soldiers took preventive action against out-of-control civilians on occasion."

It is important to understand that the majority of Poles were appalled and intimidated by the maniacal behavior of their fellow countrymen. The German report records instances "where soldiers arriving on the scene took preventive action against the bloodthirsty Polish civilians, or where a Polish officer liberated a German woman from the assassins' hands. Whenever a Pole intervened in earnest on behalf of a minority German, he was intimidated by threats and violence to such an extent that he had to put conscientious objections out of his mind. In spite of this, various Poles behaved decently and courageously. Polish landlords and servants are reported to have tried to protect Germans at the risk of their own lives."[20]

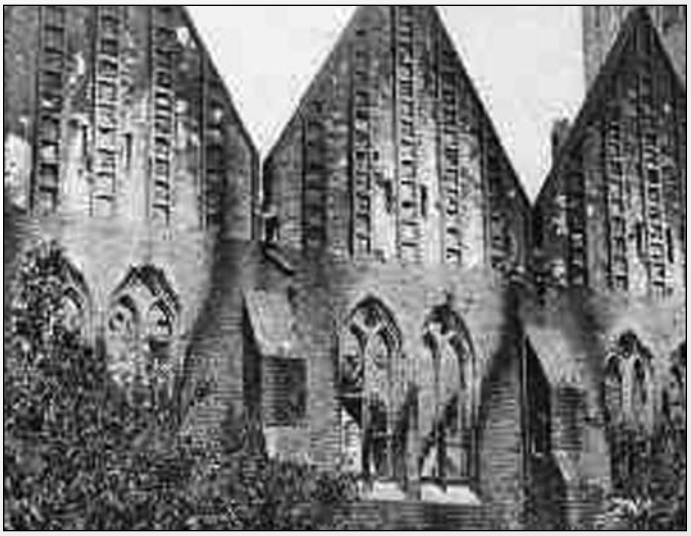
Anti-German hysteria ignited by Warsaw government officials and fanned into a conflagration by the nation's press instigated the lowest human elements in Poland. Every people has a criminal class whose violent instincts may be set off with little provocation, and the Poles were neither more nor less cursed with dangerous elements. The atrocities committed by German Communists during the 1920s and early 1930s against their fellow citizens matched in every way save numbers the brutality offered by Polish criminals against helpless Germans.

As the author of 1940's report wrote, "The derisive attitude of the Polish soldiers toward any idea of morality or right sprang from politico-psychological roots; every kind of influence having been employed in the barracks to create a general atmosphere against everything German especially by the repeated orders of the Polish government, clergy, subordinate officials, as well as certain quarters financed by the authorities, to eliminate all trace of the established German element."[21]

By late August 1939, even the British and French were urging Warsaw statesmen to negotiate with Hitler, but they adamantly refused, trusting Bullitt's confidential assurances. At the same time, Hitler sought to head off a military confrontation by requesting the resumption of direct talks with the Polish foreign minister. "In these circumstances," the Fuehrer informed Sir Neville Henderson, the British ambassador, "the German government agrees to accept the British government's offer of their good services in securing the dispatch to Berlin of a Polish emissary with full powers. They count on the arrival of this emissary on Wednesday, August 30."[22] Josef Beck answered him with actions, not words, when "this emissary" flew to London. There, he and his diplomatic colleague, Count Edward Raczynski, joined the British for-

Bloody Sunday in Bromberg . . .

Sept. 3-5, 1939: On "Bloody Sunday," Polish Jews, under the protection of the Polish army, attacked the small German town of Bromberg and viciously killed 5,500 Germans. According to reports, groups of Bolsheviks attacked Bromberg from Ponz, Lotz and Warsaw and started killing the farmers on the outskirts. Children were nailed to barns, women were raped and hacked to death with axes; men were executed where they stood. **Right,** a church where 328 Germans perished after being rounded up, forced into the structure and the church set on fire. Two weeks before, on August 20, 1939, the Upper-Silesian *voivode* Micha Grazynski screamed to the crowd at a meeting of the Association of the Insurrectionists of Poland: "Strike down the Germans, anywhere you meet them!" This became the slogan of the attackers who were determined to eradicate all things German.



eign secretary, Lord Halifax, in signing a Mutual Assistance Pact. It guaranteed England's armed intervention if Poland was attacked "by any foreign foe," although Germany alone was cited in a secret protocol not disclosed until after the war. By then, Poland's armed forces were being mobilized.

"As late as three days before the outbreak of the German-Polish War," Hitler later recalled, "I proposed to the British ambassador in Berlin a solution for the German-Polish problem similar to the problem of the Saar area, under international control. This offer cannot be explained away. It was only rejected because the responsible circles in English politics wanted the war, partly in the expectation of business advantages, partly driven by propaganda promoted by international Jewry."[23]

As writers for the anti-Nazi *Marshall Cavendish Illustrated Encyclopedia of World War Two* were forced to admit, "The German invasion of Poland was launched after the Polish ambassador in Berlin refused to see Hitler's proposals for a peaceful solution to the problem of Danzig and the Corridor."[24]

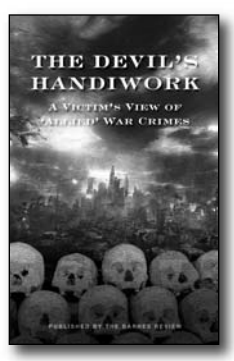
But Poland was primarily attacked due to that country's intolerable mistreatment of its German population. No national leader on Earth would have allowed his fellow countrymen to similarly suffer and die just across the border in a neighboring country. As such, the first Blitzkrieg was launched as a rescue mission to save what remained of a much-abused German minority from extermination.

This immediate *casus belli* for World War II is not dramatized in the public entertainment or information media, taught in schools as part of the background for hostilities between the two nations, nor cited by mainstream historians in their prevailing version of events. To do so would invalidate their inviolable paradigm that Poland was nothing more than the irreproachable victim of Hitler's lust for conquest.

Moreover, awareness of civilian German suffering in prewar Poland might threaten to diminish the moral high ground advocates for "the holocaust" have so long staked out as their

The Devil's Handiwork: A Victims' View of Allied War Crimes

A fantastic 275-page compilation—dozens of chapters—on little-known war crimes. Many of the events covered in this book are censored in mainstream history books. Covers the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII, post-WWII crimes of the communists, Operation Keelhaul, Dresden, the Stuttgart atrocity, U.S. crimes in Central America, more. Written by Maj. Herbert L. Brown. Loaded with photos. Edited by John R Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, *$25.* Avaiulable from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. TBR subscribers may take 10% off cost of book. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. add $24 S&H for one book. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to a major credit card. When responding by mail, you can use the handy ordering form at the back of this issue



Perhaps as many as 17 million ethnic Germans—almost triple the number of claimed deaths from "the holocaust"—were killed or expelled or fled from eastern Germany, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland when World War II ended, continuing until 1950 or later—the largest exodus of any group in world history. As many as 3 million civilians died in this human tragedy. Allied leaders agreed that Poland should gobble up eastern Germany and force the natives out. This chaos was described as "orderly" and "humane"—it was anything but. Many civilians were put in internment and slave labor camps never to be heard from again. Supreme Allied Commander Dwight Eisenhower was personally responsible for the miserable deaths of some 1.5 million surrendered soldiers. Soviet troops committed innumerable rapes and other atrocities. Above, refugees flee from Danzig, a 90% Germanic city. Conditions were especially rough in winter; lines of people miles long trekked through the snow, struggling to keep ahead of the advancing Red barbarians. [For more, see TBR's book *The Devil's Handiwork: A Victims' View of "Allied" War Crimes*, edited by John Tiffany. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to major credit cards. Add $3 S&H inside the U.S.

unique psychological real estate. For these compelling reasons, the more than 58,000 persons who perished so miserably more than 70 years ago were not mentioned last year in any memorial services commemorating the start of World War II.

They were merely Germans—and therefore of relatively little significance compared to the 6 million Jews allegedly gassed by Hitler. Except, of course, no such comparisons are ever made by the conventional authorities that dominate public consciousness. Instead, lovers of the truth must find solace in Shakespeare's conviction that "Foul deeds will rise, though all the Earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes."[25] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 BBC: "Poland Remembers WWII Start", http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8230678.stm, 2 September 2009.

2 John Toland, *Adolf Hitler: The Definitive Biography*, NY: Anchor, 1991, p.210.

3 Ibid, p.212.

5 Ibid, p.325.

4 Richard M. Watt, *Bitter Glory: Poland and Its Fate 1918-1939*, NY: Hippocrene Books, 1998, p.327.

5 Ibid, p.325.

6 Patrick Turnbull, *The Spanish Civil War: 1936-39*, UK: Osprey Publishing, 1977, p.53.

7 Richard M. Watt, *Bitter Glory: Poland and Its Fate 1918-1939*, NY: Hippocrene Books, 1998, p.329.

8 Ibid, p.344.

9 Ibid, p.330.

10 A.V. Schaerffenberg, *Hitler at War: What Really Happened?,* NE: Preuss Press, 2007, pp.50, 51.

11 David Irving, *Goebbels, Mastermind of the Third Reich*, London: Focal Point Publications, 2001, p.233.

12 Edward Rydz- migły, *Daily Mail* (London), vol. 22, nr. 174, 6 August 1939, p.1.

13 Hans Schadewalt, *Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland*, Berlin: Volk und Reich Verlag, German Library of Information; second revised edition, 1940.

14 Werner Hartmann, *U-Boat Attack*, NE: Preuss, 2004 English translation of the 1942 original, p.34.

15 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bloody_Sunday_(1939)#cite_note-HarryGordon-24.

16 Ibid.

17 Alfred-Maurice de Zayas, *The Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau, 1939-1945*, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1989. Available from the TBR Book Club for $22.50 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $3 S&H inside the U.S.

18 David Leslie Hoggan, *Das blinde Jahrhundert-Europa—Die verlorene Weltmitte*, Tübingen: Grabert Verlag, 1984.

19 Hans Schadewalt, *Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland*, Berlin: Volk und Reich Verlag, German Library of Information; second revised edition, Sections II, 1940 and I, II. http://www.jrbooksonline.com/polish_atrocities.htm.

20 Ibid, Section IV.

21 Ibid, Section V.

22 Richard M. Watt, *Bitter Glory: Poland and Its Fate 1918-1939*, NY: Hippocrene Books, 1998, p.341.

23 *http://www.mikekemble.com/ww2/hitler.html*

24 *The Marshall Cavendish Illustrated Encyclopedia of World War Two,* Volume I, NY: Marshall Cavendish,1985, p.76.

25 *Hamlet*, Act I, Scene 2.

Marc Roland is a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin with his Norwegian Forest Cat, Sammy.

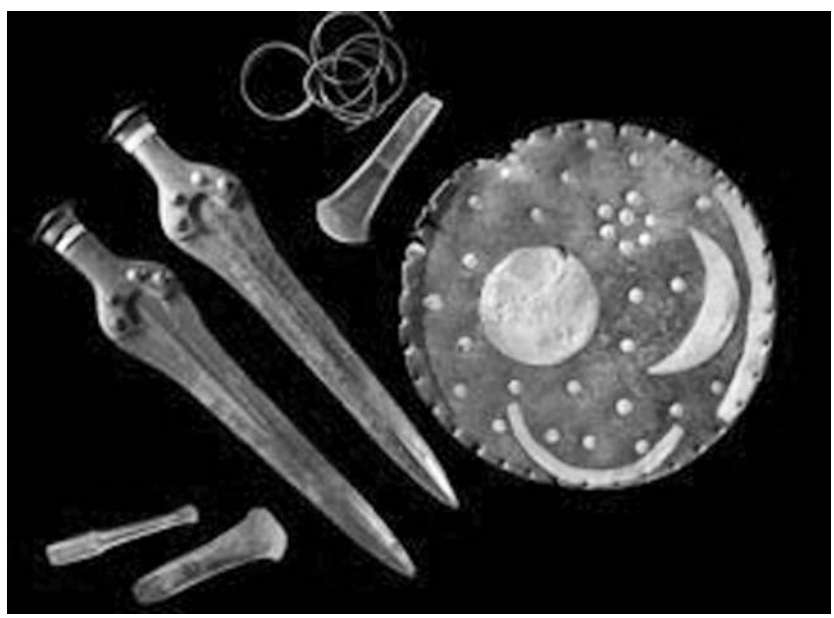
FROM THE JULY/AUGUST 2010 ISSUE

The Nebra Sky Disk

Our Ancient Ancestors Were Not Ignorant

COULD BRONZE-AGE EUROPEAN WISEMEN have really mapped the heavens at least two centuries before supposedly more advanced civilizations like Egypt or Mesopotamia? Some historians believe it's absolutely true, as a result of new research into a unique bronze disk unearthed in eastern Germany by common thieves in 1999.

BY CHRISTOPHER J. PETHERICK



The sky disk of Nebra was found near Europe's oldest observatory, the "Goseck Circle," in the Burgenlandkreis district in Saxony-Anhalt, Germany. It was dug up by two treasure-seekers in 1999, together with a bronze treasure of other items, including short swords and axe heads, which suggested to the looters that the disk might have been a shield, although it was but 12.5 inches in diamter. Instead it turned out to be an astronomical device of surprising sophistication.

The story itself of how the "sky disk" got into the possession of researchers is interesting in and of itself, leading some historians to wonder just how many similar artifacts are actually out there in private collections.

The story goes something like this: In 1999, a group of grave robbers was digging for artifacts near Nebra, Saxony-Anhalt, in what was once East Germany. They were looking for any piece of antiquity that they could sell on the black market to private collectors for hard cash.

Among the tools, jewelry, weapons and other items they found was a strange bronze disk covered in odd markings. Little did they know, what they were holding in their hands would literally turn what we know of the history and (prehistory) of astronomy on its head.

The thieves had no idea of the real significance of their find. The only thing they thought was that they could offer it on the black market for some $500,000.

According to a documentary produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation in 2009, the story should have ended with the disk winding up on a shelf owned by some wealthy businessman, except for an especially inquisitive German historian from the Halle Museum in East Germany, one of the best Bronze Age museums in the world.

A colleague tipped off State Archeologist of Saxony-Anhalt Dr. Harald Meller to the black-market antiquities trading. In one of the photographs he was shown was the beautiful disk that was being offered for sale to the highest bidder.

He quickly realized that particular item was unique and deserved more study. Upon examining the photos, Meller was astounded at the find, which defied the accepted history put forth by Establishment historians.

"It was a 30-centimeter [one foot in diameter] bronze disk covered with golden decorations," Meller told a BBC producer. "But the real sensation was that the golden decorations formed a picture—and this was something completely unheard of from the Bronze Age. It looked to me like the most significant archeological find I had ever seen."

So Meller went about setting up a meeting in Basel, Switzerland with the black market dealers seeking a buyer for what they believed was another trinket. He also tipped off the Swiss police, who were anxious to help put a stop to the pillaging of ancient sites across Europe.

The scholar and the police successfully recovered the disk, and Meller was eventually able to analyze it in his museum.

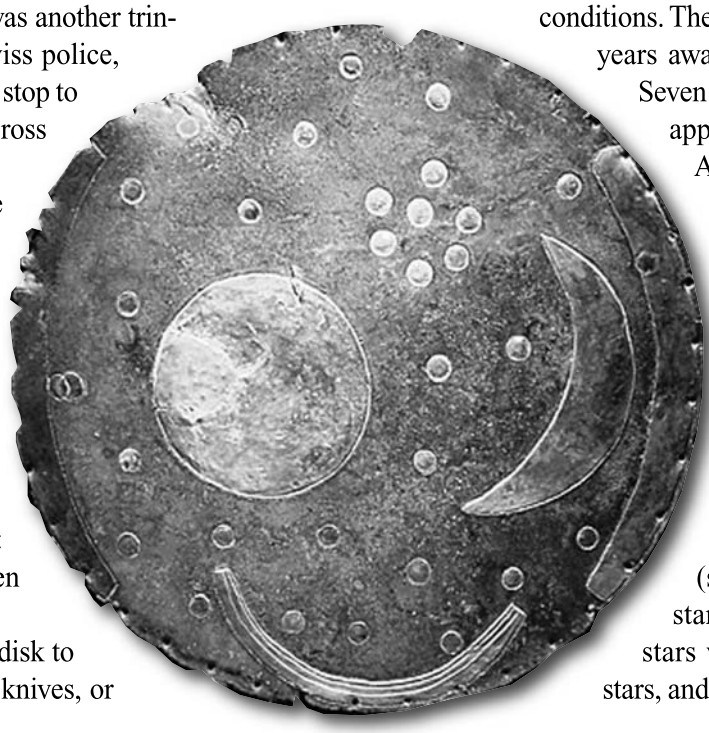
What he learned by examining the disk first-hand has turned history on its head, proving that Europeans were far more advanced than court historians had previously given them credit for.

Meller was able to date the disk to circa 1600 B.C., by using two knives, or "swords," that were dug up with it as dating aids. By their design, he was able to determine that the knives were from about 3,600 years old.

Meller turned to key scientists, including an astronomer and a metallurgist, for help in deducing the meaning behind the designs on the disc, now formally known as the Nebra Star Disk.

The disk contains what appear to be the Sun, a crescent Moon and something like a boat. Also, stars seem to be spread across the disk in what at first looked like a random pattern.

But astronomer Wolfhard Schlosser disagreed. He was called on to analyze the disc and see if he could determine what some sort of pattern or grouping.



One theory is that the sky disk of Nebra (above) was actually the "Shield of Achilles." Besides what appear to be the Pleiades in a cluster of seven stars, also depicted may be the ancient constellation Lupus, Venus, Mars and Mercury; with Capricorn at the right and Ursa Major at the left.

Schlosser looked closely at the small gold circles. He even went so far as to scan the entire disk and use one of his computers to compare it to the night sky in search of a pattern. Nothing turned up. Undaunted, Schlosser then focused on one group of seven stars that sit between the Moon and the Sun on the disk. Immediately, he thought: the Pleiades star cluster, in the constellation Taurus.

Thanks to large telescopes that can see far into the night sky, modern astronomers know that the Pleiades actually makes up over 1,000 stars, not counting unresolved binaries. However, to the naked eye, the cluster looks more like six or seven or eight stars—possibly 14 under the best viewing conditions. The cluster, about 440 million light years away, is popularly known as "the Seven Sisters." The seven brightest in apparent magnitude are Alcyone, Atlas, Electra, Maia, Merope, Taygeta and Pleone or Pleione. Next are Calaeno and Sterope or Asterope. The next, or 10th, star has no name but is simply designated "18 Tauri."

However, the brightest stars of the Pleiades today are not arranged in the same way as the stars on the disk (six stars surrounding a central star) but more like a kite of four stars with a stubby tail of a pair of stars, and three more stars in an arc at the kite's "shoulder."

According to the BBC, Schlosser then compared the disk with some of the oldest images he had in his possession of the Pleiades. These included 3,500-year-old tablets and scrolls from the Middle East, which are believed to contain some of the oldest astronomical charts. There, he found what he was looking for: The Pleiades were listed with just seven stars. They showed exactly what was on the disk.

"I nearly had tears in my eyes because it came as a surprise to all of us because we would imagine such a find in Egypt or Mesopotamia but not in central Europe, central Germany," Schlosser told the BBC.

And that's not all.

This convex mirror decorates the site where unlicensed diggers discovered an ancient astronomical artifact atop the Mittelberg, an 800-foot hill in the Ziegelroda Forest, Germany. The amazing "sky disk" was discovered within a pit inside a Bronze Age ring wall. The nearby forest contains 1,000 barrows or princely graves from the period.

As noted earlier, the disk contains a number of crescent shapes on it, including what appears to be a ship. Schlosser measured the angle between two crescent shapes on either side of the disk and found that it was exactly 82 degrees.

Early astronomers watched the sky intently, marking key dates such as the summer and winter solstices—the times of the year when the Sun is highest and lowest in the sky. Between those dates, the exact angle of the Sun is different based on where a person is in the world. At the horizon, the Sun travels at around 80 degrees. However, in eastern Germany, the location where the Nebra Star Disk was found, the angle is exactly 82 degrees.

"That's where the sun sets mid-winter," said Schlosser. "That's where the Sun sets mid-summer. The angle between both is precisely 82 degrees. This angle responds to the journey of the Sun between summer and winter for this specific latitude right here in Nebra."

Schlosser had proved an important piece of the puzzle: that the disk could not have come from another culture. It had to have originated from early tribes in the area.

But there was one final piece scientists had to prove to show that the disk could not have been forged in another part of the world.

Scientists had already dated the disk and proved that it showed the solar declination for that particular latitude. Now, they had to look at the source of the metals to determine from where exactly the original disk had been mined.

Scientists can tell where copper comes from by comparing its trace-element composition to other copper samples extracted from mines around the world. Since bronze is made by combining copper and tin or arsenic, Meller knew a metallurgist would be able to determine the origins of the metal.

Meller and his team turned to Prof. Ernst Pernicka from the University of Tubingen. Pernicka has spent his entire career studying ancient metals and is considered an expert when it comes to analyzing ancient artifacts.

Taking samples of bronze from the disk, this researcher compared it to alloys that had been studied from Greece, the Middle East and the Alps of Central Europe.

What he found provided the last bit of evidence to confirm that the disk had to have come from eastern Germany. His research showed without a doubt that the metal had to have been taken from a mine in the Alps. In other words, there was no way it could have been a trinket or a souvenir from early civilizations in Egypt or Mesopotamia.

Court historians have contested the legitimacy of the star disk, claiming it is just too good to be true. But Meller and his team of researchers remain convinced that this amazing disk is authentic.

If they are right, the star disk could turn the commonly accepted history written by the court historians on its head, most notably the long-held belief that tribes in what is now Germany were nothing more than disorganized, unsophisticated, violent and wild barbarians.

"The disk is the earliest concrete astronomical representation of the stars in the sky," concluded Meller. "It's the first known representation of the universe in human history." ✦

CHRISTOPHER J. PETHERICK is a journalist and publisher based in Maryland. For more information, see www.brandywinehouse.us or write directly to BRANDYWINE HOUSE BOOKS AND MEDIA, P.O. Box 638, Cheltenham, MD 20623. Petherick encourages all readers with Internet access to sign up for the free AMERICAN FREE PRESS weekly email newsletter. It's loaded with house news and special offers available only to newsletter recipients and AFP web site users. See AmericanFreePress.net.

FROM THE JULY/AUGUST 2010 ISSUE

Medical Aide to Rudolf Hess Speaks About Time With Top Nazi in Prison

NOT SATISFIED TO KEEP RUDOLF HESS IMPRISONED in solitary confinement for 45 years, the British ruling class had the 93-year-old man murdered because they feared the Russians would allow him to walk free and talk. Here is an insider's view of the British crime from Hess's medical aide in Spandau Prison.

BY THE BARNES REVIEW STAFF

Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy, died in 1987 in the Spandau Prison in Berlin, where he was the only inmate. Ninety-three years old and quite feeble, nevertheless the official claim was that he was able to commit suicide by hanging himself with a lamp cord. But many, including his son, Wolf-Ruediger Hess, maintain the British Special Air Services murdered the old gentleman. This conclusion is backed up by the prison's former commandant Eugene K. Bird of the U.S. and by the male nurse who cared for Deputy Fuhrer Hess in his last years.

Rudolf Hess's medical aide, Tunisia-born Muslim Abdallah Melaouhi, got an eyeful on the day that Hess died in the summerhouse of the Spandau Prison in Germany, run by the World War II Allies. Melaouhi, in an interview with the German newspaper *National Zeitung*, testified to his belief that Hess was murdered. Melaouhi, who lives in Britain, even gave his suspicions to Scotland Yard in London, but they were not acted upon.

This article is based on the *National Zeitung* interview, which was translated for TBR by Werner Broschinski.

Melaouhi's book *Ich sah seinen Mördern in die Augen* ("I Looked His Murderers in the Eye") is a courageous plea for truth and justice.

Melaouhi had close contact with Hess, the last prisoner of Spandau from 1982 to 1987. He became more than just a nurse; in the dehumanizing prison environment, Melaouhi became Hess's friend and confidant.

Abdallah Melaouhi has broken his silence 23 years after the murder of Rudolf Hess. Melaouhi spent five years with the last prisoner in Spandau Prison.

National Zeitung asked Melaouhi about his efforts to make the life of "the loneliest prisoner in the world" more humane and bearable, Melaouhi remarked that: "I simply couldn't humanly tolerate how he was being treated. So through me he was provided with almost all the material things I requested for him. There were many small things with which I could make him happy, like chocolate, . . . or a smuggled birthday cake my wife baked. He especially liked plum cake. I often gave him something to read, since the normal newspapers were totally censored.

The newspaper asked about the rumor in May 1986 that Soviet President Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was prepared to release Hess.

Said Melaouhi:

> It was a fact. My information sources were two persons, the Russian head guard and the Russian director. It was an evening when . . . much alcohol had been consumed. . . . In such casual encounters I tried to tease out information by talking to them, and I was successful. The Russian director of . . . Spandau gave me some information, including the notion that Gorbachev wanted to release Hess. The head guard con-

Left, a rarely seen photo of Rudolf Hess and his son, Wolf- Ruediger Hess. Hess was a loving husband and father. Hess bravely flew an airplane to Scotland in a bid to make peace between Britain and Germany. But he was arrested, treated as a criminal and accused of being mentally unstable—anything to try to discredit him. Wolf-Ruediger believes his father was murdered. Abdallah Melaouhi confirms it. Below, Hess as an old man, after years in solitary confinement.

firmed this saying he had heard something to this effect on Russian radio. I relayed this news to Hess, and, after a long silence, he said: "That's my death sentence."

After the death of Hess, Melaouhi was asked for interviews by the foreign press, such as BBC, but the German media showed no interest in his observations. Said Melaouhi:

"Regrettably, in world history the German people have been very suppressed. Anyone expressing politically incorrect (i.e., uncomfortable) views regarding the subjects of the first or second world war encounters much anger and is silenced. . . . Foreign television stations like BBC or CBS are very interested in my views since they didn't have anything directly to do with this. Sat 1 [a privately owned German TV station] also visited me and showed an interest in the events of 1987, but the state, the politics, or to be more precise, the highest ranking politician of the day, stressed that the interview with me could not be made public or Sat 1 would face legal consequences."

After years of distinguished service in various organizations, like for example the German-Tunisian Association and the Berlin-Brandenburg Immigration Council, Melaouhi was, because of his book, shut out from all such organizations.

He commented:

This was an added low blow in my life. I have always made the effort to organize democratic cultural associations. I founded the Tunisian Association, and with 1,300 members it is the largest of its kind. I had a passion for it. In some respects it was my hobby in which I became more intensively involved from year to year, with concomitant increased time commitments. The expulsion [from these organizations] nevertheless confirmed me and gave me more courage: Now I was determined: The public must see what goes on behind the scenes.

The media tried to characterize my work as a Nazi book. But that's not right at all. My book was thoroughly analyzed from top to bottom by the Dresden public attorney's office, with the finding that it contains no inciting or inflammatory propaganda, themes or words. Thereafter my confiscated books were returned to me.

This book is based on facts and serious situations I did not voluntarily experience.

I am a medical aide, but now an advocate for the dead. Even individuals affected by the terrible events of World War II were amazed that this book is written with courage and honesty. I want to bring the murderers to justice. I want to inform the citizens of the whole world, as far as possible, and open their eyes to what happened to Hess in the Allied prison of Spandau. I will continue to fight. ✦

FROM THE JULY/AUGUST 2010 ISSUE

Was the Real-Life *Zorro* An Anglo-Saxon Irishman?

TRIPPING UP TYRANTS AND AVENGING OPPRESSED CITIZENS who have fallen prey to the ruthless designs of the plutocratic "dominant criminal minority" are universal themes that have never been more relevant than they are today. The unforgettable fictional character, who first captured the public imagination in magazines and became legendary through television serials and big-screen movies, is El Zorro (Spanish for "the fox"). This cunning acrobat, master swordsman and superb horseback rider, with his romantic image and folk hero status, was cheered for his unstoppable quest to frustrate dictators and their super-wealthy backers, so the people could keep their land and regain their freedom.

At left, a portrait of William Lamport, allegedly crafted by Peter Paul Rubens, although the true identity of the fellow in this painting is disputed by some. He was indisputably the author of the first declaration of independence in the Indies, a document that promised land reform and a democratically elected monarch over a century before the French Revolution.

BY MARK ANDERSON

One is struck by the sober fact that real heroes are missing in the real world, however well-intentioned those in many of today's freedom movements may be. The fundamental truth is that while the world has its real villains—David Rockefeller, for instance—there is no singular, legendary hero to directly confront them. Therefore, the oppressed people of the real world have to rely primarily on themselves to oppose villains who would steal every last penny from them and send young men and women to die meaningless deaths on foreign battlefields, if they are allowed to get away with it.

Evidently, however, there was a man who, more than anyone else on a list of candidates, lived a heroic life akin to the swashbuckling character Zorro, who was alleged to have fought the corrupt plutocratic interests of the time. And he

may have inspired the fictional hero many of us remember from television programs and movies.

If there was a real Zorro—and it looks like there was— it was William Lamport, according to a 2004 book written by Gerard Ronan, *The Irish Zorro: The Extraordinary Adventures of William Lamport (1615-1659)*, Brandon-Mount Eagle, Dingle, Ireland.

That and other available accounts, while some details are sketchy, more or less agree that William Lamport (or Guillén Lombardo, to call him by his hispanicized name) was the son of a wealthy County Wexford merchant of "Old English" stock. His mother also was Old English. After a life of brazen adventure, William was to be burned at the stake at the age of 44 by the Mexican Inquisition, after a 17-year imprisonment.

According to *The Dictionary of Irish Latin-American Biography:* "Defiant to the end, he managed to hang himself on the stage before the executioner reached him, robbing the inquisition of his own death. Thereafter, his body was burned on a pyre." Thus, he became a Mexican legend.

"If there was a real Zorro— and it looks as though there was —it was William Lamport."

Broadly speaking, Mexicans have an affinity with the brash Irish, as the Mexican nation still remembers not only Lamport, but also the Irish "Batallón de San Patricio" or Saint Patrick's Battalion, comprised of Irishmen (and eventually some Catholics of other extractions) who had sailed to America and, lacking money and prospects, were coaxed into joining the U.S. military and fighting in the Mexican War. Some members of the battalion were Canadians, Mexicans or various Europeans, and not all had served in the U.S. military.

It was when these Catholic soldiers were told to fire on their fellow Catholics in Mexico that they decided their faith meant more to them than the fledgling American state that had so "graciously" bestowed such grim employment upon them. So they defected to the Mexican side and fought against their former fellow soldiers from the United States. Down to modern times, on St. Patrick's Day, the brigade is honored in Mexico, while Lamport had a school named after him and is honored with a statue.

Thus, the legendary, irrepressible Irish spirit that has given tyrants of various stripes severe heartburn for centuries is evident here, as if the brigade and Zorro were cut from the same

This statue of a bound William Lamport (1615-1659) was created by French-Italian sculptor Enrique Alciati in 1910. Along with sculptures of other great freedom fighters in Mexican history, it graces the Monument of Independence in Mexico City. In 1642, the Spanish Inquisition arrested Lamport and accused him of plotting sedition against Spain. He was sentenced to 10 years in jail. He escaped in 1650 and is alleged to have plastered walls in Mexico City with anti-Inquisition literature. He was captured by authorities just two days later. In 1659 the Spanish Inquisition condemned him to death as a heretic and sentenced him to be burned at the stake. Legend holds that he struggled out of his ropes before he would burn to death and strangled/hanged himself with his iron collar.

cloth, so to speak. The political systems of yesterday and today have always assumed that the people will recognize no god higher than the almighty state—that there is nothing more worth fighting for than the state itself, as if the government and the nation of people the government is supposed to serve are one and the same entity. But this vicious lie crumbles to dust when one reflects on those individuals who, when events present no logical alternative, break from the ties of state servitude that have so poisoned the minds of men that they feel pride when "their" government crushes the innocent in an "enemy" country that they are literally commanded to hate.

True to form, Lamport, however one may judge his exploits and worldview, wasted little time in irritating the entrenched plutocracy. Said to be a child prodigy, he was sent by his family to be privately educated in London, where at 13 he already was arrested for publishing seditious pamphlets. This man of both the pen and the sword would go on to write the first Proclamation of Independence in Mexico, having been sent there by Spain to actually control its Mexican colony. But he turned against his sponsor to help the Mexican people; hence the comparison of Lamport with the character Zorro.

Following a mysterious escape from captivity during his teen years, Lamport was captured by pirates, with whom he served for two years, and fought for the French at the Siege of La Rochelle (1628).

"He went to Mexico as a spy after a scandalous affair at the Spanish court. Eventually he was arrested by the inquisition in 1642 for plotting rebellion."

By 25 he was a protégé of Spain's count-duke of Olivares, had traveled most of Europe and, according to several accounts, boasted proficiency in several languages (up to 14 tongues, some claim). He had episodes as a pamphleteer, engineer and military tactician.

When he was sent to Mexico by Spain, he went as a spy after a scandalous affair with a young noblewoman at the Spanish court. Eventually he was arrested by the inquisition in 1642 for plotting a Mexican rebellion, the stated aims of which were to introduce land reforms, abolish slavery and establish an independent Mexican nation.

On Christmas night 1650, he escaped in a manner so brilliant that it was rumored he had been assisted by demons. The pamphlets he posted throughout the city as he fled made him a local legend and inspired the works of several Mexican novelists and playwrights, one of which appears to have played a part in the creation of playwright Johnston McCully's Zorro. The fictional Zorro would use his sword to leave his "Z" mark wherever he went, evidently modeled to some degree after Lamport's pamphlet postings.

Lamport's Proclamation of Independence won for him the reputation of a forerunner of Mexican independence, and the statue commissioned in his honor stands in the vestibule of Mexico City's Column of Independence.

Patty Inglish, in an overview of the Zorro phenomenon, "Zorro the Irish Fox," posted at hubpages.com, wrote, "Previous to the very end of the 20th century, many thought that Zorro was a symbolic mythological hero or a character portrayed by Antonio Banderas in the movies. However, he was a real man who might be linked to any of several men in history." So, the existence of a book saying that the Zorro image best fits Lamport does not mean that he is the sole person to have inspired the character.

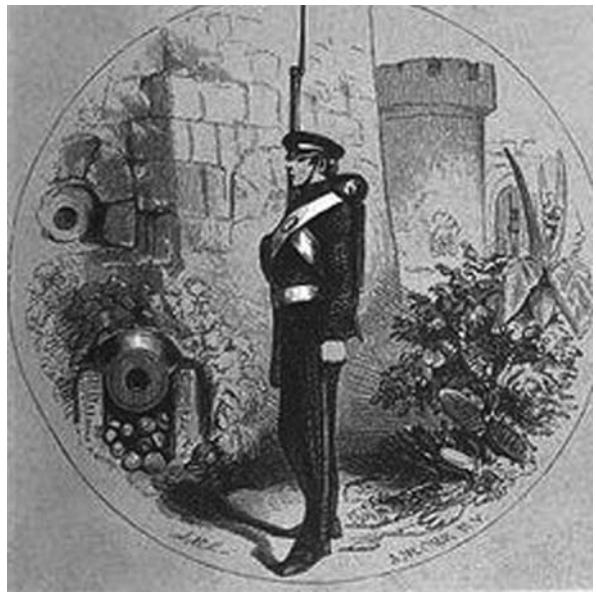
"Zorro has been linked to several real men, reportedly Portuguese, Chilean and Mexican highwaymen," says the website. "An 1854 historical fiction about one Señor Joaquin Murrieta, a Californian Robin Hood, by John Rollin Ridge, reportedly became the 1990s film *The Mask of Zorro.* An American Indian or native Mexican tribe member known as Estanislao in the 1820s is also tapped as Zorro by some historians." The article also says, "Two dozen individuals have some characteristic(s) or history of action that might have led to the creation of the legend of Zorro, but the evidence gathered in the Vatican by Troncarelli—and in the Spanish archives by Irish researcher and author Gerard Ronan is compelling."

While Ronan's account is deemed among the best in terms of identifying the main inspiration for the Zorro character, Inglish also noted:

> Over 200 years after the life of Lamport, a Mexican ex-military general, Vicente Riva Palacion, wrote a historical fiction in 1872 about a hero named Guillén Lombardo. This hero championed native Mexicans against Spain and spread anti-inquisition graffiti with the letter Z for Ziza, [Hebrew] for "shining," around Mexico. Ronan took his findings in Spain and the Vatican from among the archives of history and the inquisition. His related book is the 2004 biography of William Lamport. . . .

Mark Anderson is a longtime newsman now working as the roving editor for American Free Press newspaper. He and his wife Angie also provide photographs and video of the events they cover for AFP. Listen to Mark's radio show at republicbroadcasting.org. You can email Mark at truthhound2@yahoo.com.

EN MEMORIA DE LOS SOLDADOS IRLANDESES
DEL HEROICO BATALLON DE SAN PATRICIO
MARTIRES QUE DIERON SU VIDA POR LA CAU-
SA DE MEXICO DURANTE LA INJUSTA INVA-
SION NORTEAMERICANA DE 1847
CON LA GRATITUD DE MEXICO
A LOS 112 AÑOS DE SU SACRIFICIO
SEPTIEMBRE - DE 1959



The Irish spirit of freedom embodied in William Lamport that dwells in the heart of every human being is honored in Mexico with this plaque (upper left) to the Saint Patrick Batallion (San Patricios). It numbered about 175 to several hundred men, mostly immigrants, with a few U.S. citizens. The battalion acted as the sole Mexican counter-balance to the U.S. horse artillery. Hopelessly outnumbered and underequipped in the Battle of Churubusco (August 20, 1847), the Patricios repelled the attacking U.S. forces with heavy losses until their ammunition ran out and a Mexican officer raised the white flag of surrender. Officer Patrick Dalton of the Patricios tore the white flag down, prompting Gen. Pedro Anaya to order his men to fight on, with their bare hands if necessary. When Mexicans attempted to raise the white flag two more times, members of the Patricios shot and killed them. Above right: an artist's depiction of a Patricio in Mexican army garb. Inset right, the green flag of Erin served as the Patricios' battle flag, although they were by no means all Irish.

Ronan is an Irish civil servant in Dublin. Interestingly, the last Spanish viceroy of Mexico, whose independence Lamport championed, was also Irish: Lt. Gen. Don Juan O'Donoju.

Inglish also noted, adding:

The legendary masked man in black with a sword was truly a fox—like his 18th-century counterpart in the American Revolution, the Swamp Fox, Francis Marion. Both men lived, were recorded in history, and were Robin Hood type heroes, who helped the unjustly treated members of society.

The Irish moved to areas in South America as well as to North America and other nations, primarily during and after the forced Irish famine, but in small numbers previously. However, Zorro was likely an Irish Catholic transplant to England and then to Spain, served in Spain's Irish military forces in the early 1600s and later served in Mexico.

Inglish also noted that in January, 1999 *Irish Independent News* writer Nicola Anderson reported that an Italian history professor, Fabio Troncarelli of Università degli Studi della Tuscia (Viterbo State University) in Italy, "had discovered that Zorro was Irish. The academic had examined the Vatican files of the inquisition and found Zorro in their pages, but he was not called Zorro. The professor stated that a man by the name of William Lamport, an Irishman, appeared in the inquisition files."

It seems he had a red beard, unlike the Disney version, carried a sword, wore a mask and aided the downtrodden Mexicans and Indians who longed for independence. He also was a noted "swashbuckler, adventurer and womanizer," according to the inquisition files.

Thus, Lamport seems to be the most prevalent real-life Zorro, though the character may be comprised of bits and pieces of other men. The parting thought here is that Zorro is a universal ideal to which any passionate freedom-lover can aspire—that is, his spirit may be inside all of us as we boldly take on the plutocratic elite that ruled Zorro's world on television and in the movies, and rules our world in real life. ✦

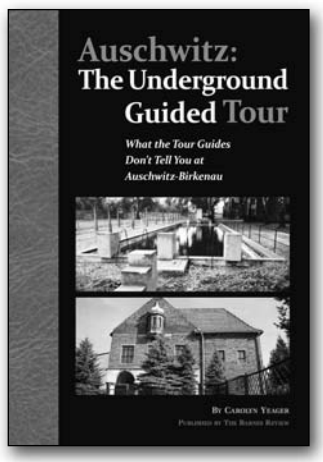
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Cané, Gonzalo, Ed., *The Dictionary of Irish Latin-American Biography*.

High Praise for Auschwitz Booklet from SPLC?

By Paul Angel

Yes, you can judge a book by its critics, as TBR contributing editorial board member Michael Collins Piper has often said of his own controversial works. And now the same can be said of a 48-page illustrated booklet called *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour—What the Tour Guides Don't Tell You at Auschwitz-Birkenau*. Authored by Carolyn Yeager and published earlier this year by The Barnes Review, the book was recently featured in a scathing review on the website of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) under a section of the SPLC's site entitled "Hate Watch: Keeping an Eye on the Radical Right."



The article, authored by Mark Potok, makes some interesting claims about the book and the Auschwitz camp in general. Finally, it seems, Potok is catching on to the truth, albeit he is careful about what he admits and is outright brazen in his repetition of falsehoods Revisionists have already shot down.

For instance, Potok willingly agrees with Revisionists that the death total at Auschwitz is at least 3 million too high when he says that ". . . 1 million people were murdered." For Potok, that's a start. Of course, that number keeps dwindling, as does belief that inmates were victims of a genocidal plan by the Nazis to eradicate all of Jewry. Those who are willing to dispose of their programming and read what Revisionists are saying already know that.

As for the lies Potok repeats, he refers to Commandant Hoess's confession, obtained under brutal torture, as "an autobiography." Potok continues to insist that "most of [the inmates who died in Auschwitz were] gassed to death with Zyklon-B and then cremated. (Thanks for not repeating the myth that inmates were killed in the crematory ovens, Mark.) By now even people with "leaden stupidity," as Potok refers to the author, know that Zyklon-B was a delousing insecticide, hardly the type of effective killing gas the oh-so efficient Nazis would use for mass extermination.

Potok also claims that: "[A]s the Soviets closed in, the SS guards murdered thousands more. . . ." How did they do this, Mark? Those piles of bodies witnessed and filmed by so many American soldiers at other work camps did not bear bullet wounds or the signs of poison gas or even blows to the head. They died, plain and simple, of starvation and disease. One need only look at films, not as easy to find, of thousands upon thousands of well-fed and clothed "survivors" clamoring at the camp fences when the Allies rolled in, to prove the point that the vast majority of concentration camp "victims" survived "the holocaust."

Potok, to his credit, does admit that, "Yes, Auschwitz had an art museum, a library, regular concerts and sporting events, a 'theater for music and drama,' a swimming pool (sometimes used for water polo) and a brothel for lonely inmates. . . ."

And Potok knows good when he sees it, referring to the publication by Yeager as "slick."

Following Potok's review, one gets to see the kinds of poor brainwashed souls the SPLC has roped into their cult. One pro-SPLC commenter (a budding Torquemada if there ever was one) suggested Ms. Yeager should be: "taken into custody immediately and locked away in a padded cell for the rest of her natural life." (I was surprised a therapy of thumbscrews and the rack was not recommended to "cure" Yeager of her "delusions" and force her recantation.)

Another SPLCer condemned free and open debate in the best tradition of dictator Josef Stalin: "I don't think anyone can explain the mentality of those that take a little bit of nothing and turn it into something. I think that we should respect and honor the dead. It is far too late now for us to debate what happened. Fifty-five years is a long time." (This was the same type of person who told Columbus to pack it up and take a little time off in Lisbon; he was only going to be swallowed up by sea serpents.)

And yet another SPLC supporter averred: "Holocaust Revisionism is a crime against humanity. It should also be a federal crime under U.S. law." (Now there's the type of open mind that would have come in handy on the jury at the Salem witch trials.)

TBR's Prof. Ray Goodwin tried to bring some logic into the online debate by pointing out some honest facts, but was shouted down by people who, unfortunately, chose to condemn Yeager's book without ever reading it. Ralph Waldo Emerson comes to mind: "Condemnation without investigation is the height of ignorance."

So all in all, what I see is that Yeager's *Auschwitz: The Underground Tour* has struck a little fear into the holocaust hucksters. There is something in this book that the enemies of free and open debate don't like. Maybe because it's so straightforward. Maybe it's the pictorial presentation. Whatever the reasons, I recommend that every TBR reader get a copy—or copies. It's only $10 (including S&H). And for 100 or more, the price is just $5 each. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 and charge to major credit cards. And don't forget to tell them Mark Potok sent you. ✦

FROM THE JULY/AUGUST 2010 ISSUE

Catholic Priest Was Eyewitness To Truman's Nagasaki Holocaust

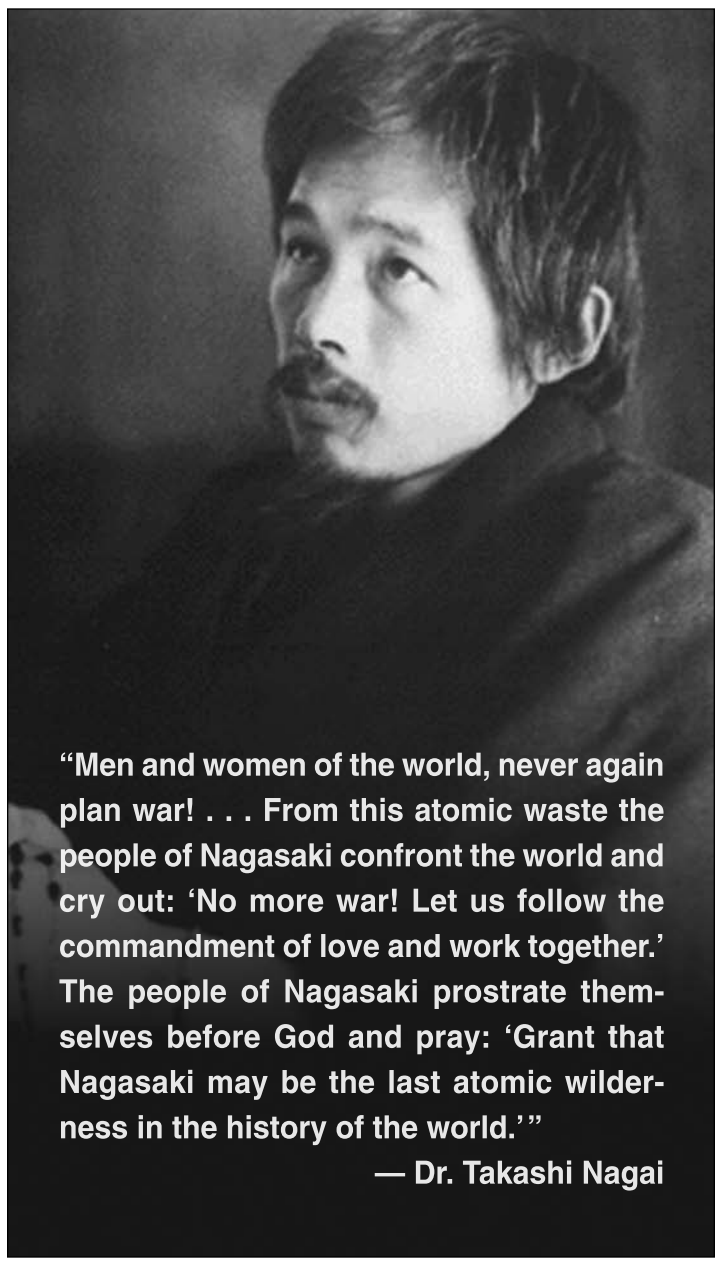
IT IS HIGH TIME WE ALL STOP DENYING the holocaust—the holocaust in Japan, that is. When one learns what America did to the city of Nagasaki, one trembles with fury. Japan's "sneak attack" (which FDR deliberately provoked, and of which FDR had foreknowledge) on the Pearl Harbor military base in 1941 cannot begin to equal on any scale of just retribution, the atomic bombing of hospitals, schools and churches in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Hiroshima was unnecessary, but Nagasaki was even more inexcusable.

BY MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN II

When one learns what America did to the city of Nagasaki, Japan, one trembles with fury. Japan's "sneak attack" (which was no surprise to FDR) on Pearl Harbor cannot begin to equal, on any scale of just retribution, the atomic incineration of the civilian center of Nagasaki on August 9, 1945.

Japan had already been finished off, at Hiroshima. Nagasaki was a needless act of mass murder that has never received concerted attention or remembrance in the West. Auschwitz has swollen to so enormous a proportion that there is no room for Nagasaki, or any other holocaust; especially one for which America bears the guilt. The people of Nagasaki were immolated on the altar of the American doctrine of "unconditional surrender"—not because they "would not surrender," but because they had been unwilling to surrender "unconditionally" (with the ominous prospect that their Emperor would be executed).

This truth about Japan's desire to surrender was relayed as early as 1943 by Roosevelt's top military adviser, Adm. William D. Leahy, to Walter Trohan, chief of the Washington



"Men and women of the world, never again plan war! . . . From this atomic waste the people of Nagasaki confront the world and cry out: 'No more war! Let us follow the commandment of love and work together.' The people of Nagasaki prostrate themselves before God and pray: 'Grant that Nagasaki may be the last atomic wilderness in the history of the world.'"

— Dr. Takashi Nagai

bureau of *The Chicago Tribune*. Trohan told this writer that he was forbidden by military censorship to publish Leahy's statement until after the war in the Pacific ended.

In Paul Glynn's 2009 book *A Song for Nagasaki* we meet an extraordinary human being, Dr. Takashi Nagai, a traditional Japanese of samurai descent, in love with *Yamato-damashii* (the culture and spirit of old Japan). Dr. Nagai nonetheless converts to the religion of Catholicism in the quintessentially Catholic city of Nagasaki. he then finds himself at ground zero on August 9, 1945—the day the U.S. detonated an atom bomb over a Japanese city for a second time.

There are two narratives in this book. The first is an edifying and moving biography of the remarkable Dr. Nagai, a paradigm of all that is finest in the Japanese character. The second is a thread that runs through the first: the contemplation of the shocking fact that the United States government targeted for nuclear annihilation the Catholic "capital city" of Asia. This perverse and barbaric act cannot be gainsaid or explained away. Super-patriots often claim that modern America is a Christian nation, but the documentary record puts paid to that myth. If we examine the facts we find grotesque public manifestations of hatred for Christ in two separate attacks on Christian cathedrals in two hemispheres; one is notorious, the other obscure.

"This perverse and barbaric act cannot be gainsaid or explained away. Super-patriots often claim that modern America is a Christian nation, but the documentary record puts paid to that myth."

In 1931 Lazar Kaganovich, first secretary of the Moscow branch of the Communist Party under Stalin, ordered the destruction of the magnificent Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow. In the midst of the ruins of that great church, he is reported to have exultantly proclaimed, "Mother Russia is cast down!" Though we have no utterance of a similar kind on record from President Harry S. Truman, we do know that in 1945, on his order, the Cathedral of Urakami, the only such edifice in Japan and the largest Catholic church in all of Asia (230 feet long, with seating capacity for 5,000 worshippers, and two bell towers more than 100 feet high), was incinerated by atomic fire in Nagasaki. To assuage potential Catholic anger, the U.S. government created the cover story (repeated uncritically in this book, unfortunately), that Nagasaki was only the No. 2 choice of the atomic bomber crew and that another city, Kokura, obscured on Aug. 9 by clouds, was allegedly their target of first choice. Even if true, this tale is small consolation to Christians, tantamount to being told by a gang of murderers that one's family had been killed only after the initial intended victim could not be found. Moreover, why was Nagasaki, the home of one the largest Catholic populations in the Far East, and a base for the evangelization of Asia, targeted *at all*?

Furthermore, there is no proof for the official cover story. The claim that Nagasaki was not the prime target is merely U.S. government hearsay, and most of us know what that is worth. It seems far more likely that 33rd degree Freemason Truman bore as much antipathy toward Christianity as did his Communist counterpart in Moscow, in which case the seemingly strange convergence of razed cathedrals, one destroyed by a Judaic-Soviet commissar and the other by an American Freemasonic president, is not so strange after all.

Japan had been none too kind to Christianity either, and Catholics had suffered many centuries of persecution since St. Francis Xavier first set foot in the Land of the Rising Sun, on Aug. 15, 1549. In 1597, twenty-six Catholics were crucified in Nagasaki. As history teaches, martyrdom tends to stiffen the resolve of the followers of Christ and Japan was no exception. "During the long centuries when an all-powerful Japanese government had totally proscribed the Christian religion, it was the farming community of Urakami (a suburb of Nagasaki) that had faithfully preserved and lived the Christian faith." By the early 20th century Japanese Catholics had gained a foothold, with harsh but grudging toleration from the government.

Dr. Nagai, a radiologist, was chief of staff at Nagasaki University Hospital. He had served two tours of duty as a surgeon at the front with the Japanese army in Manchuria, during which he won Japan's highest medal for bravery. In the China campaigns he treated wounded Chinese and Japanese equally and came to loath war. He equated Japan's militarists with the arrogant Heike clan that had oppressed the nation in the 12th century and were eventually overthrown by the Genjii. At the same time he had not been impressed when America forced Japan into a corner by cutting off her petroleum supply.

He agreed with Adm. Yamamoto of the dove faction that this was most regrettable and a belligerent act that threatened Japan's existence as a nation, and that contributed to the motivation behind the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Before Dr. Nagai was converted to the church he had been converted to Western civilization by the language of Latin, the music of Bach, Haydn, Schubert and Beethoven and the theological writing of Blaise Pascal, the French Catholic mathematician whose book, *Pensées,* haunted him. The remarkable young Catholic woman Nagai married, Midori

FAITHJUSTICE.WORDPRESS.COM

Dr. Takashi Nagai (1908–1951) was a physician and Catholic convert who valiantly tried to help survivors in the devastation left by the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki. Sick with leukemia even before the bombing, the effects of radiation left him nearly a bed-ridden invalid. He thereafter lived an austere life in a small hut near the ruins of the the Urakami Catholic Cathedral (above) in Nagasaki, writing books and counseling visitors until he died in 1951. Some people knew him as the "Mystic of Nagasaki."

Moriyama, a descendant of generations of Japanese Catholics, deserves a separate biography of her own. Few men wedded to such a woman can fail to do their duty or achieve their goals. She gave of herself completely throughout their marriage, sustained by her prayers at the "Lourdes Grotto" established in 1931 on the eastern outskirts of the city by the Polish Franciscan, St. Maximilian Kolbe.

This heroic, self-sacrificing lady is a testament to the nobility of the feminine side of the spirit of Japan. Mrs. Nagai was instantly turned into a black lump of bones and ash on Aug. 9, her rosary reduced to a clump of warped metal, clasped in what remained of her skeletal hand. (The couple's two young children survived because, after the holocaust in Hiroshima, they had been sent to live in a rural hill region with their grandmother).

"The plutonium-239 bomb exploded in Nagasaki with the equivalent force of 22,000 tons of conventional explosives but with vast differences. Setting aide for the moment the A-bomb's lethal radiation, there was its intense heat, which reached several million degrees centigrade at the explosion point. The whole mass of the huge bomb was ionized and a fireball created, making the air around it luminous, emitting ultraviolet rays [and] infrared rays. . . . Exposed human skin was scorched up to two-and-a-half miles away. The velocity of the wind that rushed out from the epicenter was more than one mile per second. . . . This caused a vacuum at the epicenter and another cyclone rushed back in. . . ."

Though he was wounded, Dr. Nagai survived the atomic blast, possibly due to the construction of the reinforced concrete radiology room in which he worked at Nagasaki University Hospital, or the by the hand of Divine Providence, since 80% percent of the patients and staff perished. He now found himself in the middle of a nuclear catastrophe, gazing on the sight of people who had been skinned alive or turned into sticks of human charcoal. He threw himself and his medical and leadership skills into the service of the victims. While bleeding profusely from an injured artery near his right tem-

ple, to stem a tide of panic, he called for the raising of a Japanese flag. None could be found, so he obtained a large white sheet and using his own blood, daubed a red circle in the center—*voila*, the flag of Japan. He had this impromptu flag raised and flown over the ruins of the hospital, in the midst of an atomic desert of incalculable suffering, as a symbol of order and organization; and thus begins the astonishing saga of the medical care and spiritual leadership which Takashi Nagai would unstintingly provide to the wounded and dying holocaust survivors of Nagasaki for the remainder of his life.

This was a genuine holocaust, by the very definition of that much-abused word. Dr. Nagai did not mince words concerning the magnitude of the horror which had transpired, but neither did he traffic in the politics of hatred, resentment and vengeance as have so many who believed they suffered in Auschwitz.

Compare Elie Wiesel's words, "Every Jew should set apart a zone of hate—healthy, virile hate—for what the German personifies and for what persists in the Germans," with those of the doctor of Nagasaki: "On Nov. 23, 1945, Nagai knew what to say to bandaged, limping, disfigured and demoralized Catholics who gathered beside the shattered cathedral to assist at a Requiem Mass for their dead. When his turn came to speak he rose a little unsteadily. . . .With a slow bow to the robed priests and another to the congregation, he began: '. . . Was not Nagasaki the chosen victim, the lamb without blemish, slain as a whole burnt offering on an altar of sacrifice, atoning for the sins of all the nations during World War II?...The Lord has given; the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the Name of the Lord. Let us be thankful that Nagasaki was chosen for the whole burnt sacrifice! Let us be thankful that through this sacrifice peace was granted to the world."

In his speech at the cathedral, Dr. Nagai used *hansai,* the Japanese word for "holocaust," whole burnt offering. He was not going to render the horror with a cosmetic term, yet he refused to succumb to the ultimate defeat for a Christian, of hating one's enemy. For the rest of his life, Dr. Nagai taught in his many books, such as his 1946 work, *The Bells of Nagasaki*, which was later made into a Japanese movie, reconciliation between America and Japan and hope for humanity. The noble spirit of the Japanese as personified in their response to a genuine holocaust, when contrasted with the morbid and pathological hatreds institutionalized within the Auschwitz story and its exaggerated claims to moral superiority as the one and only real "holocaust," is a testament to the island nation and to the leadership example set in particular by Dr. Nagai, a model for physicians and people of all nations.

In 1951, Takashi Nagai died in Nagasaki of radiation sickness, at the age of 43. He is a national hero to both Christian and non-Christian Japanese. ✦

MICHAEL A. HOFFMAN II is the author of the recent, encyclopedic book *Judaism Discovered.* (Hardcover, 1,100 pages. $45 + $5.50 U.S. S&H. Send $50.50 total: Independent History, Box 849, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816. See also www.RevisionistHistory.org.) Hoffman studied at the State University of New York at Oswego, under Richard Funk and Faiz Abu-Jaber; and at Hobart College under Francis J.M. O'Laughlin. A former reporter for the New York bureau of the Associated Press, he is the author of six other books of history and literature, and the editor of the bulletin *Revisionist History*. Give something in return for the benefit you have received from his information. Donate to support the continuation of Hoffman's vital work: http://www.revisionisthistory.org/page1/page2/paypal.html

Kokura Castle, Kokura, Japan.

STROKE OF LUCK SAVES KOKURA

Ironically, Nagasaki was not the primary–but the secondary—target of U.S. bombers on August 9, 1945; the primary target was actually the ancient castle city of Kokura. When American bombers approached Kokura, they found it shrouded in heavy clouds and smoke, the latter coming from an earlier fire-bombing of the nearby city of Yahata. So the Americans moved to their secondary target—Nagasaki. Kokura had, days earlier, been the secondary target after Hiroshima. So Kokura, by a stroke of good luck—and weather—had been spared the fate of destruction by atom bomb that befell Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Glynn, Paul, *A Song for Nagasaki: The Story of Takashi Nagai,* Ignatius Press, San Francisco, 2009. Paperback, illustrated, 267 pages. (*A Song for Nagasaki* is a fascinating book, and no one who reads it will go away unrewarded.)

FROM THE SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2010 ISSUE

Jewish Historian Vindicated

Respected journal supports findings of Michael Bradley—but beware that 'one-to-four percent' statistical spin

THE AUTHOR is a controversialist among controversialists. He suggests that Neanderthal Man is still with us today, mixed with regular folks, and in prehistoric times was concentrated in what the author calls the "Toxic Lozenge," which includes the Caucasus and Middle East—homeland of the Semitic and Hamitic peoples. Could the Jews be largely of Neanderthal stock? (See Willis Carto's seminal study in the May/June 2010 TBR for related stories. See page 114 to order a copy of this amazing theme issue.)

BY MICHAEL BRADLEY

MICHAEL BRADLEY

The May 6, 2010 issue of *Science*, journal of the American Academy of Sciences, has finally confirmed that modern human populations have significant Neanderthal genetic admixture. This study by the Max Planck Institute of Leipzig under the overall leadership of Dr. Svante Pääbo also included some researchers from the Harvard University School of Medicine.

Behind the scenes, it seems that this DNA study's dramatic reversal of the Pääbo-Stoneking *Cell* article of July 15, 1997 insisting that there was no Neanderthal DNA in modern humans was due to the fact that Harvard researchers came up with data that contradicted the 1997 study by Pääbo (then at the University of Munich) and Mike Stoneking (then at the University of Pennsylvania).

Personally, I have always suspected that this 1997 study was purposely concocted or even commissioned to please North American Jews and to further Israeli interests. In the 1997 study, Svante Pääbo and Mike Stoneking claimed to have re-created part of the Neanderthal DNA sequence to an "acceptable" extent (2%) and then to have compared it to *Homo sapiens sapiens* DNA. But the complete *H. sapiens sapiens* genome wasn't mapped until 2005. In short, Pääbo and Stoneking were comparing nothing much to nothing at all. Dr. Alan Templeton, a geneticist at the American University in St. Louis, characterized their 1997 study as "a statistical house of cards."

At that time the acknowledged world expert on Neanderthals was Dr. Erik Trinkaus, formerly of the Anthropology Department at the University of New Mexico. His massive book *The Neandertals: Of Skeletons, Scientists and Scandal* was published in 1992 (Random House, and in two revised Vintage "University Format" paperback editions 1994-1996). *The Neandertals* contained this observation in the concluding pages (Vintage paperback, March 1994): "Only humans from the Near East and parts of Europe can claim Neandertals per se in their *direct* ancestry" (page 416, author's emphasis). The 1997 Pääbo-Stoneking study published in the July issue of *Cell* was highly promoted in North American media, contradicted Trinkaus, prevented Random House from issuing a cheaper mass-market paperback edition of *The Neandertals* in the fall of 1997 and immediately enthroned Pääbo instead of Erik Trinkaus as the world's leading expert on Neanderthals in the public mind.

Naturally, the 1997 Pääbo-Stoneking *Cell* article also

discredited my own books *The Iceman Inheritance* (1978) and *Chosen People from the Caucasus* (1992) because I had concluded exactly what Trinkaus had concluded—only I said it first. This new May 2010 study concedes that from "1 to 4" percent of modern human DNA is Neanderthal. However, I see and smell a little loophole, just large enough for a statistical rat.

The conclusions of this new 2010 study, certainly vetted and possibly written by Pääbo, are clearly intended to convey the impression that this "1 to 4 percent" of lingering Neanderthal DNA is more or less evenly distributed throughout the world except for Africa where there is supposedly no Neanderthal DNA.

The May 2010 study even found Neanderthal DNA in New Guinea, which is highly unlikely, and I wonder who the carefully chosen modern donor was to get this supposed Neanderthal DNA. I like to joke that it was probably the fictional (I hope) Dr. Jacob Epstein, formerly a New York doctor, who now practices in Port Moresby. That's the worldwide "Pääbo spin" on Neanderthal DNA in modern humans, and, looked at this way, "1 to 4 percent" doesn't amount to much. Figures don't lie, but liars figure.

On June 5, 2010 the world's population was estimated to be 6.8 billion plus people (United States Census Bureau, Wikipedia). One percent of that is roughly 68 million and some change. Four percent works out to about 278 million people. Odd, isn't it, that this is about the population of the Middle East, according to my *Bloomsbury Pocket Atlas*? And this is the geographic homeland of the Semitic peoples, the present Judeo-Islamic Arabs and the Jews. Work it out for yourself on any good atlas.

"There would be virtually no Neanderthal DNA in Atlantic Western Europe, but there would be more in Central Europe and much more in Eastern Europe, and especially in mountainous areas."

Using maps and atlases there is a way of looking at this "1 to 4 percent" of Neanderthal DNA in modern humans that makes a great deal of historical sense. What if this Neanderthal DNA is concentrated in the Caucasus/Middle East, where this 2010 study admits that Neanderthals and Cro-Magnons (or "Early Modern Humans") met and interbred? Surely it is reasonable to suppose that the main concentration of the world's surviving Neanderthal DNA must be in this area, discounting very modern migrations of some people by railway, steamship and aircraft transportation, and that Neanderthal DNA decreases rapidly as distance from the Caucasus center of interbreeding increases?

There would be virtually no Neanderthal DNA in Atlantic Western Europe, but there would be more in Central Europe and much more in Eastern Europe, and especially in mountainous areas. There would be virtually none northward toward the Baltic Sea and virtually none east of Kazakhstan to Pacific Far East Asia. And we were already told that there is supposedly no Neanderthal DNA in Africa. But actually there should be at least some Neanderthal DNA in North Africa because the Arabs conquered it. Now, this sort of Neanderthal DNA distribution might average out to that insignificant "1 to 4 percent of Neanderthal DNA in the whole world's population." See? As Mark Twain put it: "First come lies, then damn lies and then statistics."

Now, assuming this sort of concentration of Neanderthal DNA in the Caucasus Middle East, that "1 to 4" percent of world population suddenly becomes *very* significant indeed. It means that the Semitic peoples of the Middle East—Jews, Arabs and others (like Armenians)—must, therefore, be substantially Neanderthal. And this sort of concentration of Neanderthal DNA seems to be the case.

On May 10, 2010 a Pääbo co-researcher on the new study, Johannes Krause, said on the Mid-German TV Network that the people of the Middle East, the Semites, were at least "10 to 20" percent Neanderthal. (The Internet link to this interview on the Mid-German TV Network was deactivated on May 18, 2010.)

This is precisely what I argued in *The Iceman Inheritance*, *Chosen People from the Caucasus* and what Erik Trinkaus at least inferred in his *The Neandertals* of 1992. However, my own calculations indicate that some Middle East Semitic populations approach 50 percent Neanderthal and in some very specific small areas, 70 percent Neanderthal. Given the usually modest Semitic populations in mountain valleys and arid landscapes of the Caucasus Middle East, this sort of Neanderthal DNA concentration among some groups would not affect that "1 to 4 percent" of the total world population very much.

In my view, there are two major subspecies of technical "humanity" contending for the domination of our world.

One subspecies, and the most influential one in terms of its sheer numbers and geographic extent, can simply be

Svante Pääbo, a lead researcher of the Max Planck Institute's Neanderthal genome study, said: "Neanderthals probably mixed with early modern humans before *Homo sapiens* split into different groups in Europe and Asia." This could have occurred in the Middle East between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago before the human population spread across East Asia. It is known from archeological findings in the Middle East that Neanderthals and modern humans overlapped in time in this region. Above, Pääbo smiles at the skull of a Neanderthal.

called "ordinary humanity." Before 15th-century European maritime expansion and commerce, they inhabited Atlantic Western Europe, most of Africa, perhaps "Atlantis" in the past, North and South America and across the Pacific to the Far East, Japan and China. There are several geographic varieties of this subspecies, differentiated mostly by skin color and some other physical traits, but this subspecies as a whole exhibits a clear tendency toward polytheism, a tolerance of females in society and in divine affairs and a relatively low level of aggression. All varieties share a reasonable level of intelligence, very definite visual artistic ability, relatively non-protruding noses and only moderate male hairiness.

Because of the differences in physical characteristics of this "subspecies," it may be possible that it really consists of several subspecies that evolved separately in slightly different ways within their various geographic areas and different environments of origin. Or, it may have originally been just one eastern or southern African subspecies that migrated into various geographic areas and then evolved unique characteristics. This latter is the modern view, but it may not be correct.

However, the roughly common mentality of this subspecies, much more important than its superficial physical differences, indicates a relatively low degree of sexual dimorphism in its primal anthropological ancestry—except in areas where it has since been greatly affected biologically and culturally by the expansion of the other contending subspecies, as in Central and Western Europe after the Jewish diaspora of A.D. 70, the Hunnic invasion of 451-453 and Khazarian migrations from the Russo-Ukrainian steppes into Central Europe, circa A.D. 1000 to 1300.

This other contending subspecies originated in what I call the "Toxic Lozenge," a narrow, elongated area, extending from the Rift Valley lakes of Tanzania, Kenya and southern Ethiopia to the northern Caucasus Mountains. This Toxic Lozenge therefore encompasses the geographic epicenters of both *Homo habilis* and later Neanderthal de-

velopment. This Toxic Lozenge is also the original homeland of the Hamitic languages and the later seemingly related Semitic ones.

Note that ancient Egypt was well to the west of where this Toxic Lozenge crosses the Red Sea between Jiddah and Medina in Arabia—an area now called the Hijaz and/or Yemen but known as Saba (biblical "Sheba") in ancient times—the very place where the first evidence of the Hebrew language has been discovered and where Islam was also later conceived (see *Queen of Sheba and Biblical Scholarship* by Dr. Bernard Leeman, fairly far down on my web page, www.michaelbradley.info).

Physically, this subspecies is characterized by very great nasal development, extreme hairiness in males, long torsos and short legs, extremely high numerical and spatial intelligence, very little visual artistic ability, a low level of emotional stability, fanatical monotheism, anti-feminism and a predisposition to control, enslave or exterminate "ordinary humanity." There is some anthropological evidence that this subspecies may derive from *Homo habilis*, through the Neanderthals and on to modern representatives. However, not all anthropologists agree that *Homo habilis* should be considered fully "human" as that term is rather loosely defined, but was possibly an aberrant offshoot of either some early *Homo* or *Australopithecus*. That is, people deriving from this Toxic Lozenge in ancient times may not be exactly human and certainly seem to be incompatible with the values and attitudes of "ordinary humanity." However, recent historical migrants into the Toxic Lozenge represent mostly ordinary African humanity.

"People deriving from this Toxic Lozenge in ancient times may not be exactly human and certainly seem to be incompatible with the values and attitudes of 'ordinary humanity.'"

Much more important than physical traits, the aggression of this subspecies is responsible for its expansion from its original Toxic Lozenge both east and west to inhabit most of the "Middle East" (especially mountainous regions) and even parts of Europe, western India and northern and eastern Africa, imposing its religious and social values. In short, the people of this Toxic Lozenge have gradually driven a wedge of perhaps "not-quite-human" genes and culture between the ordinary humanity of the West and the ordinary humanity of the Far East. And this wedge has been inexorably expanded by well-known historical events from 5600 B.C. to the present. Despite the incessant propaganda and disinformation promulgated by this subspecies, adherence to Judaism, Judeo-Christianity and Judeo-Islam are the symptomatic indications of its biological expansion and/or cultural influence.

This Toxic Lozenge subspecies is the most influential one in terms of its extremely high aggression (see "Hard Times Among the Neanderthals," *Natural History*, journal of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, December 1978 by Dr. Erik Trinkaus and Dr. T. Dale Stewart of the Smithsonian Institute).

How aggressive are they? Trinkaus and Stewart subjected every Neanderthal bone then known to a forensic-style analysis and found over twice the number of violence-inflicted injuries as among any similar number of bones from other fossil humans.* Nonetheless, though extremely violent, Neanderthals took care of their injured and elderly people (Trinkaus and Stewart; see also Ralph Solecki's later work at Shanidar Cave). Ironically, this Trinkaus and Stewart article was published one month after the publication of *The Iceman Inheritance* in November 1978. I could certainly have used this data if it had been available a few months earlier.

This December 1978 Trinkaus-Stewart study and article adequately explains why the Middle East has been a region of chronic conflict for about 3,500 years of more or less reliably recorded human history. Very little more needs to be said or written about extreme Middle Eastern aggression itself. However, much more can be said and written about how the Western world got drawn into Middle East confrontations. ✦

*Some researchers claim that the bone breaks and bodily injuries suffered by Neanderthal men were more the result of their hunting technique. Neanderthals never developed much more than a thrusting spear, a weapon only to be used in close proximity to the beast being hunted. As such, the bone breaks sustained by Neanderthal man most closely resemble that of modern-day cowboys, leading some to surmise that Neanderthal has to have nearly been on top of his many times gargantuan and powerful prey, thus earning him many broken bones.

For more about his work (and the availability of his books on the origins of the Neanderthals, as well as other topics), refer to ***Michael Bradley***'s website at michaelbradley.info or write him at P.O. Box 97035, Toronto, Canada M6R 3LO or email him at michaelbradley2003@yahoo.com. For a copy of *Thirteenth Tribe* (softcover, 255 pages, #61, $17 plus $5 S&H) contact TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards.

SPECIAL TBR THEME ISSUES

REVENGE OF THE NEANDERTHAL

THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
Revenge of the Neanderthal
A SPECIAL THEME ISSUE FROM WILLIS A. CARTO

Do the descendants of the Neanderthal live among us today? What have they contributed to modern civilization? Anything? Or are they simply our destroyers? This all-new special edition of the bimonthly historical journal, THE BARNES REVIEW, addresses this controversial topic as it has never been before. It was assembled by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto and prolific writer, lecturer and radio show host Michael Collins Piper, author of eight books and a member of TBR's contributing editors' board.

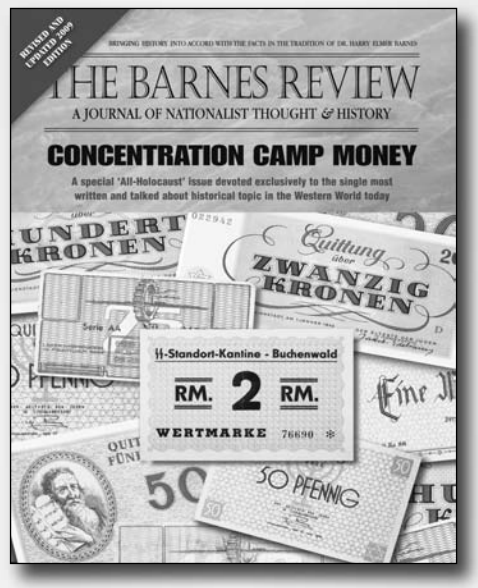
"Revenge of the Neanderthal" is a provocative study of what may well be the most explosive historical and anthropological secret of all time—one that scientists, archeologists, philosophers, theologians and other "scholars" prefer to ignore. Bulk sale prices: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each. Add S&H. See below.

RUSSIA, BOLSHEVISM & THE JEWS

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—whose *Gulag Archipelago* blew the lid off the Soviet death camp system for the entire world to see—was a Nobel Prize winner. (He is still one of the best-selling Russian authors in the West.) Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled Two Hundred Years Together. Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused quite a stir, particularly amongst the Zionist community. Volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, was thoroughly suppressed in the English-speaking world. But here is a detailed review/synopsis of that banned book in English—the only one we know of. Sections include: The Communist October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in Communism; The February 1917 Revolution; the Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Participation in the Red Army; Jewish Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Post WWI Germany; and seven more eye-opening chapters. Bulk sale prices: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each.

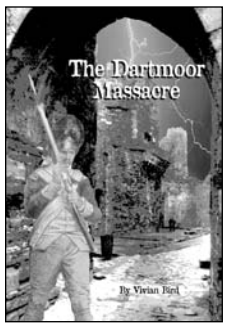
Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. No charge for S&H on back issues inside the U.S. Outside the U.S., email sales@barnesreview.org for best S&H to your nation. You can charge copies of these issues by calling toll free 1-877-773-9077 and charging. Add S&H: $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 S&H on orders from $50.01 to $100. Over $100 add $15 S&H.

TBR's No. 1 Blockbuster: The All-Holocaust Issue—Now a Bound Softcover Illustrated Book!

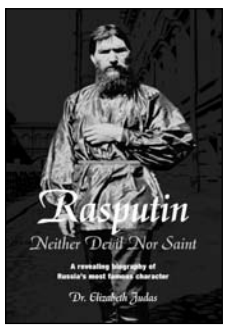

REVISED AND UPDATED 2009 EDITION
THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
CONCENTRATION CAMP MONEY
A special 'All-Holocaust' issue devoted exclusively to the single most written and talked about historical topic in the Western World today
ZWANZIG KRONEN
RM. 2 RM.
WERTMARKE
50 PFENNIG

TBR's Updated & Expanded "All Holocaust Issue." Containing 72 pages when first published back in 2001, this amazing "theme issue," assembled by Michael Collins Piper, has recently been updated and expanded. It is now 112 pages and remains not only the most popular TBR issue ever, but also one of the best holocaust resources ever prepared. Dozens of fascinating articles and "sidebars" cover the subject from "Auschwitz to Zyklon B." Find out what a wide variety of scientists, philosophers and historians and sensible laymen are saying that has the holocaust lobby running scared! Inmates paid for their work with camp money? No gas chambers? No brutal beatings? Only 85,000 died at Auschwitz—not 4 million? Inmates could be released for good behavior? Crematory ovens never used as killing weapons? No evidence of a plot to eradicate Europe of Jews? A pool, soccer field, sauna and camp canteen at Auschwitz—for use by the prisoners? Softcover—bound like a book (not saddle stitched like a magazine), 112 pages, #531, Prices are as follows: 1-5 copies are $10 each. 6-49 copies are $8 each. 50 or more are just $6 each. Add S&H—see left.

Great Books from THE BARNES REVIEW



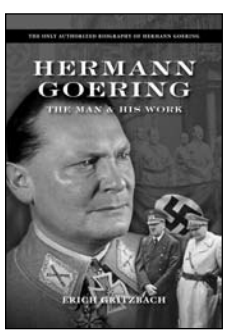
The Dartmoor Massacre: *A British Atrocity Against American POWs During the War of 1812.* By Vivian Bird. The British garrison commander attempted to hide and bury the dead before the prison doctor could produce a body count. Book includes: a history of the event; a list of killed and wounded and how they died; the ships from which almost all were impressed by Brits; depositions from eyewitnesses; little-known details; illustrations. Softcover, 104 pages, #319, $***13. NOW $8***.



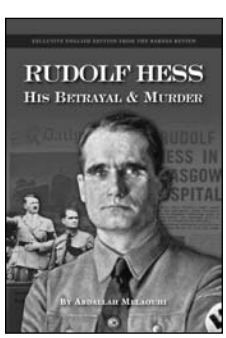
Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint. Nearly all of what we know about Grigori Rasputin is the product of anti-Christian Bolshevik propaganda accepted and repeated as history today. A healer and holy man of great repute, Rasputin, somehow, has emerged as one of the most sinister characters in world history. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to Dr. Elizabeth Judas, one who knew Rasputin personally, and the author of this important work, first published in 1942. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, ***$20.***

Judaism in Music: Wagner for the 21st Century. In 1850, Wagner penned "Judaism in Music." It caused such a firestorm that in 1869 he published "Some Explanations Concerning Judaism in Music." This volume includes those essays plus an introduction by Australian Revisionist Dr. Fredrick Töben. It concludes with an essay correcting the historical record about Wagner written by Andrew Gray. Compiled by Ron Ray. Softcover, 125 pages, #705, ***$15.***

Hitler Democrat. *Hitler Democrat* is a monumental work of history and is in its own fashion a tribute to the man behind it: front-lines fighting Waffen-SS officer Leon Degrelle. In this amazing book, Degrelle recounts the early history of Adolf Hitler, from his first political awakenings to the battle with Ernst Roehm to his early days as chancellor and his amazing social revolution. Must reading for any fan of true historySoftcover, 546 pages, #622, ***$30.***



Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Although it is well known that Goering recreated the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other astonishing achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains an introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photographs, new introduction, indexed, #639, ***$25.***



Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder. In 1941, Rudolf Hess was captured by the Allies during a secret flight to offer peace from Hitler to England. Hess remained a prisoner of the Brits and Americans for 46 years until he was murdered at age 93 in prison. Abdallah Melaouhi gives us the entire untold story about Hess's time in Spandau, his brutal murder, the ongoing plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, reproductions of many documents Hess smuggled out of Spandau with translations, rare photos, three appendices from TBR, ***$25.***

The Brainwashing of the German Nation. By Udo Walendy. The author has been imprisoned because he refuses to parrot the official historical lies of the German and Allied governments. In this short book Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history and their identity, brainwashed by their conquerors. Softcover, #110, 64 pages, ***$9.***

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law. By Col. Curtis B. Dall. In this book, Col. Dall recounts his many interactions with top-ranking U.S. politicians, Wall Street tycoons and financial kleptocrats during his time as Franklin Roosevelt's son-in-law. Dall had an office in the White House and saw the odd array of Communists and other shady dealers coming to ply FDR and Eleanor. Included Bernard Baruch, Harry Hopkins, Harry Dexter White, Henry Morgenthau Jr. and many other schemers. Softcover, 288 pages, #696, ***$25.***

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War. The mainstream historical establishment insists that WWII was started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book, the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting WWII is refuted by famed German historian Udo Walendy. For 21 years *Truth for Germany* was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a trial of 21 months the book was finally released in 1995. Future historical research will amplify the facts compiled in this book, but mainstream historians can no longer deny their existence. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, ***$30.***

Final Solution: Germany's Madagascar Resettlement Plan. Everyone "knows" the Germans had a "final solution" for their so-called "Jewish Problem." But what they may not know is that Adolf Hitler's final solution did not involve homicidal gas chambers, bizarre medical experiments and blazing crematory ovens working night and day to incinerate victims. Instead, Hitler's final solution offered Jewish leaders the island of Madagascar, the then relatively untouched, mineral-rich, barely populated, large and secluded island off the coast of east Africa. This new Madagascar was to be governed by a joint German-French board with representation granted to any government cooperating. Historian Ralph Grandinetti tells us what the Madagascar plan was and why it failed; what world leaders supported it—and which did not; and why the plan was eventually abandoned . . . plus lots more. Softcover, 90 pages, #626, ***$12.***

An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich. This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson and THE BARNES REVIEW. This strikingly designed B&W pictorial guide with accompanying text (minus the political correctness, of course) gives readers insight into the real Adolf Hitler, without the obligatory establishment propaganda. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction to the tragic—yet inspiring—life of Hitler. Perfect for high school and college students. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; the trials of his youth; his exemplary service record in World War One; his formation of the National Socialist German Workers Party; the social and cultural achievements of Hitler's Reich; his astounding economic advancements; Hitler's political achievements; Hitler and WWI and more. Softcover, 8.5-by-11, 40 pages, #528, ***$15***.

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Adolf Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet censored in rest of the West. Thousands of copies sold. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$40***.

The Maxims of Napoleon. Here is a compilation of the sayings of Napoleon Bonaparte. Bonaparte was a student of human nature and sections cover his views on women, England, warfare, kingly behavior and what makes a man great. There is also a section of quotes that tell us much about Napoleon the man. Booklet, 3.5 x 6 pocket sized, 90 pages, #496, ***$5***.

The Origins of Western Civilization: The Economic, Social & Political Forces That Have Revolutionized the Western World. By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. As you journey through this book, you will see the great cultures of the West rise and fall for reasons as simple as free trade, the quest for precious metals, usury, debt slavery and the pursuit of the most elusive commodity of all—freedom. Along the way you will see thought-provoking relationships to today's world by the father of Historical Revisionism and now considered one of the great historical minds of the last several centuries. Softcover, 115 pages, #510, ***$18***.

The Gunpowder Plot: 17th-Century False Flag—The Traditional Story Tested Against the Evidence. The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was billed as a failed assassination plot against Protestant King James I of England by a group of English Catholics led by Robert Catesby and Guy Fawkes. The official story was that the "conspirators" were going to blow up the House of Lords during the opening of England's Parliament on the 5th of November by igniting a massive cache of gunpowder stored in the cellars under the houses of Parliament. But does the evidence stand up to scientific scrutiny? Find out in this new edition of the 1897 book. Softcover, 203 pages, #676, ***$22***.

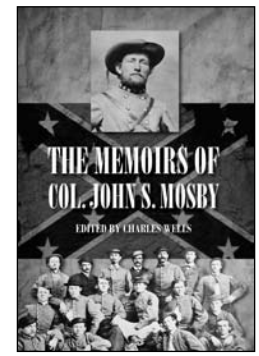
The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby. These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men under his command, Mosby struck fast and melted away before an effective pursuit could be organized by the confused Yankees. His knack for disappearing into the deep woods earned him the nickname "The Gray Ghost." Mosby describes his capture of a Yankee general; answers accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the Battle of Gettysburg, reflects on the character of Grant and Lee, and provides his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Gettysburg and more—including dispatches from top figures in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, ***$25***.

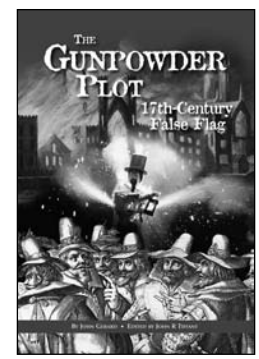
Who Started World War One? WWI: It was the first of the devastating modern wars, involving nations from across the globe and resulting in millions of casualties—both civilians and soldiers. "The Germans started the war"—that is what we have been told by those who wrote the history of WWI. But how much blame should Germany really bear? And what about Austria-Hungary, England, Russia, Belgium, Italy and France? Why did it all blow out of control? Follow along as Revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes walks us through the complex history of the time. Softcover, 60 pages, #530, ***$6***.

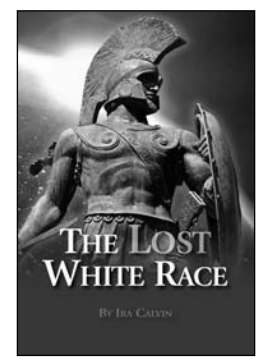
The Lost White Race. By Ira Calvin. The author takes the stand that there will have to be two worlds, i.e., a white world and a colored world. If we don't do this, the white race will die, and in the end there will be only one world: a colored one. The author makes a strong and justifiable appeal for a setup wherein the white race can be assured of continued existence, which, he believes, is the best thing for the future of the world. Softcover, 184 pages, #661, ***$20***.

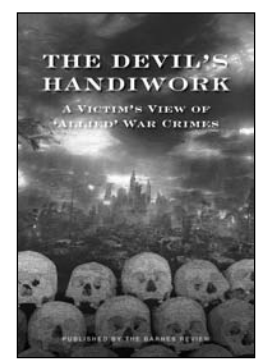
The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of "Allied" War Crimes. Dozens of chapters on suppressed history—censored in mainstream history books. Covers the Civil War, Boer War, WWI, WWII, post-WWII crimes of the communists, Eisenhower's death camps, Operation Keelhaul, Dresden, the Stuttgart atrocity, U.S. crimes in Central America, more. One of the most comprehensive books on the crimes of the "good guys." By Herbert Brown. Loaded with photos. Softcover, 275 pages, #529, ***$25***.

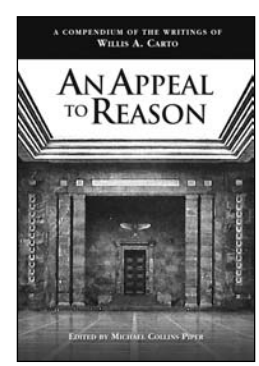
An Appeal to Reason: A Compendium of the Writings of Willis A. Carto. Through weekly publications such as *The Spotlight* and such widely read journals as THE BARNES REVIEW, Carto has been responsible for maintaining traditional American populism and nationalism as a thriving force in the political debate over the conduct of U.S. and international affairs. Here is a compendium of his thought. Softcover, 284 pages, #511, ***$25***.

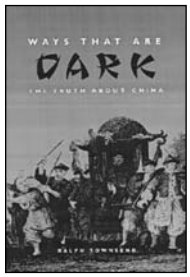


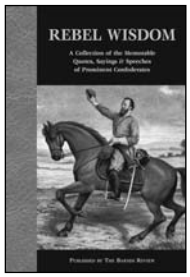


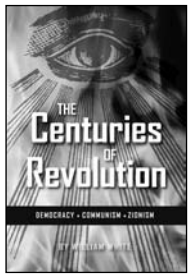


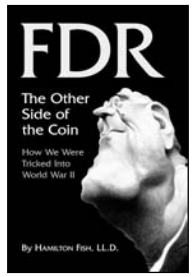


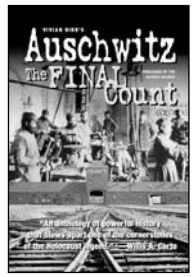


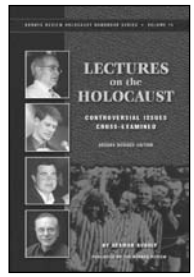












Ways That Are Dark—The Truth About China. By Ralph Townsend, veteran U.S. diplomat to China in the 1930s. Read the truth about the Chinese tolerance for pain, the abuses of the opium period, the Chinese resistance to change, exotic tortures, xenophobia; the squalor in which most people lived; more. Explains why China and the Chinese people are what they are today. Softcover, #4, 336 pages, ***$15.***

Nathan Hale Martyr Spy: An Incident in the American Revolution. By Charles W. Brown. Here's a new edition of the long-lost book—first written in 1899. This is the story of how Nathan Hale came to find himself at the end of a hangman's noose and an accurate rendering of his famous last words, and poetry and prose about Hale created by some prominent Americans—plus more. A fascinating read. Softcover, 100 pages, #672, ***$12.***

Rebel Wisdom: A Collection of Confederate Quotations. In this powerful 60-page booklet we read quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, James Longstreet, Nathan Bedford Forrest, William Quantrill, J.E.B. Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 60 pages, #520, ***$6.***

John Tyler: America's First Accidental President. Author Frank Jackson gives us the fascinating history of John Tyler, America's first "accidental" president, who assumed the presidency after the death of William Henry Harrison. Saddle-stitched booklet, 25 pages, #641, ***$6.***

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism and Zionism. Author and activist Bill White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but highly readable and consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional European and American culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of the organized Jewish community. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools used for global mayhem. Softcover, 200 pages, #617, ***$25.***

Auschwitz: The Final Count. Edited by Vivian Bird. The book arrives at authoritative and final figures and quite dramatically diminishes the number of inmates who died at Auschwitz—from all causes. Includes monographs by Thies Christophersen, William Lindsey (on Zyklon B), Fred Leuchter and others. Also includes an amazing chart of deaths by year and cause. Softcover, 120 pages, #67, ***$13.*** 10 or more just ***$5*** each.

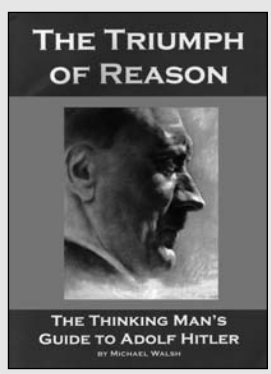
Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 the author lectured to audiences about the Holocaust in the light of new findings. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. It is a dialogue between the lecturer and the reactions of the audience. Softcover, 500 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, ***$30.***

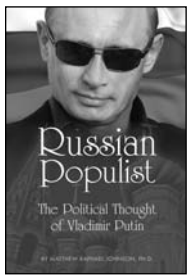
The Giant with Feet of Clay: Raul Hilberg and his Standard Work on the "Holocaust." By Juergen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of European Jewry* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. But what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Juergen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence and examines the results in the light of Revisionist historiography. The results are devastating for Hilberg. Softcover, 128 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #252, ***$11.***

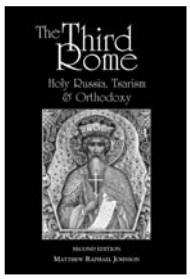
The First Holocaust: Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During And After World War One. By Don Heddesheimer. Six million Jews in Europe threatened with a holocaust. This allegation was spread by sources like *The New York Times*—but the year was 1919! Don Heddesheimer's compact but substantive book documents post-WWI propaganda that claimed East European Jewry was on the brink of annihilation Softcover, 144 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #386, ***$10.***

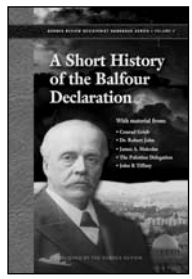
The Thinking Man's Guide to Hitler

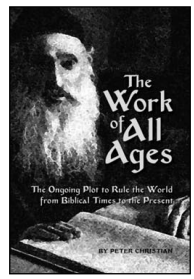
MILLIONS OF WORDS have been written about Adolf Hitler. He and his era have been the subject of some 120,000 different published titles. However, few people living today have ever actually heard or read what Hitler himself had to say about a wide variety of topics. Now, in a fascinating survey, British historian Michael Walsh has compiled a highly revealing assembly of Adolf Hitler's thoughts and words. You'll find Hitler's point of view on: race & nationhood; racial & social awareness; Christianity; youth; education; women & women's rights; the law; economic observations; art & culture; Winston Churchill; Jewish power; and the rise of National Socialism. This is just a brief overview of the material that Walsh has culled from not only the pages of Hitler's *Mein Kampf,* but also from hundreds of Hitler's speeches, many largely lost to history. For the most succinct summary of Hitler's point of view, *The Triumph of Reason* will be your guidebook. Quality softcover, 72 pages, #369, ***$16.***

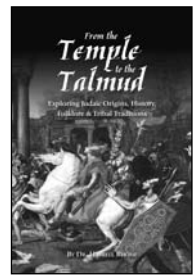


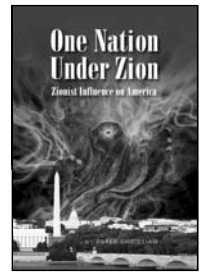


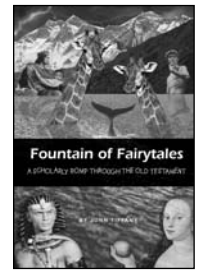












Dissecting the Holocaust: The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory'. Edited by Germar Rudolf. This is the definitive work on "the holocaust." *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific technique and classic methods of detection to debunk the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during WWII. In 22 contributions, the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of "the holocaust." It reads as exciting as a crime novel. So many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians, and scientists are exposed. A MUST-READ BOOK. Second revised edition, softcover, 616 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, 8.5 x 11 inches, #219, ***$30***.

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin. Russian president Vladimir Putin is one of the most reviled politicians in the West. At the same time, few leaders worldwide have maintained such high levels of popularity as he. Putin's political and economic successes are too startling to be debated. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. This book, written by former BARNES REVIEW editor Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an internationally acknowledged expert on Slavic and Russian studies—attempts to synthesize the basic political views of Putin. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, ***$25***.

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy. By Dr. M. Raphael Johnson, former editor of TBR. Academic historians, liberals and Communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia from St. Vladimir to Czar Nicholas II—Russia before bloody Bolshevism. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, ***$25***.

A Short History of the Balfour Declaration. Few Americans—few people anywhere—have heard of the Balfour Declaration, the history of which is known primarily to students of global affairs. What general knowledge there is surrounding its origins is generally restricted to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. But here is a case where truth is stranger than fiction. The issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for American entry into WWI and thereby laid the groundwork for WWII and the many global convulsions that followed. Ultimately it's the foundation of the tension in the Mideast today that points toward further war. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration, laid out in no uncertain terms and devoid of euphemism and political correctness. Those who have any serious desire to understand the sources of world conflict need this analysis about the machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being—and why. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, $12.

From the Temple to the Talmud. Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore and Tribal Traditions. In *From the Temple to the Talmud*, Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Going back to primary and ancient sources, while also including research from scholars (many of whom are now considered too politically incorrect to cite by mainstream academicians), Rhome covers this expansive history in a lively style, accompanied by many illustrations. No doubt, after reading *From the Temple to the Talmud*, you will be well versed in this fascinating and vitally important subject. Genetics, religion, symbolism, customs, holy books, ancient enclaves, dispersions, banishments, secret societies, cultural origins, linguistics—this book has it all. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, ***$25***.

The Work of All Ages: The Ongoing Plot to Rule the World from Biblical Times to the Present. This book is a brief history of the Jewish people, from the days of Abraham to the present. From ancient times, the Jews are alleged to have had a vision of world supremacy, based on the belief that they are God's "chosen people." Today, many look forward to the coming of the Jewish messiah, who will lead them to rule the world from Jerusalem. The state of Israel, however, has no problem targeting the great Christian and Muslim centers of the world with nuclear weapons if it is threatened with destruction before this comes about. In 33 chapters, this book reviews some of the things that have been done over the centuries to advance this agenda. Softcover, 230 pages, #585, ***$25***.

One Nation Under Zion: Zionist Influence on America. Have Jews found an earthly kingdom they can call their own right here in America? Who invented the term "anti-Semitism"? Is the banking industry the powerful sword of Zionism? Where did the Holocaust tale originate and why? Why were the Zionists so bent on gaining the Holy Land instead of more hospitable tracts of land offered to them? How has political correctness been used to attain Zionist goals? Do Jewish forces pull the strings of power here in the United States? This and more are discussed in this powerful little book by Peter Christian. Softcover, 118 pages, #660, ***$14.***

Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament. The Old Testament is one of the most amazing collections of stories ever assembled. But does it prove the Jews have a legitimate claim to the Holy Land or that the vast kingdoms of David and Solomon ever existed? Author John Tiffany takes us on a whirlwind tour of the Old Testament, telling us which stories are pure balderdash—unsustainable through historic examination—and which have some basis in real archeology. Tiffany also tells us which tales have been borrowed from other cultures. If you want proof the entire Old Testament is a faithful transcription of the word of God, read no further, for this book is more of a fast-paced tour of the Old Testament, not a dense religio-historical treatise. Softcover, 169 pages, indexed, #656, ***$20***.

TBR subscribers take 10% off list prices. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Prices do not include S&H. See form at back for S&H or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge your order. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.

TBR subscribers: Remember you get 10% off all book and video purchases.

ORDER BOOKS / DONATE / TOTAL YOUR ORDER

Item #	Book/Video Item Description	Qty	$ Each	$ Total

ENTER YOUR BOOK SUBTOTAL here:	
TBR SUBSCRIBERS—TAKE 10% OFF	
SUBTOTAL	
INSIDE U.S.—Add Domestic S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
OUTSIDE U.S.—Add Foreign S&H on Book Order Subtotal:	
MAKE A DONATION TO TBR'S BOOK PUBLISHING EFFORTS:	
ORDER TOTAL:	

❑ WILLS & TRUSTS INFO: Check the box if you'd like WILLS & TRUST information.

PAYMENT METHOD: ❑ Check/Money Order ❑ Visa ❑ MasterCard ❑ AmEx ❑ Discover

Card # _____

Expires _____ Signature _____

MAILING INFORMATION: Attach mailing label from envelope in which this issue was mailed if you desire. Please make any address corrections on label or indicate address change below.

❑ MY ADDRESS HAS CHANGED. Corrected address is below.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

DAYTIME CONTACT PHONE (OPTIONAL): _____

TOLL FREE ORDERS LINE
(FOR ORDERING ONLY)

MasterCard/Visa/Discover

1-877-773-9077

M-F 8:30 am to 5:00 pm PST

DOMESTIC S&H Charges

Orders up to $50: **$5**

From $50.01 to $100: **$10**

Over $100: **$15**

DOMESTIC Priority Mail:
DOUBLE the above charges.

FOREIGN S&H Charges:

Minimum charge for one book is $24, global air—all countries outside the U.S. For all other rates, please call 951-587-6936 or email TBRca@aol.com.

TBR BINDERS AVAILABLE:
JUST $25 EACH.
NO CHARGE FOR S&H IN U.S.

*DEDUCTING 10%

TBR subscribers may deduct 10% off the costs of products (books and videos) from TBR Book Club.

FOR FASTEST SERVICE have your credit card ready and call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to order OR remove this ordering form and mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Order books & subscriptions online at barnesreview.com.
A one-year domestic subscription to TBR is REGULARLY $46. Canada and Mexico are REGULARLY $65 per year. All other nations are REGULARLY $80 per year sent via airmail.

BREAK YOUR YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION INTO 12 EASY PAYMENTS

U.S.A: $4 per month.
Can./Mex.: $5.50 per month.
All Others: $7 per month.
Call 1-877-773-9077
toll free today!